Special Purpose Financial Statements and Independent Auditor’s Report

Wipro IT Services Austria GmbH

31 March 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Wipro IT Services Austria GmbH

Report on the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements of Wipro IT Services Austria GmbH ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "the Special Purpose Financial Statements"). As explained in Note 2(i) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, these Special Purpose Financial Statements include limited information and have been prepared by the Management of Wipro Limited ("the Parent") solely for inclusion in the annual report of Wipro limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, in accordance with the accounting policies of the Parent and in compliance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid special purpose financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the basis of presentation referred to in Note 2(i) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2023, and profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2(i) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, to the basis of the preparation to the special purpose financial statements. The Special Purpose Financial Statements are prepared for inclusion in the annual report of the Ultimate Holding Company under the requirements of Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013. As a result, the Special Purpose Financial Statements may not be suitable for any other purpose. Our report is intended solely for the Company and Wipro Limited and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the Company and Wipro Limited. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company, the Company's, and ultimate holding company's board of directors, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Management Responsibility for the Special Purpose Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the special purpose financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

For **D Prasanna & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 009619S

Sd/-
D. Prasanna Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No. 211367

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23rd May 2023

Wipro IT Services Austria GmbH
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023
(Amount in EUR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	13	80
Deferred tax assets		50	92
Total non-current assets		**63**	**172**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	8	1,561	683
Cash and cash equivalents	9	2,623	2,923
Unbilled revenues		1,419	1,136
Other financial assets	6	30	31
Other current assets	7	1	5
Current tax balances	9A	14	72
		5,648	**4,850**
		5,711	**5,022**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	74	74
Other equity		3,637	3,191
		3,711	**3,265**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	11		
Total outstanding dues of Micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues other than above		1,708	1,181
Other financial liabilities	12	32	156
Other liabilities	13	74	303
Provisions	14	186	117
		2,000	**1,757**
		5,711	**5,022**

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory info 2-3

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

As per Our reports attached

For D Prasanna & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 009619S

Sd/-

D. Prasanna Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No.: 211367
Place : Bengaluru
Date - May 23, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Wipro IT Services Austria GmbH

Sd/-
Kenneth Lindstroem
Director

Sd/-
Michael Seiger
Director

Wipro IT Services Austria GmbH
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023
(Amount in EUR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations	18	11,598	11,684
Other income	19	62	6
		11,660	**11,690**
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	20	1,630	1,754
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	73	33
Other expenses	22	9,306	9,052
		11,009	**10,839**
Profit before tax		**651**	**851**
Tax expense	23		
Current tax		163	168
Deferred tax		42	52
Total tax expense		**205**	**220**
Net profit/(loss) for the year		**446**	**631**
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**446**	**631**
Earnings / (Loss) per share	**24**		
Basic and Diluted earnings /(loss) per share (EUR)		**5.99**	**8.48**

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

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

As per Our reports attached

For D Prasanna & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm’s Registration No.: 009619S

Sd/-

D. Prasanna Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No.: 211367
Place : Bengaluru
Date - May 23, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro IT Services Austria GmbH

Sd/-

Kenneth Lindstroem
Director

Sd/-

Michael Seiger
Director

Wipro IT Services Austria GmbH
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 2023
(Amount in EUR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) after tax	446	631
Adjustments		
Depreciation and amortization	73	33
Provision for tax	205	220
Interest income	(5)	(6)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**719**	**878**
Adjustments for working capital changes:		
Reduction in Trade and other receivable	(878)	267
Reduction in financial and other current assets	(279)	2,068
Increase in trade payables	527	184
Increase in Other financial and current liability	(353)	(244)
Loans and advances, other liabilities and provisions	69	(17)
Net cash generated/(used) from operations	**(195)**	**3,136**
Direct taxes (paid) / refund	(104)	(194)
Net cash generated/(used) by operating activities	**(299)**	**2,942**
B. Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of plant and equipment (net of deletions)	(6)	(24)
Interest Received	5	6
Net cash generated by / (used in) investing activities	**(1)**	**(18)**
C. Cash flows from financing activities:		
Dividend paid		(5,100)
Net cash generated by / (used in) financing activities	**-**	**(5,100)**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and Cash equivalents during the year	**(300)**	**(2,177)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,923	5,100
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 9)	**2,623**	**2,923**

See accompanying notes to the special purpose financial statements 1- 30

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

As per our report attached
For D Prasanna & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 009619S

Sd/-

D. Prasanna Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No.: 211367
Place : Bengaluru
Date - May 23, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro IT Services Austria GmbH

Sd/-	Sd/-
Kenneth Lindstroem	Michael Seiger
Director	Director

Wipro IT Services Austria GmbH
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023
(Amount in EUR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Equity share capital	Balance as at 31 March 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2022	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2023
Equity share capital	74	-	74	-	74
	74	**-**	**74**	**-**	**74**

Other equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	Share Premium	Other comprehensive income	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**7,660**			**7,660**
Profit for the year	631	-	-	631
Dividend paid during the year	(5,100)	-	-	(5,100)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**3,191**	**-**	**-**	**3,191**
Profit for the year	446	-	-	446
Shares premium infusion during the year	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**3,637**	**-**	**-**	**3,637**

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

As per Our reports attached
For D Prasanna & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 009619S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro IT Services Austria GmbH

-

Sd/-

-

D. Prasanna Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No.: 211367
Place : Bengaluru
Date - May 23, 2023

Sd/-

Kenneth Lindstroem
Director

Sd/-

Michael Seiger
Director

1 The Company overview

Wipro IT Services Austria GmbH ("the Company") , is a subsidiary of Wipro Technologies GmbH ("the holding company").
The principal activities of the Company are to provide IT enabled services. Wipro Technologies GmbH holds 100% equity of the Company.

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

2.1 Basis of preparation of special purpose financial statements
(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

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

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended)]

(ii) Basis of Measurement

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

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of services and the time between the rendering of service and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and noncurrent classification of assets and liabilities.

(iii) Use of estimates and judgement

The special purpose preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimate and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date, reported amount of revenue and expenses for the year and disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon the Management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates, if any, are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected. Refer Note M for detailed discussion on estimates and judgments.

2.2 Significant accounting policies

A. Financial Instruments
Non-derivative financial instruments:
Non derivative financial instruments consist of:

- financial assets ,which includes cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and eligible current and non current asset;
- financial liabilities, which includes trade payables, eligible current and non current liabilities.

These financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Financial assets are derecognised when substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset has been transferred. In cases where substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are neither transferred or retained ,financial asset are de-recognised only when the Company has not retained control over the financial asset.

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

i **Cash and cash equivalent**

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks, cash on hand and short-term deposits net of bank overdraft with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in banks and short-term deposits net of bank overdraft.

ii **Other financial assets**

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

iii **Trade and Other Payables**

Trade and other payables are initially recognized 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

B **Revenue recognition**

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

Services:

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

i Time and material contracts

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

ii Fixed-price contracts

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

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

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

iii Maintenance Contracts

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

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

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

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

Contract expenses are recognised as expenses by reference to the stage of completion of contract activity at the end of the reporting period.

v Products:

Revenue from sale of products is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership has been transferred in accordance with the sales contract. Revenue from product sales is shown net of excise duty and net of sales tax separately charged and applicable discounts.

vi Other income

Interest is recognized using the time proportion method, based on the rates implicit in the transaction.

C Property, plant and equipment

i Recognition and measurement

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

ii Depreciation

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are available for use. Assets acquired under finance lease and leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of estimated useful life of the asset or the related lease term. Term licenses are amortized over their respective contract term. Freehold land is not depreciated. The estimated useful life of assets are reviewed and where appropriate are adjusted, annually. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows

Category	Useful life
Buildings	28 to 40 years
Plant and machinery	5 to 21 years
Computer equipment and software	2 to 7 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 to 10 years
Vehicles	4 to 5 years

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

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

D Foreign currency transactions and translations

(i) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in the Euros, the national currency of Austria, which is the functional currency of the Company.

(ii) Foreign currency transactions and translation

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

E Taxes

Income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the year end date. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet approach, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the year and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

F Leases

The Company evaluates each contract or arrangement, whether it qualifies as lease as defined under IND AS 116
a) Arrangements where the Company is the lessee
The Company assesses, whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract involves–
(a) the use of an identified asset,
(b) the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and
(c) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

The Company at the inception of the lease contract recognizes a Right-of-Use (RoU) asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term) and low-value assets.

The cost of the right-of-use assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right-of-use assets is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use assets.

The Company applies IND AS 36 to determine whether a RoU asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the impairment of non financial assets included as part of special purpose financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023.

For lease liabilities at inception, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate.

The Company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use assets. Where the carrying amount of the right-of use assets is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re measurement in consolidated statement of income.

Company has elected not to apply requirements of para 22-49 of Ind AS 116 to short term leases and low value leases. For short-term and low value leas.es, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term

b) Arrangements where the Company is the lessor
Lease income from operating leases where the group is a lessor is recognized in income on a straight line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognized as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature. The group did not need to make any adjustments to the accounting assets held as lessor as a result of adopting the new leasing standard.

G Cash flow statement

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

H Equity and share capital

(a) Share capital

The authorized share capital of the Company as of March 31, 2023 is 74,400 equity shares of face value EUR 1 each
The voting right of an equity share holder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to his/its share of the paid-up equity. Voting right cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presentably payable has not been paid. Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to their forfeiture.

(b) Retained earnings
Retained earnings comprises of the Company's capital reserve and undistributed earnings after taxes.

I Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period adjusted for treasury shares held. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted-average number of equity and dilutive equivalent shares outstanding during the period, using the treasury stock method for options and warrants, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

J Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance sheet date.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The Company records a provision for decommissioning costs. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognized as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognized in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

K Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each year end whether there is any objective evidence that a non financial asset or a group of non financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount and the amount of impairment loss.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset’s carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through Statement of Profit and Loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash in flows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets.

L Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.
Materials, packaging materials and stores and spare parts are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes purchase price, (excluding those subsequently recoverable by the enterprise from the concerned revenue authorities), freight inwards and other expenditure incurred in bringing such inventories to their present location and condition. In determining the cost, weighted average cost method is used.

Provision of obsolescence on inventories is considered on the basis of management’s estimate based on demand and market of the inventories.
Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on item by item basis.

M Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future years.

i Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the year end date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The Company neither have any taxable temporary difference nor any tax planning opportunities available that could partly support the recognition of these losses as deferred tax assets. On this basis, the Company has determined that it cannot recognize deferred tax assets on the tax losses carried forward except for the unabsorbed depreciation.

(b) Impairment of non-financial assets

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating units based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate

(c) Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage of completion method using the input (cost expended) method to measure progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labour costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, revenue recognised, profit and timing of revenue for remaining performance obligations are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable. Volume discounts are recorded as a reduction of revenue. When the amount of discount varies with the levels of revenue, volume discount is recorded based on estimate of future revenue from the customer

(d) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the assets. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived based on an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually.

(e) Expected credit losses on financial assets

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

(f) Leases

Ind AS 116 defines a lease term as the non-cancellable period for which the lessee has the right to use an underlying asset including optional periods, when an entity is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend (or not to terminate) a lease. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise the option when determining the lease term. The option to extend the lease term are included in the lease term, if it is reasonably certain that the lessee will exercise the option. The Company reassess the option when significant events or changes in circumstances occur that are within the control of the lessee

(g) Estimation 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 and based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

(Amount in EUR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixture	Office equipment	Total
Gross block				
Gross block (at cost)				
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**91**	**4**	**55**	**150**
Additions	11	1	0	12
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**102**	**5**	**55**	**162**
Additions	4	53	-	57
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	(52)	(52)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**106**	**58**	**3**	**167**
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**56**	**3**	**2**	**61**
Depreciation charge	28	1	1	30
Disposals	(9)	-	-	(9)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**75**	**4**	**3**	**82**
Depreciation charge	19	53	0	72
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**94**	**57**	**3**	**154**
Net block				
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**35**	**1**	**53**	**89**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**27**	**1**	**52**	**80**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**12**	**1**	**0**	**13**

^ Value is less than zero

Numbers have been re-grouped between classes for better and accurate presentation

Wipro IT Services Austria GmbH
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
(Amount in EUR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
6	**Other financial assets**		
	Other advances	30	31
		30	**31**

		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
7	**Other assets**		
	Prepaid expenses	1	5
		1	**5**

		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
8	**Trade receivables**		
	Unsecured		
	Considered good	1,417	630
	Considered doubtful	7	
		1,424	630
	Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	(7)	-
		1,417	630
	With related parties- Considered good	144	53
		1,561	**683**

		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
9	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	In current account	2,623	2,922
	Cash in Hand	-	1
		2,623	**2,923**

9A Current tax balances

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Corporate tax payable	(535)	(372)
Advance tax	549	444
	14	**72**

		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
10	**Share capital**		
	Authorised capital		
	74,400 shares of 1 EUR each	74	74
		74	**74**
	Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		
	74,400 shares of 1 EUR each	74	74
		74	**74**
a)	**Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:**		
	Number of shares outstanding as at beginning of the year	74,400	74,400
	Number of shares issued during the year	-	-
	Number of shares outstanding as at the end of the year	**74,400**	**74,400**
b)	**Details of share holding pattern by related parties/promoters**		
	Name of shareholders		
	Wipro Technologies GmbH		
	No of Shares *	74,400	74,400
	% of the holding	100%	100%

c) **Terms / Rights attached to equity shares**

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

d) There has been no issue of bonus shares or issue of shares for consideration other than cash or share buy back during five years immediately preceding 31 March 2023.

(Amount in EUR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
11	**Trade payables**		
	Trade payables	1,666	966
	Payable to related parties	42	215
		1,708	**1,181**

		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
12	**Other financial liabilities**		
	Salary payable	32	156
		32	**156**

		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
13	**Other liabilities**		
	Current		
	Statutory liabilities	61	264
	Other Liabilities	13	39
		74	**303**

		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
14	**Provisions**		
	Employee benefits obligation	186	117
		186	**117**

Wipro IT Services Austria GmbH
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
(Amount in EUR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

		Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
18	**Revenue from operations**		
	Sale of services	11,598	11,684
		11,598	**11,684**

		Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
19	**Other income**		
	Rental income	45	-
	Interest income	5	6
	Other Income	12	-
		62	**6**

		Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
20	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries and wages	1,525	1,600
	Staff welfare expenses	104	153
		1,629	**1,753**

		Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
22	**Other expenses**		
	Sub-contracting/ technical fees	8,659	8,556
	Rent	86	-
	Travel	5	6
	Repairs and maintenance	23	25
	Provision / (write-back) for doubtful debts	-	(2)
	Communication	17	19
	Advertisement and sales promotion	-	1
	Legal and professional	15	35
	Corporate overhead	300	244
	Insurance	11	2
	Rates and taxes	22	45
	Miscellaneous expenses	168	121
		9,306	**9,052**

		Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
23	**Tax expense**		
	Current tax	163	168
	Deferred tax	42	52
	Total income taxes	**205**	**220**
	Profit / (Loss) before taxation	652	851
	Enacted income tax rate	33%	33%
	Computed expected tax expenses	163	168
	Effect of		
	Deferred Tax	42	52
		205	**220**

Deferred Tax component wise :

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Others	42	52
	42	52

24 Earning per share (EPS)

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

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

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

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Net profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders	446	631
Weighted average number of equity shares - for basic and diluted EPS	74,400	74,400
Earnings per share - Basic and diluted	**5.99**	**8.48**

(All amounts are in EUR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

25 Related party disclosure

i) Parties where control exists

Nature of relationship	Name of Related Party
Ultimate Holding Company	Wipro Limited
Holding company	Wipro Technologies GmbH
Fellow Subsidiary	Rizing Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Wipro Appirio UK Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Wipro IT Services UK Societas
Fellow Subsidiary	Wipro Holdings Hungary Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság
Fellow Subsidiary	Wipro Technologies Nigeria Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Wipro 4C NV
Fellow Subsidiary	Wipro Weare4C UK Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Wipro 4C Consulting France SAS
Fellow Subsidiary	Wipro Holdings Investment Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság
Fellow Subsidiary	Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV.
Fellow Subsidiary	The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd
Fellow Subsidiary	Wipro UK Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Wipro Financial Services UK Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Wipro Financial Outsourcing Services Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	International TechneGroup Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiary	Wipro Travel Services Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Designit London

ii) The Company has the following related party transactions:

Sale of services	For to year ended 31 March 2023	For to year ended 31 March 2022
Wipro Limited	42	98
Cellent Gmbh	-	117
Wipro Technologies GmbH	326	

iii) The Company has the following related party transactions:

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Interest Income		
Cellent Gmbh		6
Rental Income		
Wipro Limited	45	
Rental expense		
Wipro Limited	2	

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

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
(A) Trade Receivable		
Wipro Technologies GmbH	144	53
(D) Trade Payables		
Wipro Limited	42	215

(All amounts are in EUR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

26 Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

The fair value of other current financial assets, cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables ,investments trade payables, short-term borrowings and other financial liabilities approximate the carrying amounts because of the short term nature of these financial instruments.

The amortized cost using effective interest rate (EIR) of non-current financial assets consisting of security and term deposits are not significantly different from the carrying

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired include cash and cash equivalents, security deposits, term deposits, and other financial assets.

27 Fair value hierarchy

The following is the hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

•Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

•Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

•Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Fair value measurement hierarchy of assets for FY 22-23

	Total	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3
Assets				
Trade receivables	1,561	-	-	1,561
Cash and cash equivalents	2,623	-	-	2,623
Unbilled revenues	1,419	-	-	1,419
Other financial assets	30	-	-	30
	5,633	-	-	5,633
Liabilities				
Trade payables	1,708	-	-	1,708
Other financial liabilities	32	-	-	32
	1,740	-	-	1,740

Fair value measurement hierarchy of assets for FY 21-22

	Total	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3
Assets				
Trade receivables	683	-	-	683
Cash and cash equivalents	2,923	-	-	2,923
Unbilled revenues	1,136	-	-	1,136
Other financial assets	31	-	-	31
	4,773	-	-	4,773
Liabilities				
Trade payables	1,181	-	-	1,181
Other financial liabilities	303	-	-	303
	1,484	-	-	1,484

28 Financial instruments

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2023 were as follows :

Particulars	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets :					
Trade receivables	-	-	1,561	1,561	1,561
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2,623	2,623	2,623
Unbilled revenues	-	-	1,419	1,419	1,419
Other financial assets	-	-	30	30	30
Total financial assets	**-**	**-**	**5,633**	**5,633**	**5,633**
Financial liabilities :					
Trade payables	-	-	1,708	1,708	1,708
Other financial liabilities	-	-	32	32	32
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**1,740**	**1,740**	**1,740**

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2022 were as follows :

Particulars	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets :					
Trade receivables	-	-	683	683	683
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2,923	2,923	2,923
Unbilled revenues	-	-	1,136	1,136	1,136
Other financial assets	-	-	31	31	31
Total financial assets	**-**	**-**	**4,773**	**4,773**	**4,773**

Financial liabilities :					
Trade payables	-	-	1,181	1,181	1,181
Other financial liabilities	-	-	303	303	303
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**1,484**	**1,484**	**1,484**

29 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to various financial risks. These risks are categorized into market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management is coordinated by

the Board of Directors and focuses on securing long term and short term cash flows. The Company does not engage in trading of financial assets for speculative purposes.

(A) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

Foreign currency risk

The exchange rate risk may primarily arises from foreign exchange revenue, receivables, cash balances, forecasted cash flows, payables and foreign currency loans and borrowings.

The Company operates majorly in its local currency which is EUR. Consequently, the Company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk .

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises principally from the Company's receivables from deposits with landlords and other statutory deposits with regulatory agencies and also arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk of cash held with banks by dealing with highly rated banks and institutions and retaining sufficient balances in bank accounts required to meet a month's operational costs. The Management reviews the bank accounts on regular basis and fund drawdowns are planned to ensure that there is minimal surplus cash in bank accounts. The Company does not foresee any credit risks on deposits with regulatory authorities.

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. (For example: The key liquidity risk the Company can face is the risk of subscription fee refund. As per the Company policy, no refunds are allowed once a subscription has been taken and it is only in exceptional cases that fee is refunded with proper approvals from senior Management. The Management believes that the probability of a liquidity risk arising due to fee refund is not there.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities:

As on 31st March 2023	**Less than 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Trade payables	1,708	-	-	1,708
Other financial liability	32	-	-	32
	1,740	-	-	1,740
As on 31st March 2022				
Trade payables	1,181	-	-	1,181
Other financial liability	303	-	-	303
	1,484	-	-	1,484

As per Our reports attached

For D Prasanna & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 009619S

Sd/-

D. Prasanna Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No.: 211367
Place : Bengaluru
Date - May 23, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Wipro IT Services Austria GmbH

Sd/- Sd/- -

Kenneth Lindstroem, Director
Michael Seiger, Director