

Special Purpose Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

Wipro Czech Republic IT Services s.r.o.

(Amount in CZK in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

31st March 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Wipro Czech Republic IT Services s.r.o.

Report on the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements of Wipro Czech Republic IT Services s.r.o. ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "the Special Purpose Financial Statements"). As explained in Note 2 (A) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, these Special Purpose Financial Statements include limited information and have been prepared by the Management of Wipro Limited ("the Parent") solely for inclusion in the annual report of Wipro limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, in accordance with the accounting policies of the Parent and in compliance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid special purpose financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the basis of presentation referred to in Note 2 (A) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 (A) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements. The Special Purpose Financial Statements are prepared for inclusion in the annual report of Ultimate Holding Company under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013. As a result, the special purpose financial statements may not be suitable for any other purpose. Our report is intended solely for the company and Wipro Limited and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the company and Wipro Limited.

Management Responsibility for the Special Purpose Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these special purpose financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the special purpose financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the special purpose financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the special purpose financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Appaji & Co.
Chartered Accountants

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Bengaluru, 560103
Email id - appajiandco@gmail.com

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the special purpose financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the special purpose financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the special purpose financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Bengaluru
May 07, 2026

UDIN : 26214156LIBVFE8590

For **Appaji & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 014147S


Appaji Parasa
Partner

Membership No. 214156



Wipro Czech Republic IT Services s.r.o.
Balance Sheet As at 31st March 2026
(Amount in CZK , unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2026 (‘000)	As at 31 March 2025 (‘000)
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Trade receivables	3	3,662	3,715
Cash and cash equivalents	4	5,780	6,957
Unbilled revenues		1,071	1,216
Other assets	5	547	1,420
		11,060	13,308
		11,060	13,308
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	6	1,180	1,180
Other equity	7	6,053	3,276
		7,233	4,456
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues other than above	8	2,528	5,372
Other liabilities	9	-	108
Provisions	10	742	2,513
Current tax liability (Net)		557	859
		3,827	8,852
		11,060	13,308
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information	1-2		

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

As per Our reports attached

For Appaji & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 014147S

Appaji Parasa

Partner

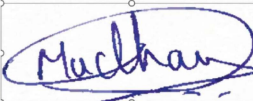
Membership No.: 214156

Place : Bengaluru

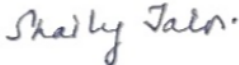
Date - May 07, 2026

UDIN : 26214156LIBVFE8590

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Wipro Czech Republic IT Services s.r.o.



Madhavan Raghavendran
Director



Shaily Jain
Director

Wipro Czech Republic IT Services s.r.o.
Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended 31st March 2026
(Amount in CZK , unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2026 (‘000)	Year ended March 31, 2025 (‘000)
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations	11	13,972	14,359
Other income		6	-
		13,978	14,359
EXPENSES			
Sub-contracting and technical fees		9,762	10,033
Other expenses	12	762	665
		10,524	10,698
Profit before tax		3,454	3,661
Tax expense	13		
Current tax		677	769
Total tax expense		677	769
Net profit/(loss) for the year		2,777	2,892
Other Comprehensive Income			
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,777	2,892
Earnings per equity share			
Basic and diluted	14	2.35	2.45
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information	1-2		

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

As per Our reports attached

For Appaji & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 014147S


Appaji Parasa
Partner

Membership No.: 214156

Place : Bengaluru

Date - May 07, 2026

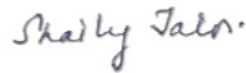
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
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Shaily Jain
Director

Wipro Czech Republic IT Services s.r.o.
Cash Flow Statement for the Year ended 31st March 2026
(Amount in CZK , unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2026 (‘000)	Year ended March 31, 2025 (‘000)
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	3,454	3,661
<u>Adjustments :-</u>		
Interest income	(6)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	<u>3,448</u>	<u>3,661</u>
Adjustments for working capital changes:		
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables and unbilled revenue	198	424
Decrease /(increase) in other assets	873	(407)
(Decrease) /increase in trade payables and unearned revenues	(2,844)	5,372
(Decrease) / increase in provisions and other liabilities	(1,879)	(3,273)
Cash generated from operations	<u>(204)</u>	<u>5,777</u>
Deferred taxes Movement	-	-
Direct taxes paid	(979)	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	(A) (1,183)	5,777
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received	6	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	(B) 6	-
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Other Equity Movement	-	-
Issue of Share Capital	-	1,180
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	(C) -	1,180
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the period (A+B+C)	(1,177)	6,957
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	6,957	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (refer note 4)	<u>5,780</u>	<u>6,957</u>
Components of cash and cash equivalents (note 4)		
Balances with banks		
in current accounts	5,780	6,957
in deposit accounts	-	-
	<u>5,780</u>	<u>6,957</u>

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

As per Our reports attached

For Appaji & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 014147S

Appaji Parasa
Partner

Membership No.: 214156

Place : Bengaluru

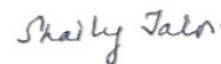
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Madhavan Raghavendran
Director



Shaily Jain
Director

Wipro Czech Republic IT Services s.r.o.
Statement of Changes in Equity for Year ended 31st March 2026
(Amount in CZK , unless otherwise stated)

Equity share capital			
Particulars	Balance as at	Changes in equity	Balance as at 31
	31 March 2025	share capital during	March 2026
	('000)	the year ('000)	('000)
Equity share capital	1,180	-	1,180
	1,180	-	1,180

Other equity			
Particulars	Retained earnings		Total
	('000)		('000)
Balance as at 31 March 2024		384	384
Profit for the year		2,892	2,892
Balance as at 31 March 2025		3,276	3,276
Profit for the year		2,777	2,777
Balance as at 31 March 2026		6,053	6,053

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

As per Our reports attached
For Appaji & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 014147S


Appaji Palasa

Partner
Membership No.: 214156
Place : Bengaluru
Date - May 07, 2026

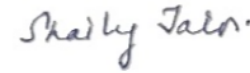


UDIN : 26214156LIBVFE8590

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Wipro Czech Republic IT Services s.r.o.



Madhavan Raghavendran
Director



Shaily Jain
Director

Wipro Czech Republic IT Services s.r.o.
SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND OTHER EXPLANATORY INFORMATION
(Amount in CZK unless otherwise stated)

1. The Company Overview

Wipro Czech Republic IT Services s.r.o. ("the Company") is a subsidiary of Wipro IT Services UK Societas (the holding company). It is incorporated and domiciled in Czech Republic. The Company is provider of IT Services. The Company's ultimate holding company, Wipro Limited ("Wipro") is incorporated and domiciled in India.

Wipro Czech Republic IT Services s.r.o is incorporated as on October 4, 2023 and the financial statement is prepared as at March 31, 2026

2.

A. 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.

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

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

(ii) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis.

(iii) Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are 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 labor costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, revenue recognized, profit and timing of revenue for remaining performance obligations are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable. Volume discounts are recorded as a reduction of revenue. When the amount of discount varies with the levels of revenue, volume discount is recorded based on estimate of future revenue from the customer.



Wipro Czech Republic IT Services s.r.o.
SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND OTHER EXPLANATORY INFORMATION
(Amount in CZK unless otherwise stated)

- b) **Income taxes:** The major tax jurisdictions for the Company is Czech Republic . 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) **Expected credit losses on financial assets:** The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's history of collections, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

B. Material accounting policies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Czech Koruna (CZK), which is the functional currency of the Company.

(ii) Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net.

(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 receivables, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances, investments in equity and debt securities and eligible current and non-current assets; 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.
- 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.

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

A. 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 receivables and other assets.

B. 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 Czech Republic IT Services s.r.o.
SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND OTHER EXPLANATORY INFORMATION
(Amount in CZK unless otherwise stated)

b) Derecognition of financial instruments

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

(iv) Equity

a) Share capital

The authorized & issued share capital of the Company as at March 31, 2026 is 1,180,000.

b) Retained earnings

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

(v) Impairment

A) Financial assets

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

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

B) Non - financial assets

The Company assesses long-lived assets such as property, plant and equipment and acquired intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or group of assets. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal (FVLCD) and its value-in-use (VIU). The VIU of long-lived assets is calculated using projected future cash flows. FVLCD of a cash generating unit is computed using turnover and earnings multiples. If the recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is 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.

C. 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.




Wipro Czech Republic IT Services s.r.o.
SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND OTHER EXPLANATORY INFORMATION
(Amount in CZK unless otherwise stated)

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.

D. Revenue

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

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. To recognize revenues, the Company applies the following five step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

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

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

The method for recognizing revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered:

(i) Time and materials contracts

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

(ii) Fixed-price contracts

i) Fixed-price development contracts

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

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

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

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




Wipro Czech Republic IT Services s.r.o.
SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND OTHER EXPLANATORY INFORMATION
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ii) Maintenance contracts

Revenues related to fixed-price maintenance, testing and business process services are recognized based on our right to invoice for services performed for contracts in which the invoicing is representative of the value being delivered. If our invoicing is not consistent with value delivered, revenues are recognized as the service is performed using the percentage of completion method. When services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period, revenue is recognized on a 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.

iii) Volume based contracts

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

(iii) Products

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

(iv) Others

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Company may enter into arrangements with third party suppliers to resell products or services. In such cases, the Company evaluates whether the Company is the principal (i.e. report revenues on a gross basis) or agent (i.e. report revenues on a net basis). In doing so, the Company first evaluates whether the Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer. If Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer, Company is the principal; if not, the Company is the agent.



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(Amount in CZK unless otherwise stated)

E. 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 that is expected to reverse within the tax holiday period, taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and foreign branches where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

F. Cash flow statement

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

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

G. Commitments and contingencies

The company does not have any material capital commitments and contingencies as on 31st March'2026.



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Ind AS 115 – Revenue from Contract with Customers

A. Contract Asset and Liabilities

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

A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional. A right to consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due. For example, the company recognizes a receivable for revenues related to time and materials contracts or volume-based contracts. The Company presents such receivable as part of unbilled receivables at their net estimated realizable value. The same is tested for impairment as per the guidance in Ind AS 109 using expected credit loss method. 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 allocated to remaining performance obligations represents contracted revenue that has not yet been recognized which includes unearned revenue and amounts that will be invoiced and recognized 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.

C. Disaggregation of Revenues

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

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026 ('000)	Year Ended 31st March 2025 ('000)
Sale of Services	13,972	14,359
Sale of Products	-	-




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(Amount in CZK , unless otherwise stated)

3 Trade receivables	As at 31 March 2026 (‘000)	As at 31 March 2025 (‘000)
Unsecured		
Considered good	3,662	3,715
Considered doubtful	-	-
	<u>3,662</u>	<u>3,715</u>
Less: Allowance for lifetime expected credit loss	-	-
	<u><u>3,662</u></u>	<u><u>3,715</u></u>
4 Cash and cash equivalents	As at 31 March 2026 (‘000)	As at 31 March 2025 (‘000)
Cash and bank balances	5,780	6,957
	<u>5,780</u>	<u>6,957</u>
5 Other assets	As at 31 March 2026 (‘000)	As at 31 March 2025 (‘000)
Current assets		
Prepaid expenses	10	13
VAT/GST/Sales Tax Receivable	502	1,373
Other Assets	34	34
	<u>547</u>	<u>1,420</u>
6 Equity share capital	As at 31 March 2026 (‘000)	As at 31 March 2025 (‘000)
Authorised capital	1,180	1,180
	<u>1,180</u>	<u>1,180</u>
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	1,180	1,180
	<u>1,180</u>	<u>1,180</u>
(a) Details of share holding pattern by related parties*	As at 31 March 2026 (‘000)	As at 31 March 2025 (‘000)
Name of shareholders		
Wipro IT Services UK Societas	1,180	1,180
% of the holding	100%	100%

* Each share has a different face value, percentage holding is calculated on basis of total face value of shares held by each parent




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6 Equity share capital (Continued)

(b) Terms / Rights attached to equity shares

The share capital of company is entirely held by one company. The Company declares and pay dividends in CZK. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to shareholders approval in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distributing of all preferential amounts, if any, in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) There has been no issue of bonus shares / issue of shares for consideration other than cash or buy back during five years immediately preceding 31 March 2026

7 Other equity

Particulars	Retained earnings ('000)	Total ('000)
As at 1 April 2025	384	384
Add :- Profit For the year	2,892	2,892
Add :- Movement during the year	-	-
Less :- Dividend paid for the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	3,276	3,276
Add :- Profit For the year	2,777	2,777
Add :- Movement during the year	-	-
Less :- Dividend paid for the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	6,053	6,053

8 Trade payables

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	2,528	-	-	-	2,528
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,528	-	-	-	2,528

9 Other liabilities

Current liabilities
Advance from customers

	As at 31 March 2026 (‘000)	As at 31 March 2025 (‘000)
-	-	108
-	-	108

10 Provisions

Other provisions

	As at 31 March 2026 (‘000)	As at 31 March 2025 (‘000)
742	742	2,513
742	742	2,513




Wipro Czech Republic IT Services s.r.o.
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March 2026
(Amount in CZK , unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2026 ('000)	Year ended March 31, 2025 ('000)
11 Revenue from operations		
Rendering of services	13,972	14,359
	<u>13,972</u>	<u>14,359</u>
Revenue by nature of contract		
Fixed Price and maintenance contracts - Over time	13,972	14,359
	<u>13,972</u>	<u>14,359</u>
Type of customers		
Government & government controlled entities	-	-
Private	13,972	14,359
	<u>13,972</u>	<u>14,359</u>
Debtors and Unbilled balances		
	As at 31 March 2026 ('000)	As at 31 March 2025 ('000)
The following table provides information about trade receivables and contract assets from contracts with customers		
Trade receivables	3,662	3,715
Unbilled revenues	1,071	1,216
	<u>4,733</u>	<u>4,931</u>
12 Other expenses		
Legal and professional fees	730	638
Miscellaneous expenses	1	2
Other Foreign exchange losses, net	-	1
Facility expenses	31	23
Rates, taxes and insurance	-	1
	<u>762</u>	<u>665</u>
13 Tax expense		
Current tax	677	769
Deferred tax	-	-
Total income taxes	<u>677</u>	<u>769</u>
Profit / (Loss) before taxation	3,454	3,661
Enacted income tax rate	21%	21%
Computed expected tax expenses	725	769

14 Earnings per equity share

Basic earnings /(loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/loss for the period attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings /(loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/loss attributable to equity holders (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	Year ended March 31, 2026 ('000)	Year ended March 31, 2025 ('000)
Net profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders	2,777	2,892
Weighted average number of equity shares - for basic and diluted EPS	1,180	1,180
Earnings per share - Basic and diluted (in CZK)	<u>2.35</u>	<u>2.45</u>



Wipro Czech Republic IT Services s.r.o.
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March 2026
(Amount in CZK , unless otherwise stated)

15 Related party disclosure

i) Parties where control exists

Nature of relationship	Name of Related Party
Ultimate Holding Company	Wipro Limited
Holding company	Wipro IT Services UK Societas

ii) The Company has the following related party transactions:

Purchase of services	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Wipro Limited	-	-

16 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	Notes	FVTPL ('000)	FVTOCI ('000)	Amortized cost ('000)	Total carrying value ('000)	Total fair value ('000)
Financial liabilities :						
Trade payables	9	-	-	2,528	2,528	2,528
Total financial liabilities		-	-	2,528	2,528	2,528

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

Particulars	Notes	FVTPL ('000)	FVTOCI ('000)	Amortized cost ('000)	Total carrying value ('000)	Total fair value ('000)
Financial liabilities :						
Trade payables	9	-	-	5,372	5,372	5,372
Total financial liabilities		-	-	5,372	5,372	5,372

17 Financial risk management

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

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement
Market risk – Exchange rate	Trade payables	Sensitivity analysis

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

18 Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.

19 Events occurring after the reporting date

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

As per Our reports attached

For Appaji & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 014147S

Appaji Parasa
Partner
Membership No.: 214156
Place : Bengaluru
Date - May 07, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Wipro Czech Republic IT Services s.r.o.

Madhavan

Madhavan Raghavendran
Director

Shaily Jain

Shaily Jain
Director

UDIN : 26214156LIBVFE8590