

(Convenience translation into English from the original  
previously issued in Portuguese)

WIPRO DO BRASIL TECNOLOGIA LTDA.

Independent auditor's report

Financial statements individual and  
consolidated

As at December 31, 2025

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Financial statements individual and consolidated  
As at December 31, 2025

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## Independent auditor's report on the individual and consolidated financial statements

To the  
Shareholders and Management of  
Wipro do Brasil Tecnologia Ltda.  
Curitiba - PR

### Opinion on the individual and consolidated financial statements

We have examined the individual and consolidated financial statements of Wipro do Brasil Tecnologia Ltda. ("Company"), identified as the parent company and consolidated entity, which comprise the individual and consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2025, and the respective individual and consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, as well as the corresponding notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the aforementioned individual and consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Wipro do Brasil Tecnologia Ltda. as of December 31, 2025, its financial results and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil.

### Basis for opinion on the individual and consolidated financial statements

Our audit was conducted in accordance with Brazilian and international auditing standards. Our responsibilities, in accordance with these standards, are described in the following section entitled "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements". We are independent of Wipro do Brasil Tecnologia Ltda., in accordance with the relevant ethical principles set forth in the Code of Professional Ethics for Accountants and the professional standards issued by the Federal Accounting Council (CFC), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Management's responsibilities for the individual and consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the individual and consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil and for such internal controls as Management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of individual and consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the individual and consolidated financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing Wipro do Brasil Tecnologia Ltda.'s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to its going concern and the use of this accounting basis in the preparation of the individual and consolidated financial statements, unless Management intends to liquidate Wipro do Brasil Tecnologia Ltda. or cease operations, or has no realistic alternative to avoid the cessation of operations.

Those charged with governance of the Company are those with responsibility for overseeing the process of preparing the individual and consolidated financial statements.



## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of individual and consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance that the individual and consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report containing our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and international auditing standards will always detect material misstatements when they exist. 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 individual and consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and international auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. Furthermore:

- We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the individual and consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence 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 or misrepresentations;
- We obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to plan audit procedures that are appropriate to the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal controls of Wipro do Brasil Tecnologia Ltda;
- We assessed the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management;
- We 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 Wipro do Brasil Tecnologia Ltda.'s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to the related disclosures in the individual and consolidated financial statements or to modify our opinion if the disclosures are inadequate. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause Wipro do Brasil Tecnologia Ltda. to cease to be a going concern;
- We assessed the overall presentation, structure, and content of the individual and consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the individual and consolidated financial statements represent the corresponding transactions and events in a manner consistent with the objective of fair presentation.

We communicate with those responsible for governance regarding, among other aspects, the planned scope and timing of the audit, and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identify during our work.

Curitiba, March 16, 2026.



BDO RCS Auditores Independentes SS Ltda.  
CRC 2 PR 006853/F-9

Marisa Bernardino de Albuquerque  
Contadora CRC 1/SP 143624-O/T - S - PR

## WIPRO DO BRASIL TECNOLOGIA LTDA.

### Statements of financial position individual and consolidated As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

Assets	Note	Controlling company		Consolidated		Liabilities and equity	Note	Controlling company		Consolidated	
		2025	2024	2025	2024			2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Current</b>						<b>Current</b>					
Cash and equivalents cash	5	70,796	114,728	88,943	133,455	Trade accounts payable	12	21,132	21,358	19,392	22,224
Trade accounts receivable	6	121,158	201,364	124,226	216,022	Labor payable	13	34,095	33,089	34,094	36,685
Recoverable taxes	7	37,325	9,681	41,844	13,969	Tax payable	14	5,607	10,407	5,611	11,565
Others credits	8	13,263	7,211	17,039	16,900	Other liabilities	15	21,293	29,805	26,347	38,514
Prepaid expenses		616	-	616	-	Deferred revenues	16	5,070	6,988	5,133	7,120
		<u>243,158</u>	<u>332,984</u>	<u>272,668</u>	<u>380,346</u>	Right uses liabilities	11	2,844	1,797	2,844	1,797
								<u>90,041</u>	<u>103,444</u>	<u>93,421</u>	<u>117,905</u>
<b>Non current</b>						<b>Non current</b>					
Related parties		7,139	-	7,139	-	Other liabilities		-	-	2,067	4,277
Others accounts receivable		-	-	2,883	6,576	Right uses liabilities	11	6,682	8,217	6,682	8,217
Investments	9	9,291	23,107	-	-			<u>6,682</u>	<u>8,217</u>	<u>8,749</u>	<u>12,494</u>
Fixed assets	10	14,556	10,292	14,556	10,432	<b>Shareholders' equity</b>					
Right use assets	11	8,193	9,036	8,193	9,036	Capital stock	17	185,614	185,614	186,006	186,006
		<u>39,179</u>	<u>42,435</u>	<u>32,771</u>	<u>26,044</u>	Profit reserve		-	78,144	17,263	89,985
								<u>185,614</u>	<u>263,758</u>	<u>203,269</u>	<u>275,991</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u><u>282,337</u></u>	<u><u>375,419</u></u>	<u><u>305,439</u></u>	<u><u>406,390</u></u>	<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<u><u>282,337</u></u>	<u><u>375,419</u></u>	<u><u>305,439</u></u>	<u><u>406,390</u></u>

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

# WIPRO DO BRASIL TECNOLOGIA LTDA.

## Statements of operations individual and consolidated

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

	Note	Controlling company		Consolidated	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Net revenue	18	518,715	519,661	525,295	573,643
(-) Cost of goods and services	19	(458,607)	(409,901)	(466,339)	(460,656)
(=) Gross profit		60,108	109,760	58,956	112,987
Administrative and general expenses	20	(23,265)	(25,091)	(25,153)	(26,577)
Other (expenses)/operations net revenue	21	(5,581)	(1,078)	(5,858)	(246)
(=) Operating profits before financial income/(expenses)		31,262	83,591	27,945	86,164
Financial expenses		(28,139)	(8,381)	(28,192)	(8,490)
Financial revenue		10,443	35,233	11,158	35,065
(=) Net financial income	22	(17,696)	26,852	(17,034)	26,575
Equity method result	9	(2,662)	766	-	-
(=) Income/(loss) before taxes		10,904	111,209	10,911	112,739
Income tax		1,685	(21,850)	1,685	(22,442)
Social contribution		272	(8,388)	272	(8,610)
(=) Net income/(loss) for the year		12,861	80,971	12,868	81,687

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

# WIPRO DO BRASIL TECNOLOGIA LTDA.

## Statements of comprehensive income (loss) individual and consolidated

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

	Controlling company		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Income (loss) for the year	12,861	80,971	12,868	81,687
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	<u>12,861</u>	<u>80,971</u>	<u>12,868</u>	<u>81,687</u>

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

# WIPRO DO BRASIL TECNOLOGIA LTDA.

## Statements of changes in equity individual and consolidated

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

	Capital stock	Income reserve	Retained earnings/ (accumulated deficit)	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2023	185,614	24,173	-	209,787
Dividends	-	(20,000)	-	(20,000)
Interest on equity	-	(7,000)	-	(7,000)
Net profit for the year	-	-	80,971	80,971
Profit reserve constitution	-	80,971	(80,971)	-
Balance as of December 31, 2024	185,614	78,144	-	263,758
Dividends	-	(83,005)	-	(83,005)
Interest on equity	-	(8,000)	-	(8,000)
Net profit for the year	-	-	12,861	12,861
Profit reserve constitution	-	12,861	(12,861)	-
Balance as of December 31, 2025	185,614	-	-	185,614

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

# WIPRO DO BRASIL TECNOLOGIA LTDA.

## Statements of cash flows individual and consolidated As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

	Controlling company		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net income for the year	12,861	80,971	12,868	81,687
<b>Adjustments by</b>				
Depreciation and amortization	6,191	3,010	5,999	3,424
Equity method result	2,662	(766)	-	-
Amortization of right of use	3,064	6,220	3,064	6,253
Appropriate interest on leasing	1,488	1,078	1,488	1,102
Write off of right use assets	(104)	(4,047)	(104)	(4,236)
Assets and intangible write-off	770	595	1,102	1,139
	<b>26,932</b>	<b>87,061</b>	<b>24,417</b>	<b>89,369</b>
<b>Cash provided from operating activities</b>				
(- /+) Increase/decrease in trade accounts receivable	80,206	(22,266)	91,796	(15,374)
(- /+) Increase/decrease in inventories	-	-	-	162
(- /+) Increase/decrease in recoverable taxes	(27,644)	17,715	(27,875)	17,269
(- /+) Increase/decrease in other accounts receivable	(6,052)	(1,710)	3,554	(557)
(- /+) Increase/decrease in prepaid expenses	(616)	-	(616)	-
(- /+) Increase/decrease in dividends	5,724	-	(15)	-
(+/-) Increase/decrease in suppliers	(226)	1,140	(2,832)	1,116
(+/-) Increase/decrease in labor liabilities	1,006	(8,397)	(2,591)	(10,139)
(+/-) Increase/decrease in tax liabilities	(4,800)	1,237	(5,954)	913
(+/-) Increase/decrease in deferred revenue	(1,918)	(14,505)	(1,987)	(14,373)
(+/-) Increase/decrease in other accounts payable	(8,512)	12,626	(14,377)	8,524
<b>(=) Net cash provided from operating activities</b>	<b>64,100</b>	<b>72,901</b>	<b>63,520</b>	<b>76,910</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>				
Acquisitions of fixed and intangible assets	(11,225)	(8,837)	(11,225)	(8,837)
Acquisition of investments	-	(11,000)	-	-
Adjustment on investments	5,430	644	5,430	-
Leasing payments	(4,093)	(4,471)	(4,093)	(4,471)
<b>(=) Net cash from investing activities</b>	<b>(9,888)</b>	<b>(23,664)</b>	<b>(9,888)</b>	<b>(13,308)</b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>				
Dividends and Interest on equity	(91,005)	(27,000)	(91,005)	(27,000)
Related parties	(7,139)	6,313	(7,139)	-
<b>(=) Net cash from financing activities</b>	<b>(98,144)</b>	<b>(20,687)</b>	<b>(98,144)</b>	<b>(27,000)</b>
<b>(=) Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(43,932)</b>	<b>28,550</b>	<b>(44,512)</b>	<b>36,602</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	114,728	86,178	133,455	96,853
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	70,796	114,728	88,943	133,455
<b>(=) Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(43,932)</b>	<b>28,550</b>	<b>(44,512)</b>	<b>36,602</b>

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

1. Operations

Brazil has been a focus for Wipro since 2006, when the company began operations with the acquisition of the Portuguese-based retail consulting firm Enabler. Today, with a strong presence through multiple offices and local teams, Wipro has forged strong ties with the market through contracts with clients who own leading brands across all industries. Our deep understanding of the dynamics of the Latin American market, combined with our experience, operational excellence, and global insights, allows Wipro to develop and implement innovative solutions to help its clients do better business.

Wipro do Brasil Tecnologia has its headquarters in Curitiba/PR, as well as branches in São Paulo/SP and Barueri/SP, and its corporate purpose is: a) the commercial exploitation of computer programs (software) developed by it; b) the provision of technical development, consulting, advisory, and training services related to computer programs (software); c) outsourcing of business processes through the provision of data processing services to similar companies in various segments.

2. Basis for the preparation and presentation of financial statements

2.1. Declaration of compliance (with regard to IFRS standards and CPC standards)

The financial statements have been prepared and are being presented in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, which encompass corporate law, pronouncements, guidelines, and interpretations issued by the Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC).

The financial statements were approved by Management on March 13, 2026.

After their issuance, only the shareholders have the power to amend the financial statements.

All relevant information specific to the financial statements, and only that information, is being disclosed and corresponds to that used by Management in its management.

2.2. Measurement basis

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except where indicated in a specific explanatory note.

2.3. Functional currency and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Reais, which is the Company's functional currency. All balances have been rounded to the nearest thousand, except where otherwise indicated.

2.4. Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing the financial statements, Management used judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

3. Main accounting practices adopted

The financial statements are structured in accordance with current accounting standards and in compliance with applicable corporate law provisions, and are presented in a comparative manner with those of the previous fiscal year, including in accordance with Law No. 11,638/07.

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, taking into account the following main guidelines:

3.1. Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Company's entities at the exchange rates on the transaction dates.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated and determined in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated back into the functional currency at the exchange rate on that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated back into the functional currency at the exchange rate on the date the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate on the transaction date. Foreign currency differences resulting from translation are generally recognized in profit or loss.

### 3.2. Financial instruments

#### Non-derivative financial assets

The Company recognizes loans, receivables, and debt instruments on the date they are originated. All other financial assets are recognized on the date of the transaction when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company does not recognize a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when the Company transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on a financial asset in a transaction in which essentially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest created or retained by the Company in the transferred financial assets is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

The Company does not recognize a financial liability when its contractual obligation is withdrawn, cancelled, or expired.

Financial assets or liabilities will be offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and intends to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company has the following non-derivative financial assets:

#### Loans and receivables

These assets are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. After their initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

In the cash flow statements, cash and cash equivalents include negative balances of secured accounts that are immediately payable and are an integral part of the Company's cash management.

#### Non-derivative financial liabilities

A financial liability is classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading or designated as such at initial recognition. Transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. These financial liabilities are measured at fair value, and changes in fair value, including interest gains and dividends, are recognized in profit or loss.

Other non-derivative financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company has the following non-derivative financial liabilities: suppliers and other accounts payable.

These financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value plus any attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

### 3.3. Fixed Assets

Property, plant and equipment are measured at historical acquisition or construction cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

When significant portions of a property, plant and equipment item have different useful lives, they are recorded as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs are capitalized only when it is probable that the company will derive future economic benefits associated with the expenditure.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to amortize the cost of fixed asset items, net of their estimated residual values, using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the items. Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term, unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will acquire ownership of the asset at the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

### 3.4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank deposits and other highly liquid short-term investments with original maturities of up to three months (with negligible risk of change in value), the balance presented being net of balances in secured accounts in the cash flow statement.

3.5. Accounts receivable from customers

Accounts receivable are recorded and maintained in the balance sheet at the nominal value of the securities representing these credits, plus monetary or exchange rate variations, when applicable, less a provision to cover potential losses in their realization. The provision for doubtful accounts is established in an amount considered sufficient by Management to cover potential estimated losses in the realization of these credits. The estimated value of the provision for doubtful accounts may be modified based on Management's expectations regarding the possibility of recovering the amounts involved, as well as changes in the financial situation of customers.

3.6. Provisions

A provision is recognized, based on a past event, if the company has a legal or constructive obligation that can be reliably estimated, and it is probable that an economic resource will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recorded based on the best estimates of the risk involved.

3.7. Revenue recognition

Revenue is presented net of taxes, returns, allowances, and discounts. Its recognition is based on the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, to the extent that it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, and revenues and costs can be reliably measured.

3.8. Financial income and financial expenses

Financial income includes interest income from financial investments and is recognized in the income statement using the effective interest method.

Financial expenses mainly include expenses related to loans and exchange rate variations.

3.9. Income Tax and Social Contribution

The annual Income Tax comprises Corporate Income Tax ("IRPJ") and Social Contribution on Net Profit ("CSLL"), composed of the current tax, calculated based on taxable profit (adjusted accounting profit), (i) Tax revenue - calculated at a rate of 25% on adjusted accounting profit (15% on taxable profit, plus an additional 10%); (ii) Social contribution - calculated at a rate of 9% on adjusted accounting profit.

### 3.10. Other current and non-current liabilities

A liability is recognized on the balance sheet when Wipro has a legal obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an economic resource will be required to settle it. Provisions are recorded based on the best estimates of the risk involved.

They are presented at known or calculable values, plus corresponding charges and monetary variations, when applicable, up to the balance sheet dates.

### 3.11. CPC 48 (IFRS 9) Financial Instruments

CPC 48 (IFRS 9) replaced the existing guidance in CPC 38 (IAS 39) Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. CPC 48 (IFRS 9) included new models for the classification and measurement of financial instruments and the measurement of expected credit losses for financial and contractual assets, as well as new requirements on hedge accounting. The new standard maintained the existing guidance on the recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from CPC 38 (IAS 39).

With the entry into force of this standard, classification became based on the business model by which a financial asset is managed through its contractual cash flows.

The new standard preserved some of the requirements of the previous standard for the classification of financial liabilities. The substantial changes in the fair value classification are presented below: (i) the portion of the change in fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in other comprehensive income; and (ii) the remaining portion of the change in fair value is presented in profit or loss.

### 3.12. CPC 47 (IFRS 15) Revenue from contracts with customers

CPC 47 (IFRS 15) introduced a comprehensive framework for determining if and when revenue is recognized and for how much revenue is measured. CPC 47 (IFRS 15) replaced the existing standards for revenue recognition, including CPC 30 (IAS 18) Revenue, CPC 17 (IAS 11) Construction Contracts and their corresponding interpretations. The Company's Management analyzed its operations based on the five-step model defined by this new standard and did not identify significant impacts. Note 3.10 above describes the Company's different types of revenue and how each of these revenues is recognized.

In the case of the sale of products, revenue will continue to be recognized when the products are delivered to the customer's location, considered to be the moment when the customer accepts the goods and the risks and rewards related to ownership are transferred. Revenue is recognized at this time provided that revenue and costs can be reliably measured, receipt of consideration is probable, and there is no continuing involvement of the Company with the products.

In the case of the sale of services, revenue will continue to be recognized based on services actually performed up to the balance sheet date, since the fair value and selling prices of individual services are relatively similar.

### 3.13. Lease

As a lessee, the Company leases various assets. In accordance with CPC 06(R2), the Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most of these leases - that is, these leases are on the balance sheet. At the inception or modification of a contract containing a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration under the contract to each lease component based on its individual price.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any lease payments made up to the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee and an estimate of the costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located, or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated on a straight-line basis from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee at the end of the lease term, or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise the purchase option. In that case, the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as that of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced for impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of lease payments not made at the commencement date, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be immediately determined, at the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external sources of financing and making some adjustments to reflect the terms of the contract and the type of leased asset.

The Company has chosen not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Company recognizes lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company does not act as a lessor in contracts that contain a lease component.

### 3.14. New or revised pronouncements applied for the first time in 2025

The new IFRS standards will only be applied in Brazil after the issuance of the respective standards in Portuguese by the Accounting Pronouncements Committee and approval by the Federal Accounting Council.

#### a) Amendments to IAS 21/CPC 02 (R2) - Effects of changes in exchange rates and translation of financial statements

IAS 21/CPC 02 (R2), prior to the Amendments, did not include explicit requirements for determining the exchange rate when a currency is not convertible into another, which led to discrepancies in practice.

A currency is considered convertible when the Company can exchange it for another currency through exchange markets or mechanisms that generate enforceable rights and obligations, without undue delay at the measurement date and for the intended purpose. On the other hand, a currency is not treated as convertible if, at the measurement date and for the specified purpose, the Company can only obtain from the other currency a merely symbolic or irrelevant value.

The changes mainly include the following:

- Requirements for assessing when a currency is convertible into another and when it is not;
- Requirements for estimating the spot exchange rate when a currency is not convertible into another;
- Additional disclosure requirements when a company estimates the spot exchange rate because a currency is not convertible into another;
- Application guidance to help companies assess whether a currency is convertible into another and estimate the spot exchange rate when a currency is not convertible;
- Illustrative examples; and

Accompanying notes of financial statements  
In December, 31 2025 and 2024  
(In thousand of Brazilian Reais)

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- Amendments to IFRS 1/CPC 37 (R1) - Initial Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - to align the requirements related to severe hyperinflation with amended IAS 21/CPC 02 (R2).

The Company adopted the amendments to IAS 21/CPC 02 (R2) for the first time in the current fiscal year; however, after internal analysis, we concluded that these amendments do not have any impact on the Company, for three main reasons:

- The Company does not operate in environments with significant exchange rate restrictions;
- The Company does not maintain operations abroad or corporate structures that depend on complex conversion of financial statements; and
- Our financial flows and transactions in foreign currencies already follow practices compatible with the treatment provided for by the standard.

Therefore, we conclude that the revisions introduced in CPC 02 (R2) do not alter the accounting, measurement, or disclosure of the Company's operations, and there are no significant impacts on the financial statements or our internal procedures.

The new IFRS standards will only be applied in Brazil after the issuance of the respective standards in Portuguese by the Accounting Pronouncements Committee and approval by the Federal Accounting Council.

- b) Amendments to IAS 21/CPC 02 (R2) - Effects of changes in exchange rates and translation of financial statements

Prior to the amendments, IAS 21/CPC 02 (R2) did not include explicit requirements for determining the exchange rate when a currency is not convertible into another, leading to discrepancies in practice.

A currency is considered convertible when the Company can exchange it for another currency through exchange markets or mechanisms that generate enforceable rights and obligations, without undue delay at the measurement date and for the intended purpose. Conversely, a currency is not considered convertible if, at the measurement date and for the specified purpose, the Company can only obtain a merely symbolic or irrelevant value from the other currency.

The changes mainly include the following:

- Requirements for assessing when a currency is convertible into another and when it is not;

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- Requirements for estimating the spot exchange rate when a currency is not convertible into another;
- Additional disclosure requirements when a company estimates the spot exchange rate because a currency is not convertible into another;
- Application guidance to help companies assess whether a currency is convertible into another and estimate the spot exchange rate when a currency is not convertible;
- Illustrative examples;
- Amendments to IFRS 1/CPC 37 (R1) - Initial Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - to align requirements related to severe hyperinflation with amended IAS 21/CPC 02 (R2).

The Company adopted the amendments to IAS 21/CPC 02 (R2) for the first time in the current fiscal year; however, after internal analysis, we concluded that these amendments do not have any impact on the Company, for three main reasons:

- The Company does not operate in environments with significant exchange rate restrictions;
- The Company does not maintain operations abroad or corporate structures that depend on complex conversion of financial statements;
- Our financial flows and transactions in foreign currencies already follow practices compatible with the treatment provided for by the standard.

Therefore, we conclude that the revisions introduced in CPC 02 (R2) do not alter the accounting, measurement or disclosure of the Company's operations, and there are no relevant impacts on the financial statements or our internal procedures

3.15. New rules, revisions and interpretations issued that have not yet entered into force as of December 31, 2025

Regarding the following standards or amendments, management has not yet determined whether there will be significant impacts on the Company's financial statements, namely:

- a) Changes to IFRS 7/CPC 40 (R1) and IFRS 9/CPC 48 - classification and measurement of financial instruments and contracts relating to electricity dependent on the nature of the transaction - effective for periods beginning on or after 01/01/2026;
- b) Changes to IFRS 7/CPC 40 (R1) and IFRS 9/CPC 48 - may significantly affect how companies account for the derecognition of financial liabilities and how financial assets are classified when they use electronic transfer systems for settlement - effective for periods beginning on or after 01/01/2026;

- c) Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11 - Amendments to IFRS 1 Initial Adoption of International Accounting Standards, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows. These improvements do not create new standards, but enhance the consistency and practical application of existing standards - effective for periods beginning on or after 01/01/2026;
- d) IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements. The new standard, issued by the IASB in April 2024, replaces IAS 1/CPC 26 R1 and will result in major changes to IFRS Accounting Standards, including IAS 8 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements (renamed Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors). Although IFRS 18 does not have any effect on the recognition and measurement of items in consolidated financial statements, it is expected to have a significant effect on the presentation and disclosure of certain items. These changes include categorization and subtotals in the income statement, aggregation/disaggregation and labeling of information, and disclosure of performance measures defined by management. A related standard has not yet been issued in Brazil - effective for periods beginning on or after 01/01/2027;
- e) Changes to IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Liability: Disclosures - allows eligible subsidiaries to apply IFRS Accounting Standards with the reduced disclosure requirements of IFRS 19 - effective for periods beginning on or after 01/01/2027.

Currently, the Company is evaluating the impact of these new accounting standards and changes. Regarding the changes to IFRS 19, the Company expects not to be eligible to apply the reduced disclosure requirements

#### 4. Consolidation of financial statements

The consolidated financial statements cover Wipro do Brasil Serviços Ltda. and its subsidiary Wipro do Brasil Sistemas de Informática Ltda.

The accounting practices adopted by the subsidiary are consistent with the practices adopted by the Company. Investments in subsidiaries, equity method results, as well as balances of transactions and unrealized profits and/or losses between the companies have been eliminated from the consolidated financial statements. The subsidiary's accounting information used for consolidation has the same reporting date as the parent company.

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5. Cash and cash equivalents

	Controlling company		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Banks	1.394	1.653	1.418	14.929
Deposits with banks	69.402	113.075	87.525	118.526
	<u>70.796</u>	<u>114.728</u>	<u>88.943</u>	<u>133.455</u>

6. Trade accounts receivable

	Controlling company		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Local trade accounts receivable	67.868	47.620	70.875	61.200
Intercompany trade accounts receivable	11.756	99.689	11.756	99.622
International trade Accounts receivable	6.281	6.416	6.281	6.416
Revenue provision	37.439	50.245	37.510	51.394
Allowance for doubtful clients	(2.186)	(2.606)	(2.196)	(2.610)
	<u>121.158</u>	<u>201.364</u>	<u>124.226</u>	<u>216.022</u>

7. Recovervble Taxes

The CSLL and IRPJ amounts to be offset represent the negative balances from the calculation of tax losses from previous periods. These credits originate from customer retention on Wipro's receivables. Starting in November 2023 and 2024, the Company began offsetting certain federal taxes against these balances:

	Controlling company		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
CSLL to recover	8.363	908	8.795	1.323
IRPJ to recover	23.696	3.974	27.655	7.721
Other taxes	5.266	4.799	5.394	4.925
	<u>37.325</u>	<u>9.681</u>	<u>41.844</u>	<u>13.969</u>

8. Other credits

	Controlling company		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Trade Accounts payable advance	1.535	1.810	1.536	1.810
Travel advance	121	150	120	152
Employee benefits advance	5.940	2.649	5.940	4.499
Vacation advance	1.573	1.816	1.573	1.948
Amounts retained by clients	713	-	713	-
Prepaid expenses	1.039	-	1.039	1
Court deposits	2.342	786	2.379	786
Operating lease receivable	-	-	3.739	7.704
	<u>13.263</u>	<u>7.211</u>	<u>17.039</u>	<u>16.900</u>

9. Investiments

	% Part.	2025	2024
Wipro do Brasil Serviços Ltda.	100,00%	2.402	10.571
Wipro do Brasil Sistemas de Informática Ltda.	96,84%	6.889	12.536
		<u>9.291</u>	<u>23.107</u>

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Statement of changes

	2024	Loss provision	Dividends	Equity	2025
Wipro do Brasil Serviços Ltda.	10.571	-	(5.205)	(2.964)	2.402
Wipro do Brasil Sistemas de Informática Ltda.	12.536	(5.430)	(519)	303	6.889
	<u>23.107</u>	<u>(5.430)</u>	<u>(5.724)</u>	<u>(2.662)</u>	<u>9.291</u>

10. Fixed assets

Acquisition cost

	Controlling company		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Machinery and equipment	3.762	3.232	3.762	3.327
Furniture and fixtures	12.727	10.925	12.727	10.964
Vehicle	221	499	221	499
Electronic equipment	2.284	2.088	2.284	2.088
Data processing equipment	32.490	27.749	33.428	30.965
Improvements to third-party properties	4.364	2.335	4.364	2.335
	<u>55.848</u>	<u>46.828</u>	<u>56.786</u>	<u>50.178</u>

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Movement

a) Controlling company

	2024	Additions	Write off	Depreciation	2025
Machinery and equipment	416	537	(3)	(108)	842
Furniture and fixtures	6.621	2.417	(532)	(872)	7.634
Vehicle	94	-	-	(31)	63
Eletronic equipment	259	222	(4)	(145)	332
Data processing equipment	8.834	6.020	(231)	(6.704)	7.919
Improvements to third-party properties	739	2.029	-	(353)	2.415
Corporate depreciation	(6.671)	-	-	2.022	(4.649)
	<u>10.292</u>	<u>11.225</u>	<u>(770)</u>	<u>(6.191)</u>	<u>14.556</u>

b) Consolidated

	2024	Additions	Write off	Depreciation	2025
Machinery and equipment	453	537	(34)	(114)	842
Furniture and fixtures	6.637	2.417	(546)	(874)	7.634
Vehicle	94	-	-	(31)	63
Eletronic equipment	259	222	(4)	(145)	332
Data processing equipment	9.663	6.020	(518)	(7.215)	7.950
Improvements to third-party properties	739	2.029	-	(353)	2.415
Corporate depreciation	(7.413)	-	-	2.733	(4.680)
Machinery and equipment	<u>10.432</u>	<u>11.225</u>	<u>(1.102)</u>	<u>(5.999)</u>	<u>14.556</u>

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## 11. Lease contracts

As of January 1, 2019, the Company applied NBC TG 06 (R3) / CPC 06 (R2) / IFRS 16 - Leasing Transactions, using the modified retrospective approach, which does not require the comparative presentation of prior periods.

On first-time adoption, liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining payments, discounted at the incremental rate (nominal rate) and right-of-use assets were measured at an amount equal to the lease liability at present value. For contracts capable of taking advantage of PIS and COFINS credits, the right-of-use asset will be amortized to profit or loss at the net value of such credits.

The Company applied the practical expedient in relation to the definition of the lease agreement, applying the criteria of right to control and obtain benefits from the identifiable asset, contracting period exceeding 12 months, expected contractual renewal period, fixed consideration and relevance of the value of the leased asset.

## a) Assets right of use

Balance as of December 31, 2024	9.036	9.036
New contracts	251	251
Adjustment for remeasurement	1.970	1.970
	<u>11.257</u>	<u>11.257</u>
Depreciation expenses	(3.064)	(3.064)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u>8.193</u>	<u>8.193</u>

## b) Liabilities right of use

Balance as of December 31, 2024	10.014	10.014
New contracts	251	251
Adjustment for remeasurement	1.866	1.866
Leasing write off by payable	(4.093)	(4.093)
Amortization accumulated interest (AVP)	1.488	1.488
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u>9.526</u>	<u>9.526</u>
Current	2.844	2.844
Non current	6.682	6.682

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12. Trade accounts payable

	Controlling company		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Trade Accounts payable				
<i>Intercompany</i>	18.724	13.593	16.707	13.529
Local trade accounts payable	2.382	7.740	2.659	8.636
International trade accounts payable	26	25	26	59
	<u>21.132</u>	<u>21.358</u>	<u>19.392</u>	<u>22.224</u>

13. Labor payable

	Controlling company		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
INSS by payroll	2.825	1.995	2.824	2.219
FGTS by payroll	1.800	1.567	1.800	1.972
IRRF by payroll	4.225	3.890	4.225	4.344
Accrued payroll	560	489	560	605
Vacation provision	21.988	20.945	21.988	23.341
Performance linked compensation	1.959	3.073	1.959	3.073
Other employees liabilities	738	1.130	738	1.131
	<u>34.095</u>	<u>33.089</u>	<u>34.094</u>	<u>36.685</u>

14. Tax payable

	Controlling company		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
PIS payable	2	-	2	101
COFINS payable	8	4	8	467
IRRF Wht	38	47	39	50
INSS Wht	16	17	16	19
INSS by billing	1.134	1.608	1.134	2.146
ISS by billing	644	721	644	761
CSRF	175	253	178	264
ISS Wht	9	3	10	4
Import taxes	3.581	2.744	3.580	2.743
Other taxes	-	5.010	-	5.010
	<u>5.607</u>	<u>10.407</u>	<u>5.611</u>	<u>11.565</u>

15. Other liabilities

	Controlling company		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Expenses provision	19.813	12.182	20.231	13.149
Other liabilities payable	832	16.821	832	16.821
Operation lease payable	-	-	4.434	7.413
Advances from customers	648	802	850	1.131
	<u>21.293</u>	<u>29.805</u>	<u>26.347</u>	<u>38.514</u>

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16. Deferred revenues

	Controlling company		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Deferred revenues - several contracts	930	4.283	993	4.414
Deferred Revenue - Volume Discount & SLM	4.140	2.705	4.140	2.706
	<u>5.070</u>	<u>6.988</u>	<u>5.133</u>	<u>7.120</u>

17. Capital stock

Partners	Quotes	Value	Participation %
Wipro Portugal S.A.	1.043.664	1.044	0,56%
Wipro Information Technology Netherlands B.V.	184.570.296	184.570	99,44%
	<u>185.613.960</u>	<u>185.614</u>	<u>100%</u>

18. Net revenue

	Controlling company		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Services provided	555.494	556.757	558.635	602.758
Leasing revenue	-	-	4.019	13.308
Resales revenue	-	-	70	201
PIS	(2.568)	(2.381)	(2.613)	(2.721)
COFINS	(11.854)	(10.991)	(12.059)	(12.557)
ISS	(8.248)	(7.376)	(8.421)	(8.574)
INSS on billing	(14.109)	(16.348)	(14.345)	(18.697)
Others deductions	-	-	9	(75)
	<u>518.715</u>	<u>519.661</u>	<u>525.295</u>	<u>573.643</u>

19. Cost of goods and services

	Controlling company		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Employees cost	(297.000)	(260.318)	(300.960)	(300.659)
Development	(59.930)	(28.802)	(59.882)	(27.697)
Other license and consulting costs	(94.643)	(114.499)	(98.655)	(125.567)
Depreciation	(7.034)	(6.282)	(6.842)	(6.733)
	<u>(458.607)</u>	<u>(409.901)</u>	<u>(466.339)</u>	<u>(460.656)</u>

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20. General and administrative expenses

	Controlling company		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Personnel expenses	(853)	(2.351)	(853)	(2.493)
Trips and stays	(3.218)	(1.344)	(3.226)	(1.355)
Tax and rates	(13.794)	(6.075)	(13.815)	(6.115)
General expenses	1.364	(3.190)	1.301	(3.476)
Rent expenses	729	(953)	630	(1.182)
Telecommunication	(2.633)	(2.628)	(2.678)	(2.659)
Professional Services	(3.247)	(6.552)	(3.719)	(7.906)
Provision losses with customer	176	30	(996)	963
Maintenance expenses	(1.789)	(2.028)	(1.797)	(2.354)
	<u>(23.265)</u>	<u>(25.091)</u>	<u>(25.153)</u>	<u>(26.577)</u>

21. Other (expenses) / operating net income

	Controlling company		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Other operating income and expenses	(151)	(434)	(428)	(246)
Loss of Investments	-	(644)	-	-
Loss of Investments - provision	(5.430)	-	(5.430)	-
	<u>(5.581)</u>	<u>(1.078)</u>	<u>(5.858)</u>	<u>(246)</u>

22. Net financial

	Controlling company		Consolidated	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Financial revenue				
Interest income	3.784	2.136	4.497	2.420
Discounts obtained	-	1	-	1
Exchange variance income	6.659	27.359	6.660	27.359
Other interest	-	5.737	1	5.285
	<u>10.443</u>	<u>35.233</u>	<u>11.158</u>	<u>35.065</u>
Financial expenses				
Discounts given	(833)	(518)	(833)	(536)
Exchange variance expense	(24.298)	(5.709)	(24.297)	(5.719)
Bank charges and fees	(1.453)	(694)	(1.473)	(741)
Interest and fines	(1.377)	(1.077)	(1.377)	(1.102)
Financial charges	(178)	(383)	(212)	(392)
	<u>(28.139)</u>	<u>(8.381)</u>	<u>(28.192)</u>	<u>(8.490)</u>
Financial balance	<u>(17.696)</u>	<u>26.852</u>	<u>(17.034)</u>	<u>26.575</u>

## 23. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to the following risks arising from the use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Market risk;
- Currency risk;
- Interest rate risk.

This note provides information on the Company's exposure to each of the aforementioned risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's capital management. Additional quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

### Risk management structure

The Company has and follows a risk management policy that guides transactions and requires the diversification of transactions and counterparties. Pursuant to this policy, the nature and overall position of financial risks are regularly monitored and managed in order to assess results and impacts on cash flow.

### Credit risk

Credit risk is the Company's risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to fulfill its contractual obligations, which arise mainly from customer receivables and investment securities.

The Company's credit risk management in relation to customers adopts the practice of analyzing the financial situation and equity of its customers, as well as defining credit limits, as well as seeking to include guarantees in sufficient amounts to minimize the risk of credit operations, in addition to permanent monitoring of the outstanding portfolio.

### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled with cash payments or with another financial asset. The Company's approach to liquidity management is to ensure, to the maximum extent possible, that it always has sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations when they fall due, under normal and stressed conditions, without causing unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as exchange rates, interest rates or even in the prices of products sold or produced by the Company and other inputs used in the production process, have on the earnings of Company. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures, within acceptable parameters, while optimizing return.

#### Currency risk

The Company is subject to currency risk on sales, purchases denominated in a currency other than the Company's respective functional currency, the Real (R\$). The currency in which these transactions are primarily denominated is the US Dollar (US\$).

With respect to other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency, the Company considers that its net exposure is managed to an acceptable level, buying or selling in foreign currencies at spot rates, when necessary, to deal with short-term instabilities

#### Interest rate risk

It arises from the possibility of the Company incurring gains or losses arising from fluctuations in interest rates on its financial assets and liabilities. The contracted financial investments are valued based on the CDI variation, with the charges being calculated in accordance with the usual conditions practiced by the market.

#### 24. Insurance coverage (unaudited)

The Company maintains insurance coverage in an amount considered sufficient by Management to cover possible risks on its assets and/or liabilities. The risk assumptions, given their nature, are not part of the scope of the audit of the financial statements, therefore, they were not reviewed by our independent auditors.