Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

NEOS LLC

31st March 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEOS LLC

Report on the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements of **The NEOS LLC** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, 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 ended on that date, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the special purpose financial statements"). The special purpose financial statements are prepared for inclusion in the annual report of the Holding Company Wipro Limited under the requirements of section 129 (3) of the Companies Act 2013.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid special purpose financial statements gives a true and fair view in conformity with the basis of preparation referred to in Note 2.1 of the special purpose financial statements, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, the loss and total comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the special purpose financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). 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) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the special purpose financial statements and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the special purpose financial statements.

Management's Responsibilities for the Special Purpose Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of these special purpose financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the basis described in Note 2.1 of the special purpose financial statement.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the special purpose financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the special purpose financial statements, the Company's 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 responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the special purpose financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the special purpose financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the special purpose financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the special purpose financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the special purpose financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the special purpose financial statements.

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

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

Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 2.1 to the special purpose financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. As a result, the special purpose financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

Restriction on Use and distribution

The report is issued to the Board of Directors of the Company solely for the above purpose and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties.

For Deloitte Haskins and Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration number. No. 117366W/W-100018)

SD/-

Amit Ved

Partner

Membership Number: 120600

Place: Bengaluru

Date: June 20, 2022

UDIN: 22120600ALGZQE3111

NEOS LLC

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022

(Amount in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

	Note	As at 31st March 2022
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	5	29,952
		29,952
Current assets		
Other financial assets	6	1,844,921
		1,844,921
		1,874,873
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Other equity		1,648,564
		1,648,564
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	15	10,958
		10,958
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Trade Payables		
i)total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-
ii)total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprise		61,124
Other financial liabilities	7	49,967
Other liabilities	8	12,205
Current tax liabilities (net)	15	92,055
		215,351
		1,874,873
Summary of significant accounting policies	2	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements 1-20

As per our report of even date
For Deloitte Haskins and Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 117366W/W-100018

Sd/-

Amit Ved
Partner
Membership No: 120600
Place: Bengaluru
Date: June 20, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NEOS LLC

Sd/-

Rajan Kohli
Director

Place: New Jersey
Date: June 20, 2022

Sd/-

Mohit Bansal
Director

Place: Florida
Date: June 20, 2022

NEOS LLC

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended April 29, 2021 to March 31, 2022

(Amount in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

	Notes	Period from 29th Apr 2021 to 31st March 2022
REVENUE		
Revenue from operations	9	530,136
Other income	10	6,195
Total income		**536,331**
EXPENSES		
Employee benefit expenses	11	22,152
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	17,060
Finance costs	12	35,901
Other expenses	13	552,177
Total expenses		**627,291**
Profit or (Loss) before tax		(90,960)
Current tax		(0)
Deferred tax		10,958
Tax expense		**10,958**
Profit or (Loss) for the year		**(101,918)**
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		**(101,918)**

See accompanying notes to financial statements

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements. 1-20

As per our report of even date
For Deloitte Haskins and Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 117366W/W-100018

Sd/-

Amit Ved
Partner
Membership No: 120600

Place: Bengaluru
Date: June 20, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NEOS LLC

Sd/-	Sd/-
Rajan Kohli	**Mohit Bansal**
Director	**Director**
Place: New Jersey	Place: Florida
Date: June 20, 2022	Date: June 20, 2022

NEOS LLC

Statement of changes in equity for the period ended April 29, 2021 to March 31, 2022

(Amount in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

(A) Equity share capital

	As at 31st March 2022	
	No. of shares	**Amount**
Opening	-	-
Add: issue during the year	-	-
Closing	**-**	**-**

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

(B) Other equity

	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 29th April 2021	1,750,482	1,750,482
Profit for the year	(101,918)	(101,918)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year	1,648,564	1,648,564
Balance as at 31 March 2022	1,648,564	1,648,564

See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1-20

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

As per our report of even date
For Deloitte Haskins and Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 117366W/W-100018

Sd/-

Amit Ved
Partner
Membership No: 120600

Place: Bengaluru
Date: June 20, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of NEOS LLC

Sd/-

Rajan Kohli
Director

Place: New Jersey
Date: June 20, 2022

Sd/-

Mohit Bansal
Director

Place: Florida
Date: June 20, 2022

NEOS LLC
Statement of cash flows for the period ended April 29, 2021 to March 31, 2022
(Amount in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

		Period from 29th Apr 2021 to 31st March 2022
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss for the year		(90,960)
Adjustments		
Depreciation and amortization		17,060
Interest income		(2,488)
Interest expense		34,503
Operating loss before working capital changes		**(41,885)**
Adjustments for working capital changes:		
Trade and other receivable		290,082
Loans and advances and other assets		(409,855)
Trade and other payables		(379,485)
Net cash (used in) operations		**(541,143)**
Direct taxes (paid) / refund		-
Net cash (used in) operating activities		**(541,143)**
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest Income		2,488
Net cash generated by investing activities		**2,488**
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Interest expense		(34,503)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(34,503)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and Cash equivalents during the year		(573,158)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		562,200
Effect of exchange rate changes on Cash		-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**(10,958)**
See accompanying notes to the financial statements	1-20	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For Deloitte Haskins and Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 117366W/W-100018

Sd/-

Amit Ved
Partner
Membership No: 120600

Place: Bangalore
Date: June 20, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of NEOS LLC

Sd/-

Rajan Kohli
Director

Place: New Jersey
Date: June 20, 2022

Sd/-

Mohit Bansal
Director

Place: Florida
Date: June 20, 2022

NEOS LLC

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for period ended April 29, 2021 to March 31, 2022

(Amount in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

1 General Information

NEOS LLC is a subsidiary of NEOS Holding LLC, incorporated and domiciled in United States of America. The Company is provider of IT Services, including Business Process Services (BPS) services, globally and IT Products. The functional currency of the Company is USD. The Company's ultimate holding company, Wipro Limited ("Wipro") is incorporated and domiciled in India.

Cardinal US Holdings Inc, has been acquired by Wipro IT Services LLC, with effect from April 29, 2021 and considerng that this 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, the financial statement are prepared for the period post acqustion i.e for April 29, 2021 to March 31, 2022 .

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

This special purpose financial statement is 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.
These are the Standalone financial statements of NEOS LLC.

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

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

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

All amounts included in the financial statements are reported in USD except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated. Due to rounding off, the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures. Previous year figures have been regrouped/re-arranged, wherever necessary.

Amounts below rounding off norm adopted by the Company been disclosed as nil in the financial statement.

Items included in the financial statement of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which these entities operate (i.e. the "functional currency"). The functional currency of the company is US Dollar and the financial statement is also presented in US Dollar.

(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 judgement

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Accounting estimates are monetary amounts in the standalone financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. An accounting policy may require items in standalone financial statements to be measured at monetary amounts that cannot be observed directly and must instead be estimated. In such a case, management develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by the accounting policy. Developing accounting estimates involves the use of judgements or assumptions based on the latest available and reliable information. Actual results may differ from those accounting estimates.

Accounting estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the 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 recognised, profit and timing of revenue for remaining performance obligations are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable. Volume discounts are recorded as a reduction of revenue. When the amount of discount varies with the levels of revenue, volume discount is recorded based on estimate of future revenue from the customer.

b) Uncertainty relating to the global health pandemic on COVID-19:

In assessing the recoverability of receivables including unbilled receivables, contract assets and contract costs, goodwill, intangible assets, and certain investments, the Company has considered internal and external information up to the date of approval of these standalone financial statements including credit reports and economic forecasts. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used herein. Based on the current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

The Company basis its assessment believes that the probability of the occurrence of forecasted transactions is not impacted by COVID-19. The Company has also considered the effect of changes, if any, in both counterparty credit risk and own credit risk while assessing hedge effectiveness and measuring hedge ineffectiveness and continues to believe that there is no impact on effectiveness of its hedges.

The impact of COVID-19 remains uncertain and may be different from what we have estimated as of the date of approval of these standalone financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

3 Material accounting policy information

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is United States Dollar. These financial statements are presented in United States Dollar.

(ii) Foreign currency transactions and translations

The Company is exposed to currency fluctuations on foreign currency transactions. Foreign currency transactions are accounted in the books of account at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities at period-end are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of Balance Sheet. The exchange difference between the rate at which foreign currency transactions are accounted and the rate at which they are re-measured/ realized is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

(iii) 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, and eligible current and non-current assets; Financial assets are derecognised 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 derecognised only when the Company has not retained control over the financial asset.
•financial liabilities, which include long and short-term loans and borrowings, trade payables, lease liabilities, and eligible current and non-current liabilities.
Non- derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below:

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

B Trade payables and other liabilities
Trade payables other liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For these financial instruments, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments. Contingent consideration recognised in a business combination is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

C Retained earnings
Retained earnings comprises of the Company’s undistributed earnings after taxes.

D a) Recognition and measurement
Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost.

b) Depreciation

Category	Useful Life
Plant and Equipment	5 - 21 years
Computer equipment and software	2 - 7 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipments	3 - 10 years
Vehicles	4 - 5 years

E Employee Benefits:

The Company participates in various employee benefit plans. Pensions and other post-employment benefits are classified as defined contribution plans. Under a defined contribution plan, the Company's sole obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The related actuarial and investment risks are borne by the employee. The expenditure for defined contribution plans is recognised as an expense during the period when the employee provides service

F Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognises accumulated compensated absences based on the projected unit credit method. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognised in the period in which the absences occur.

G 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.
Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved by the parties to the contract, the parties to contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable. Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. To recognise revenues, the Company applies the following five step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognise revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied. When there is uncertainty as to collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved

At contract inception, the Company assesses its promise to transfer products or services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised products or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the 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 recognised by measuring progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The selection of the method to measure progress towards completion requires judgment and is based on the nature of the promised products or services to be provided.
The method for recognising revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered:

A. Time and materials contracts

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

B. Fixed-price contracts

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 receivables on other than fixed price development contracts are classified as a financial asset where the right to consideration is unconditional and only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

ii) Maintenance contracts

Revenues related to fixed-price maintenance contracts are recognised on a straight-line basis when services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period or ratably using percentage of completion method when the pattern of benefits from the services rendered to the customers and the cost to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive.
Revenue for contracts in which the invoicing is representative of the value being delivered is recognised based on our right to invoice. If our invoicing is not consistent with value delivered, revenues are recognised as the service is performed using the percentage of completion method.
In certain projects, a fixed quantum of service or output units is agreed at a fixed price for a fixed term. In such contracts, revenue is recognised with respect to the actual output achieved till date as a percentage of total contractual output. Any residual service unutilised by the customer is recognised as revenue on completion of the term

iii) Element or Volume based contracts

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

Others

Any change in scope or price is considered as a contract modification. The Company accounts for modifications to existing contracts by assessing whether the services added are distinct and whether the pricing is at the stand-alone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract if the additional services are priced at the stand-alone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the stand-alone selling price.
The Company accounts for variable considerations like, volume discounts, rebates, pricing incentives to customers and penalties as reduction of revenue on a systematic and rational basis over the period of the contract. The Company estimates an amount of such variable consideration using expected value method or the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which the Company may be entitled and when it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved

Revenues are shown net of allowances/ returns, sales tax, value added tax, goods and services tax and applicable discounts and allowances.
The Company accrues the estimated cost of warranties at the time when the revenue is recognised. The accruals are based on the Company's historical experience of material usage and service delivery costs.

H Finance costs

Finance costs comprises interest cost on borrowings, lease liabilities and net defined benefit liability, gains or losses arising on re-measurement of financial assets measured at FVTPL, net loss on translation or settlement of foreign currency borrowings and changes in fair value and gains/ (losses) on settlement of related derivative instruments. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

I Finance and other income

Finance and other income comprises interest income on deposits, dividend income, gains/(losses) on disposal of investments and net gain on translation or settlement of foreign currency borrowings. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

J Income tax

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

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 amounts are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date and applicable for the period. While determining the tax provisions, the Company assesses whether each uncertain tax position is to be considered separately or together with one or more uncertain tax positions depending upon the nature and circumstances of each uncertain tax position. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and liability simultaneously.

Deferred income tax

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

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

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

4 New Accounting standards adopted by the Company

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the standalone financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022.

Amendments to Ind AS consequential to Conceptual Framework under Ind AS

The amendments relating to Ind AS 102, Share-based Payment; Ind AS 103, Business Combinations; Ind AS 106, Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources; Ind AS 114, Regulatory Deferral Accounts; Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements; Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors; Ind AS 34, Interim Financial Reporting; Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; Ind AS 38, Intangible Assets, are consequential due to changes in the Conceptual Framework under Ind AS, made in August 2020.
The revised Conceptual Framework introduced some new concepts and clarifications along with revision in definitions and changes in recognition criteria of assets and liabilities under Ind AS. The adoption of these amendments did not have any material impact on the interim condensed standalone financial statements.

New amendments not yet adopted

Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.
On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 1, 2022, as below:

Amendments to Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments

The amendments clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognize a financial liability.
The adoption of amendments to Ind AS 109 will not have any material impact on the standalone financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specifies that the cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (for example, direct labour and materials); or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (for example, an allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling that contract among others).
The adoption of amendments to IAS 37 is not expected to have any material impact on the standalone financial statements.

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Office equipments	Total
Gross block (at cost)				
Balance as at 28th April 2021	36,410	210,437	45,175	**292,022**
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals/adjustment*	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**36,410**	**210,437**	**45,175**	**292,022**
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 28th April 2021	(32,622)	(167,350)	(45,039)	**(245,011)**
Depreciation charge	(375)	(16,620)	(65)	**(17,060)**
Disposals/adjustment*	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**(32,997)**	**(183,970)**	**(45,104)**	**(262,071)**
Net block				
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**3,413**	**26,468**	**71**	**29,952**

* Includes regrouping/reclassification within the block of assets.

NEOS LLC

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(Amount in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

		As at 31st March 2022
6	**Other financial assets**	
	Current	
	Balance with Group Companies	1,844,921
		1,844,921
7	**Other financial liabilities**	
	Current	
	Payable to group companies	49,967
		49,967
8	**Other liabilities**	
	Current	
	Advance from Customers	12,205
		12,205

		Period from 29th Apr 2021 to 31st March 2022
9	**Revenue from operations**	
	Sale of services	530,136
		530,136
10	**Other income**	
	Interest income	2,488
	Foreign exchange gain, net	3,707
		6,195
11	**Employee benefits expense**	
	Salaries and wages	22,152
		22,152
12	**Finance Cost**	
	Interest on loans and Advances	34,503
	Bank Charges	1,398
		35,901
13	**Other expenses**	
	Sub contracting / technical fees / third party application	482,614
	Facility expenses	17,151
	Travel	3,387
	Legal and professional charges	27,214
	Miscellaneous expenses	21,812
		552,177

NEOS LLC

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(Amount in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

14 Earning per share (EPS)

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

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 year 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:

	31-Mar-22
Loss attributable to equity holders	(101,918)
Weighted average number of equity shares - for basic and diluted EPS	-
Earnings per share - Basic and diluted *	**NA**

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

15 Income Tax

Current tax	-
Deferred tax	10,958
Total income taxes	**10,958**
Profit/(Loss) before taxes	(90,960)
Tax Rate	28%
Tax Expense	(25,469)
Effect of:	
Expenses disallowed for tax purposes	10,650
Others	25,777
	10,958
Deferred Tax Liability	
Accrued expenses	18,984
Goodwill	(66,066)
Property, plant and equipment	(2,208)
Others	38,332
	(10,958)

16 Related party disclosure

Related party disclosure

a) Parties where control exists:

Name	Relationship	Country of Incorporation
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding company	India
Neos Holdings LLC	Holding Company	US
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	Fellow subsidiary	UK
The Capital Markets Company LLC	Fellow subsidiary	US
Capco RISC Consulting LLC	Fellow subsidiary	US

b) The Company has the following related party transactions:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022
Sale of Services	
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	27,283
Cost of Services	
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	36,123
The Capital Markets Company LLC	234,039
Interest Income	
The Capital Markets Company LLC	2,226
Interest Expenses	
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	1,165
The Capital Markets Company LLC	33,338

c) Balances with related parties as at year end are summarised below:

i) Balances other than loans :	As at 31st March 2022
Payable balances	
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	49,967
Receivable balances	
The Capital Markets Company LLC	1,844,921

17 Segment reporting

The Company publishes these standalone financial statements along with the consolidated financial statements. In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating Segments, the Company has disclosed the segment information in the consolidated financial statements.

18 Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, eligible current and non-current assets, trade payables, and eligible current liabilities and non-current liabilities.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled revenues, borrowings, trade payables, other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Accordingly, the carrying value of such long-term debt approximates fair value. As of March 31, 2022, the carrying value of such receivables, net of allowances approximates the fair value.

19 Financial risk management objectives and policies

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, to fair values or to future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments, foreign currency receivables, payables and loans and borrowings.

Risk management procedure

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

Foreign currency risk

The Company operates internationally however a major portion of its business is transacted in USD currency. Consequently, the Company is not exposed to material foreign exchange risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly. There is no significant concentration of credit risk.

Counterparty Risk

Counterparty risk encompasses issuer risk on marketable securities, settlement risk on derivative and money market contracts and credit risk on cash and time deposits. Exposure to these risks are closely monitored and maintained within predetermined parameters.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity and funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows. As of March 31, 2022, cash and cash equivalents are held with major banks and financial institutions.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements, if any.

	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 4 years
Trade payables	61,124	61,124	-	-
Other financial liability	49,967	49,967	-	-
	111,091	111,091	-	-

20 There are no contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2022.

As per our report of even date
For Deloitte Haskins and Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 117366W/W-100018

Sd/-

Amit Ved
Partner
Membership No: 120600

Place: Bengaluru
Date: June 20, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NEOS LLC

Sd/-	Sd/-
Rajan Kohli	**Mohit Bansal**
Director	**Director**
Place: New Jersey	Place: Florida
Date: June 20, 2022	Date: June 20, 2022