

**THE CAPITAL MARKETS COMPANY GMBH**  
**SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNDER IND AS**  
**AS AT AND FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2024**

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of **The Capital Markets Company GmbH**

**D. PRASANNA & CO.**  
Chartered Accountants  
No. 192, S.C. Road, Basavanagudi,  
BANGALORE - 560 004

### Report on the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements of The Capital Markets Company GmbH ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "the Special Purpose Financial Statements"). As explained in Note 2(a) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, these Special Purpose Financial Statements include limited information and have been prepared by the Management of Wipro Limited ("the Parent") solely for inclusion in the annual report of Wipro limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, in accordance with the accounting policies of the Parent and in compliance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid special purpose financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the basis of presentation referred to in Note 2(a) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2024, 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.

#### Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to the statement of changes in equity to the accompanying financial statements which indicates that the Company has made a loss of EUR 5,260 thousand during the current year ended 31 March 2024. These events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists which may cast a significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as going concern. However, basis the ongoing support of the Ultimate Holding Company and the ongoing assessment of business opportunities, the management considers going concern basis of accounting for preparation of accompanying financial statements to be appropriate. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

#### Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2(a) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, on 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 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.

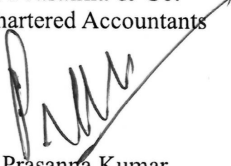
As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- 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.

As per our report attached For  
**D. Prasanna & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants



D Prasanna Kumar  
Proprietor  
Membership No: 211367



Place: Bengaluru  
Date: 12 June 2024

UDIN : 24211367BKELWZ2326

**The Capital Markets Company GmbH**  
**SPECIAL PURPOSE BALANCE SHEET**

(Amount in EUR, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>March 31, 2024</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>March 31, 2023</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	4	36,811	71,605
Right-of-Use assets	5	3,835,626	5,314,082
Financial assets			
Investments	6	529,980	529,980
Other financial assets	8	122,133	122,133
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>4,524,550</b>	<b>6,037,800</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	7	8,076,157	7,271,001
Unbilled receivables		1,981,108	3,706,309
Loans to subsidiaries	9	1,405,314	247,889
Cash and cash equivalents	10	-	-
Contract assets		86,037	93,891
Other current assets	11	394,193	499,822
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>11,942,809</b>	<b>11,818,911</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>16,467,359</b>	<b>17,856,711</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Equity share capital		34,478,000	34,478,000
Other equity		(40,486,832)	(35,225,874)
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>(6,008,832)</b>	<b>(747,874)</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	12	2,352,771	3,883,388
Other financial liabilities	13	114,291	201,655
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>2,467,062</b>	<b>4,085,043</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	12	1,766,433	1,681,054
Trade payables	14	12,153,140	5,340,970
Other financial liabilities	13	2,832,035	4,046,083
Contract liabilities		80,562	150
Other current liabilities	15	2,533,118	2,642,836
Provisions	16	643,841	808,450
Current tax liabilities		-	0
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>20,009,129</b>	<b>14,519,543</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>22,476,191</b>	<b>18,604,586</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>16,467,359</b>	<b>17,856,711</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

**For D Prasanna & Co**  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

**D Prasanna Kumar**  
Proprietor  
Membership Number: 211367  
Bangalore  
Date - 12 June 2024

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

Sd/-

**Arindam Banerjee**  
Director  
Germany

Sd/-

**Michael Seiger**  
Director  
Germany

**The Capital Markets Company GmbH**  
**SPECIAL PURPOSE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS**  
(Amount in EUR, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Year ended March 31, 2024</u>	<u>Period ended March 31, 2023</u>
<b>INCOME</b>			
Revenue from operations	17	41,836,626	35,901,754
Other income	18	51,300	0
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>41,887,926</b>	<b>35,901,754</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Employee benefits expense	19	25,245,403	26,281,951
Finance costs	20	233,439	291,798
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense		1,785,767	1,736,295
Sub-contracting and technical fees		12,884,811	5,244,993
Facility expenses		752,121	305,945
Travel		706,392	1,059,018
Communication		272,178	238,660
Legal and professional charges		293,638	933,564
Marketing and brand building		298,131	264,831
Other expenses	21	4,677,005	2,901,390
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>47,148,885</b>	<b>39,258,445</b>
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax</b>		<b>(5,260,959)</b>	<b>(3,356,691)</b>
<b>Tax expense</b>			
Current tax	22	-	(501)
Deferred tax	22	-	-
<b>Total tax expense</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(501)</b>
<b>Profit/(loss) for the year</b>		<b>(5,260,959)</b>	<b>(3,356,190)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income/(loss) (OCI)</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of taxes</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year</b>		<b>(5,260,959)</b>	<b>(3,356,190)</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements  
As per our report of even date attached

**For D Prasanna & Co**  
Chartered Accountants

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

Sd/-

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**D Prasanna Kumar**  
Proprietor  
Membership Number: 211367  
Bangalore  
Date - 12 June 2024

**Arindam Banerjee**  
Director  
Germany

**Michael Seiger**  
Director  
Germany

**The Capital Markets Company GmbH**  
**SPECIAL PURPOSE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
(Amount in EUR, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

**A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL**

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
<b>Opening Balance</b>	1	34,478,000	1	31,278,000
Changes in equity share capital during the current year / period	-	-	-	3,200,000
<b>Closing Balance</b>	1	<b>34,478,000</b>	1	<b>34,478,000</b>

**B. OTHER EQUITY**

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Retained Earnings
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Opening balance</b>	(35,225,873)	(31,869,684)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	(5,260,959)	(3,356,190)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>(40,486,832)</b>	<b>(35,225,874)</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

**For D Prasanna & Co**  
Chartered Accountants

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

Sd/-

**D Prasanna Kumar**  
Proprietor  
Membership Number: 211367  
Bangalore  
Date - 12 June 2024

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**Arindam Banerjee**  
Director  
Germany

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**Michael Seiger**  
Director  
Germany

**The Capital Markets Company GmbH**  
**SPECIAL PURPOSE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
(Amount in EUR, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Profit/(loss) for the year	(5,260,959)	(3,356,691)
<b>Adjustments to reconcile profit/(loss) for the year to net cash generated from operating activities</b>		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	1,785,767	1,736,295
Net unrealised exchange (gain)/ loss, exchange (gain)/ loss on borrowings and loans to subsidiaries	210,525	118,354
Finance and other income, net of finance costs	(51,300)	-
<b>Changes in operating assets and liabilities</b>		
Trade receivables	(805,156)	13,181,543
Unbilled receivables and contract assets	1,733,055	(956,621)
Other assets	105,629	155,864
Trade payables, other liabilities	5,455,778	(12,422,732)
Provisions	(164,609)	(78,127)
Contract liabilities	80,412	(9,350)
<b>Cash generated from/(used in) operating activities before taxes</b>	<b>3,089,141</b>	<b>(1,631,465)</b>
Income taxes paid, net	-	501
<b>Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities</b>	<b>3,089,141</b>	<b>(1,630,964)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment	(41,298)	(24,146)
Interest received on loan	51,300	-
Loans given to subsidiaries	(1,157,425)	-
Repayment of loans by subsidiaries	-	263,473
<b>Net cash generated from/(used in) used in investing activities</b>	<b>(1,147,423)</b>	<b>239,327</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Payment of lease liabilities	(1,708,280)	(1,516,063)
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	3,200,000
Interest and finance costs paid	(233,438)	(291,799)
<b>Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities</b>	<b>(1,941,718)</b>	<b>1,392,138</b>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-	-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 10)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements  
As per our report of even date attached

**For D Prasanna & Co**  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

**D Prasanna Kumar**  
Proprietor  
Membership Number: 211367  
Bangalore  
Date - 12 June 2024

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

Sd/-

**Arindam Banerjee**  
Director  
Germany

Sd/-

**Michael Seiger**  
Director  
Germany



**The Capital Markets Company GmbH**  
**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2024**  
(Amount in EUR, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

**1. The Company Overview**

The Capital Markets Company GmbH (the “Company”), incorporated in Germany is provider of Consultancy services to various global business enterprises. The functional currency of the company is Euro and the reporting currency for these financial statements is Euro. These special purpose financial statements have been prepared and audited to attach with the accounts of the holding company, to comply with the provisions of Indian Companies Act, 2013.

**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.

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)].

All amounts included in the financial statements are reported in EUR, unless otherwise stated. Previous year figures have been regrouped/re-arranged, wherever necessary.

**New amendments adopted by the Company effective from April 1, 2023**

**Amendments to Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes**

On March 31, 2023, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 effective from April 1, 2023. The amendments to Ind AS 12 clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. In specified circumstances, companies are exempt from recognising deferred tax when they recognise assets or liabilities for the first time. The amendments clarify that this exemption does not apply to transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations and companies are required to recognise deferred tax on such transactions. The adoption of these amendments to Ind AS 12 did not have any material impact on the financial statements.

**Amendments to Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements**

On March 31, 2023, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 effective from April 1, 2023. This amendment requires the companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The adoption of these amendments to Ind AS 1 did not have any material impact on the financial statements.

**Amendments to Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors**

On March 31, 2023, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 effective from April 1, 2023. This amendment has introduced a definition of ‘accounting estimates’ and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help companies distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The adoption of these amendments to Ind AS 8 did not have any material impact on the financial statements.

None of the amendments has any material impact on the financial statements for the current year.

**(ii) Basis of measurement**

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following material items which have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:

- a) Derivative financial instruments;
- b) Financial instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss; and
- c) The defined benefit asset/(liability) is recognised as the present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets.

**(iii) Use of estimates and judgment**

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

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are 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 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, recognised revenue and profit 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. Revenue is recognized on net basis in scenario where the company is not the primary obligor.
- b) **Income taxes:** The major tax jurisdiction for the Company is in United States of America. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.
- c) **Deferred taxes:** Deferred tax is recorded on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, at the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.
- d) **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.
- e) **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.

### 3. Material accounting policy information

#### (i) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in EUR, 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 recognised 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 and qualifying net investment hedges. Gains/(losses), net, 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 fair value through other comprehensive income are included in other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

#### (iii) Financial instruments

##### a) Non-derivative financial instruments:

Non derivative financial instruments consist of:

- financial assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled revenues, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances, investments in equity and debt securities 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, bank overdrafts, trade payables, 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. Cash and cash equivalents**

The Company’s cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks, which can be withdrawn at any time, without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the Company’s cash management system. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are presented under borrowings within current liabilities.

**B. 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 revenues, cash and cash equivalents and other assets.

**C. Trade and other payables**

Trade and other payables 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. .

**(iv) Equity**

a) **Share capital and share premium**

The Company does not have share capital.

b) **Retained earnings**

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

c) **Other reserves**

Changes in the fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, other than impairment loss, and actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans is recognized in other comprehensive income (net of taxes), and presented within equity in other reserves.

**(v) Property, plant and equipment**

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**

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 amortised over the shorter of estimated useful life of the asset or the related lease term. Term licenses are amortised 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
Computer equipment and software	3 years
Furniture, fixtures, and office equipment	3 to 10 years
Vehicles	2 to 7 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 capitalised 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 such date are disclosed under capital work- in-progress.

#### **(vi) Impairment**

##### **A) Financial assets**

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and/or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

##### **B) Non - financial assets**

The Company assesses long-lived assets such as property, plant and equipment and acquired intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or group of assets. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal (FVLCD) and its value-in-use (VIU). The VIU of long-lived assets is calculated using projected future cash flows. FVLCD of a cash generating unit is computed using turnover and earnings multiples. If the recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. If at the reporting date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the impairment losses previously recognised are reversed such that the asset is recognised at its recoverable amount but not exceeding written down value which would have been reported if the impairment losses had not been recognised initially.

#### **(vii) Employee benefits**

##### **a) Termination benefits**

Termination benefits are expensed when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits.

##### **b) Short-term benefits**

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recorded as expense as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

#### **(viii) Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. Provisions for onerous contracts are measured at the present value of lower of the expected net cost of fulfilling the contract and the expected cost of terminating the contract.

#### **(ix) 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.

## **a) Services**

The Company recognises revenue when the significant terms of the arrangement are enforceable, services have been delivered and the collectability is reasonably assured. The method for recognizing 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**

Revenues from fixed-price contracts, including systems development and integration contracts are recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates.

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

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

‘Unbilled revenues’ represent cost and earnings in excess of billings as at the end of the reporting period. ‘Unearned revenues’ represent billing in excess of revenue recognised. Advance payments received from customers for which no services have been rendered are presented as ‘Advance from customers.

### **C. Maintenance contracts**

Revenue from maintenance contracts is recognised ratably 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 recognised 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 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.

## **b) Products**

Revenue from products are recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, continuing managerial involvement usually associated with ownership and effective control have ceased, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

## **(xi) Finance cost**

Finance cost comprise interest cost on borrowings, gain or losses arising on re-measurement of financial assets at FVTPL, gains/ (losses) 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.

## **(xii) Other income**

Other income comprises interest income on deposits, dividend income and gains / (losses), net, on disposal of investments. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

## **(xiii) 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.

### **a) Current income tax**

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date and applicable for the period. The Company offsets

current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and liability simultaneously.

**b) 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 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.

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

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The Company offsets deferred income tax assets and liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and they relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity, or on different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

**(xiv) Earnings per share**

The company does not have share capital, hence the reporting of Earnings per share is not applicable to the company.

**(xv) Cash flow statement**

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

#### 4. Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computers	Total
<b>Gross carrying value:</b>					
<b>As at Apr 1, 2022</b>	654,891	28,190	213,162	976,390	1,872,633
Additions	-	-	3,012	21,134	24,146
Disposals	(530,033)	-	(170,419)	(881,165)	(1,581,617)
<b>As at April 1, 2023</b>	124,858	28,190	45,755	116,359	315,162
Additions	-	-	-	41,298	41,298
Disposals	-	-	-	(38,317)	(38,317)
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	124,858	28,190	45,755	119,339	318,142
<b>Accumulated depreciation/ impairment:</b>					
<b>As at Apr 1, 2022</b>	629,035	20,911	213,652	906,546	1,770,145
Depreciation and impairment	23,062	7,279	62	24,626	55,029
Disposals	(530,033)	-	(170,419)	(881,165)	(1,581,617)
<b>As at April 1, 2023</b>	122,065	28,190	43,295	50,007	243,557
Depreciation and impairment	1,764	-	602	73,726	76,092
Disposals	-	-	-	(38,317)	(38,317)
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	123,829	28,190	43,897	85,416	281,332
<b>Net carrying value as at March 31, 2024</b>	1,030	-	1,857	33,924	36,811
<b>Net carrying value as at March 31, 2023</b>	2,794	-	2,460	66,352	71,605

#### 4. Right-of-Use assets

	Buildings	Vehicles	Total
<b>Gross carrying value:</b>			
<b>As at Apr 1, 2022</b>	7,487,096	265,734	7,752,830
Additions	430,111	201,777	631,888
Disposals	-	-	-
<b>As at April 1, 2023</b>	7,917,207	467,511	8,384,718
Additions	145,315	179,226	324,541
Disposals	-	(61,498)	(61,498)
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	8,062,522	585,238	8,647,760
<b>Accumulated depreciation:</b>			
<b>As at Apr 1, 2022</b>	1,313,803	75,443	1,389,246
Depreciation	1,581,919	99,470	1,681,389
Disposals	-	-	-
<b>As at April 1, 2023</b>	2,895,722	174,913	3,070,635
Depreciation	1,587,244	154,254	1,741,499
Disposals	-	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	4,482,966	329,168	4,812,134
<b>Net carrying value as at March 31, 2024</b>	3,579,556	256,070	3,835,627
<b>Net carrying value as at March 31, 2023</b>	5,021,485	292,597	5,314,083

**6. Investments**

	As at March 31,2024	As at March 31,2023
<b>Non-current</b>		
Investment in equity instruments of subsidiaries (net of impairment, if any)	529,980	529,980
	<b>529,980</b>	<b>529,980</b>

\* Refer related party note no 23.1

**7. Trade Receivables**

(At Amortised Cost)

**Current****Unsecured**

	As at March 31,2024	As at March 31,2023
Considered good	2,608,369	3,272,560
Related parties	5,467,788	3,998,440
	<b>8,076,157</b>	<b>7,271,001</b>

\* Refer related party note no 23

**8. Other financial assets**

	As at March 31,2024	As at March 31,2023
<b>Non-current</b>		
Security Deposit	122,133	122,133
	<b>122,133</b>	<b>122,133</b>

**9. Loans to Subsidiaries**

	As at March 31,2024	As at March 31,2023
Loans to subsidiaries	1,405,314	247,889
	<b>1,405,314</b>	<b>247,889</b>

\* Refer related party note no 23

**10. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents consists of the following:

	As at March 31,2024	As at March 31,2023
Balances with banks		
Current accounts	-	-
Cheques, drafts on hand	-	-
	-	-

**11. Other assets**

	As at March 31,2024	As at March 31,2023
<b>Current</b>		
Prepaid expenses	391,101	497,555
Dues from officers and employees	368	332
Advances to suppliers	2,724	1,936
	<b>394,193</b>	<b>499,823</b>



**12. Lease liabilities**  
(At Amortised Cost)

**Non-current**

Lease liabilities

	As at March 31,2024	As at March 31,2023
	2,352,771	3,883,388
	<b>2,352,771</b>	<b>3,883,388</b>

**Current**

Lease liabilities

	1,766,433	1,681,054
	<b>1,766,433</b>	<b>1,681,054</b>

**Total Lease liabilities**

	<b>4,119,204</b>	<b>5,564,442</b>
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**13. Other financial liabilities**

**Non-current**

Employee benefits payable

	As at March 31,2024	As at March 31,2023
	114,291	201,655
	<b>114,291</b>	<b>201,655</b>

**Current**

Salary payable

Employee benefits payable

	1,146,493	1,332,235
	1,685,541	2,713,848
	<b>2,832,034</b>	<b>4,046,083</b>

\* Refer related party note no 23

**14. Trade Payables**

(At Amortised Cost)

**Unsecured**

Creditors

Related parties\*

Others

	As at March 31,2024	As at March 31,2023
	53,433	229,410
	7,326,005	898,876
	4,773,702	4,212,684
	<b>12,153,140</b>	<b>5,340,970</b>

\* Refer related party note no 23

**15. Other liabilities**

**Current**

Statutory and other liabilities

	As at March 31,2024	As at March 31,2023
	2,533,118	2,642,836
	<b>2,533,118</b>	<b>2,642,836</b>

**16. Provisions**

**Current**

Provision for compensated absences

	As at March 31,2024	As at March 31,2023
	643,841	808,450
	<b>643,841</b>	<b>808,450</b>

**17. Revenue from operations**

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Period ended March 31,2023
Rendering of Services	41,836,626	35,901,754
	<u>41,836,626</u>	<u>35,901,754</u>

**Revenue by nature of contract**

Fixed Price and Volume Based	5,110,225	3,333,514
Time and Material	36,726,401	32,568,240
	<u>41,836,626</u>	<u>35,901,754</u>

**18. Other income**

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Period ended March 31,2023
Miscellaneous income	2,249	0
Interest income	49,051	-
<b>Finance and other income</b>	<u>51,300</u>	<u>0</u>

**19. Employee benefits****Employee costs includes**

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Period ended March 31,2023
Salaries and bonus	25,116,050	25,639,880
Contribution towards Restricted Stock Units	18,927	437,200
Staff Welfare Expenses	110,426	204,872
	<u>25,245,402</u>	<u>26,281,952</u>

**20. Finance costs**

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Period ended March 31,2023
Interest expense	233,439	291,798
	<u>233,439</u>	<u>291,798</u>

**21. Other Expenses**

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Period ended March 31,2023
Medical & Insurance Expenses	90,902	89,883
Audit fee	101,292	101,855
Staff recruitment	847,617	936,391
Business Meeting Expense	135,369	255,279
Printing and stationery	71,347	87,707
Miscellaneous expenses	138,990	394,646
Corporate overhead cost recharge expense	3,080,963	917,274
Other foreign exchange differences, net loss	210,525	118,354
	<u>4,677,005</u>	<u>2,901,390</u>

**22. Income tax**

Income tax expense has been allocated as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Period ended March 31,2023
Income tax expense		
Current taxes	-	(501)
Deferred taxes	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>(501)</u>

Income tax expense consists of the following:

Profit/(loss) before tax	(5,260,959)	(3,356,691)
Enacted income tax rate in USA	28%	28%
Computed expected tax expense	(1,473,069)	(939,873)
Effect of		
DTA on loss not created	1,473,069	939,873
Tax effect on expenses disallowed for tax computation		
Prior year Impact		(501)
Changes in tax asset	-	(501)
	<u>-</u>	<u>(501)</u>

## 23. Related party Disclosure

### i) List of related parties and relationship

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship	Country of Incorporation
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	India
The Capital Markets Company BV	Holding Company	Netherlands
Capco Austria GmbH	Subsidiary Company	Austria
CAPCO BRASIL SERVIÇOS E CONSULTORIA LTDA	Fellow Subsidiary	Brazil
Capco Consultancy (Thailand) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Thailand
Capco Consulting Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary	Singapore
Capco Poland Sp. z.o.o.	Fellow Subsidiary	Poland
Capco RISC Consulting LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	US
Capco Solution Services GmbH	Fellow Subsidiary	Germany
Capco Technologies Pvt. Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	India
The Capital Market Co Italy SL	Fellow Subsidiary	Italy
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	UK
The Capital Markets Company BVBA	Fellow Subsidiary	Belgium
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)	Fellow Subsidiary	Canada
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Hong Kong)	Fellow Subsidiary	Hong Kong
The Capital Markets Company LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	US
The Capital Markets Company S.a.r.l.	Fellow Subsidiary	Switzerland
The Capital Markets Company S.A.S.	Fellow Subsidiary	France
The Capital Markets Company Slovakia, s. r. o.	Fellow Subsidiary	Slovakia
Wipro Business Solutions GmbH	Fellow Subsidiary	Germany
Wipro Technologies GmbH	Fellow Subsidiary	Germany

The Company has the following related party transactions for the year ended March 2024:

Transactions / balances	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Period ended March 31,2023
Sales of goods and services	7,074,948	6,672,453
Purchase of services	15,349,613	5,774,697
Rent expense	59,488	53,618
Share based payments	18,927	557,047
Interest Income	212,044	37,167
Interest Expense	137,413	145,187
<b>Balance as at the year end</b>		
Loans to subsidiaries	1,405,314	247,889
Receivables	5,467,788	3,998,440
Payables	7,326,005	898,876

The following are the significant related party transactions and balance for the year ended

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Period ended March 31,2023
<b>Sale of services</b>		
Wipro Limited	1,006,326	630,117
Wipro Technologies GmbH	2,024,737	-
The Capital Markets Company BV	3,173	-
Capco Poland Sp. z.o.o.	8,062	2,872
The Capital Markets Company S.A.S.	440,807	748,017
The Capital Markets Company S.a.r.l.	1,088,776	2,082,246
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	2,326,045	2,828,651
The Capital Markets Company LLC	104,613	152,020
Capco RISC Consulting LLC	501	2,466
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Hong Kong)	1,268	-
The Capital Market Co Italy SL	70,639	-
Capco Austria GmbH	-	205,944
The Capital Markets Company BV	-	3,654
Capco Consultancy (Thailand) Limited	-	16,466
<b>Purchase of services</b>		
Wipro Limited	70,322	-
Wipro Technologies GmbH	39,292	-
The Capital Markets Company BV	2,885	-
Capco Austria GmbH	675,659	530,009
Capco Poland Sp. z.o.o.	785,084	378,360
The Capital Markets Company S.A.S.	51,498	26,400
The Capital Markets Company S.a.r.l.	305,344	282,467
The Capital Markets Company Slovakia, s. r. o.	4,267,208	2,155,325
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	8,279,421	1,939,719
The Capital Markets Company LLC	193,638	53,195
Capco RISC Consulting LLC	617	2,098
Capco Technologies Pvt. Ltd	431,888	407,123
Capco Consultancy (Thailand) Limited	1,878	-
Capco Solution Services GmbH	126,039	-
The Capital Market Co Italy SL	118,842	-
<b>Rent expense</b>		
Wipro Technologies GmbH	41,134	36,141
Wipro Business Solutions GmbH	18,354	17,477
<b>Share based payments</b>		
Wipro Limited	18,927	557,047

<b>Interest Income</b>		
The Capital Markets Company BV	53,405	-
The Capital Markets Company BV	2,620	17,818
Capco Austria GmbH	34	4,765
The Capital Markets Company S.A.S.	4,559	540
The Capital Markets Company S.a.r.l.	98,067	-
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	1,523	-
The Capital Markets Company LLC	10,446	2,052
Capco RISC Consulting LLC	13	-
CAPCO BRASIL SERVIÇOS E CONSULTORIA LTDA	28,495	-
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Hong Kong)	2,028	-
Capco Consulting Singapore Pte. Ltd.	10,297	-
Capco Consultancy (Thailand) Limited	518	-
The Capital Market Co Italy SL	40	-
The Capital Markets Company Slovakia, s. r. o.	-	11,993
<b>Interest Expense</b>		
The Capital Markets Company BV	25,476	-
Capco Austria GmbH	2,491	3,448
Capco Poland Sp. z.o.o.	4,835	38,848
The Capital Markets Company S.a.r.l.	24,016	68,588
The Capital Markets Company Slovakia, s. r. o.	26,191	1,166
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	54,389	22,944
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)	15	14
CAPCO BRASIL SERVIÇOS E CONSULTORIA LTDA	-	4,779
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Hong Kong)	-	222
The Capital Markets Company S.A.S.	-	863
The Capital Markets Company BV	-	3,144
The Capital Markets Company LLC	-	261
Capco Consulting Singapore Pte. Ltd.	-	909
<b>Loans to subsidiaries</b>		
The Capital Markets Company BV	1,223,736	18,405
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	54,784	105,035
The Capital Markets Company LLC	8,032	-
CAPCO BRASIL SERVIÇOS E CONSULTORIA LTDA	94,420	65,925
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Hong Kong)	4,886	2,858
Capco Consulting Singapore Pte. Ltd.	18,863	8,464
Capco Consultancy (Thailand) Limited	594	-
Capco Austria GmbH	-	5,206
The Capital Markets Company Slovakia, s. r. o.	-	41,996
<b>Receivables</b>		
Wipro Limited	834,450	200,980
Wipro Technologies GmbH	438,695	-
The Capital Markets Company S.a.r.l.	3,103,747	2,346,094
The Capital Markets Company LLC	140,976	241,837
Capco RISC Consulting LLC	284	-
CAPCO BRASIL SERVIÇOS E CONSULTORIA LTDA	652,119	648,976
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Hong Kong)	47,638	46,385
Capco Consulting Singapore Pte. Ltd.	235,397	235,397
Capco Consultancy (Thailand) Limited	14,482	16,354
The Capital Markets Company BV	-	67,940
The Capital Markets Company BV	-	65,957
The Capital Markets Company S.A.S.	-	41,404
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	-	87,115
<b>Payables</b>		
Wipro Business Solutions GmbH	874	-
The Capital Markets Company BV	592	44,757
Capco Austria GmbH	94,973	53,560
Capco Poland Sp. z.o.o.	494,915	81,698
The Capital Markets Company S.A.S.	18,360	5,972
The Capital Markets Company Slovakia, s. r. o.	310,798	244,187
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	5,975,234	-
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)	1,040	-
Capco Technologies Pvt. Ltd	199,485	268,102
Capco Solution Services GmbH	89,577	-
The Capital Market Co Italy SL	48,203	-
The Capital Markets Company S.a.r.l.	91,954	166,142
The Capital Markets Company LLC	-	34,458

### 23.1 Details of Investment in Subsidiaries

Name of the entity	Percentage of Holding as on 31 March 2024
Capco Austria GmbH	100%

Details of investment in unquoted equity instruments of subsidiaries (fully paid up)

Name of the subsidiary	Currency	Face Value	No of Units as on 31-3-2024	No of Units as on 31-3-2023	Balances as at 31 March 2024			Balances as at 31 March 2023		
					Gross Value	Impairment	Net Value	Gross Value	Impairment	Net Value
<b>Equity Instruments</b>										
Capco Austria GmbH	EUR	*	*	*	529,980	-	529,980	529,980	-	529,980
<b>Total investment in unquoted equity of subsidiaries</b>					<b>529,980</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>529,980</b>	<b>529,980</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>529,980</b>

\* As per local laws, there is no concept of issuance of share certificate. Hence the investment by the company is considered as equity contribution.

### 24. Financial instruments

#### Financial assets-at amortised cost

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Investment in equity instruments of subsidiaries	529,980	529,980
Loans to subsidiaries	1,405,314	247,889
Other financial assets		
Trade receivables	8,076,157	7,271,001
Unbilled receivables	1,981,108	3,706,309
Other Assets	-	(0)
	<b>11,992,559</b>	<b>11,755,178</b>

#### Financial liabilities-at amortised cost

Trade payables and other payables		
Trade payables	12,153,140	5,340,970
Other financial liabilities	2,832,035	4,046,083
	<b>14,985,175</b>	<b>9,387,053</b>

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.

Mar 31, 2024							
Contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	Beyond 4 years	Total cash flows	Interest included in total cash flows	Carrying value
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	1,835,683	1,764,692	609,731	-	4,210,106	90,902	4,119,204
Trade payables	12,153,140	-	-	-	12,153,140	-	12,153,140
Other financial liabilities	2,832,035	-	-	-	2,832,035	-	2,832,035

Mar 31, 2023							
Contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	Beyond 4 years	Total cash flows	Interest included in total cash flows	Carrying value
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	1,764,757	1,791,732	2,174,735	-	5,731,223	166,782	5,564,442
Trade payables	5,340,970	-	-	-	5,340,970	-	5,340,970
Other financial liabilities	4,046,083	-	-	-	4,046,083	-	4,046,083

## 25. Financial risk management

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

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortized cost	Ageing analysis
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts
Market risk -Interest rate	Loan given at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis

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

### A. 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.

### B. Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

### C. 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/rates. Market risk comprises of:

- i. **Interest rate risk** - Interest rate risk primarily arises from loan granted at floating rate, including various revolving and other lines of credit. The short-term loan granted by the company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.
- ii. **Foreign currency risk:** There is no foreign currency risk involved as all transactions are denominated in the entity's functional currency. Financial instruments that may be affected by market risk include trade and other receivables/ payables, which are a result from both its operating and investing activities.

## 22. Events occurring after the reporting date

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between 31 March 2024 and the date of authorization of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For D Prasanna & Co  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

**D Prasanna Kumar**  
Proprietor  
Membership Number: 211367  
Bengaluru  
Date: 12 June 2024

Sd/-

**Arindam Banerjee**  
Director  
Germany

Sd/-

**Michael Seiger**  
Director  
Germany