# Special Purpose Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

Cardinal US Holdings Inc

31 March 2024

# Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants Prestige Trade Tower, Level 19 46, Palace Road, High Grounds Bengaluru - 560 001 Karnataka. India

Tel: +91 80 6188 6000 Fax: +91 80 6188 6011

# **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

# **TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF Cardinal US Holdings, Inc Report on Audit of Special Purpose Financial Statements**

# Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements of **Cardinal US Holdings, Inc** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the period April 01, 2023 to March 31, 2024, and a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Special Purpose Financial Statements"). These Special Purpose Financial Statements are prepared solely for inclusion in the annual report of Wipro limited for the year ended March 31, 2024 under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Special Purpose Financial Statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the basis of preparation referred to in Note 2(i) of the Special Purpose Financial Statements, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its losses and total comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

# **Basis for Opinion**

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

# Management's Responsibility for the Special Purpose Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these Special Purpose Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the basis described in Note 2(i) of the Special Purpose Financial Statements.

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

# Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

In preparing the Special Purpose Financial Statements, the Company's Board of Directors is 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 is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

# Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Special Purpose Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial control system over financial reporting 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 the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Special Purpose Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the special purpose financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the special purpose financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

# Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

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

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

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

# **Basis of Accounting**

We draw attention to Note 2(i) to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, which describes the basis of accounting. As a result, the special purpose financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

# **Restriction on Use and Distribution**

This report is issued to the Board of Directors of the Company solely for inclusion in the annual report of the Ultimate Holding Company under the requirements of Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and 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.

# For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants (Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

-SD-

Amit Ved Partner Membership Number: 120600

UDIN :24120600BKCXIK4149

Place: Bengaluru Date: June 14, 2024

#### Cardinal US Holdings Inc Balance Sheet (Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

	Note	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	5	278,628,026	321,178,397
Other financial assets			
Deferred tax assets (net)	14		30,231
• · · · ·		278,628,026	321,208,628
Current assets			
Financial assets	45	904 207	
Loan to subsidaries and fellow subsidaries	15	801,307	-
Cash and cash equivalents	8	710,230	52,983
Other financial assets	6	18,092,992	8,532,599
Other current assets	7	1,158	-
Current tax assets (net)		359,465	887,002
		19,965,152	9,472,584
TOTAL ASSETS		298,593,178	330,681,212
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share capital		481,329,468	481,329,468
Other equity		(199,662,070)	(160,301,637)
·····		281,667,398	321,027,831
Liabilities		· · ·	<u> </u>
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	14	226,759	-
		226,759	-
Current liabilities		· · · · ·	
Financial liabilities			
Trade Payables			
i)total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
ii)total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprise		61,328	59,026
Other financial liabilities	9	16,637,693	9,594,355
		16,699,021	9,653,381
		208 502 178	220 684 242
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		298,593,178	330,681,212
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements 1-18			
As per our report of even date			
· F · · · · F · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		For and on behalf	of the Board of
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP		Directors of Cardina	
Chartered Accountants			
Firm Registration No.: 117366W/W - 100018			
Sd/-		Sd/-	sd/-

Amit Ved Partner Membership No: 120600 Place: Bengaluru Date: 14 June 2024

Sd/-	Sd/-
Mehul Patwari	Manish Choudhary
Director	Director

Place: TexasPlace: New JerseyDate: 14 June 2024Date: 14 June 2024

#### Cardinal US Holdings Inc Statement of Profit and Loss (Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
REVENUE			
Other income	10	23,401,268	21,182,208
Total income		23,401,268	21,182,208
EXPENSES			
Finance costs	11	15,817	639,810
Other expenses	12	43,201,728	13,185,014
Total expenses		43,217,545	13,824,824
Profit before tax		(19,816,277)	7,357,384
Current tax	14	(712,832)	(5,453,720)
Deferred tax		256,988	3,543,255
Tax expense		(455,844)	(1,910,465)
Profit for the year		(19,360,433)	9,267,849
Total comprehensive income for the year		(19,360,433)	9,267,849
<b>Earning per share (EPS)</b> Basic and dillute earning per share (in USD)	13	(193,604)	92,678
		(175,001)	,,,,,

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements 1-18

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

Sd/-

Amit Ved Partner Membership No: 120600 Place: Bengaluru Date: 14 June 2024

#### For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Cardinal US Holdings Inc

Sd/-	Sd/-
<b>Mehul Patwari</b>	Manish Choudhary
Director	Director
Place: Texas	Place: New Jersey
Date: 14 June 2024	Date: 14 June 2024

#### Cardinal US Holdings Inc Statement of Cash Flows (Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
(Loss)/Profit for the period Adjustments	(19,816,277)	7,357,384
Unrealised exchange differences - net	258	183,254
Reversal of contingent consideration	(2,714,268)	-
Dividend income	(20,000,000)	(21,100,000)
Impairment on investment & receivables from related parties	45,951,236	14,980,656
Interest income	(94,103)	(82,208)
Interest expense	8,942	265,157
Operating (loss)/ profit before working capital changes	3,335,788	1,604,243
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the year to net cash generated		
from/(used in) operating activities:		
Loans and advances and other assets	91,639	25,097
Trade and other payables	(2,712,224)	(4,366,013)
Payable to fellow subsidiaries	(489,383)	16,979,125
Cash generated from operating activities before taxes	225,819	14,242,453
Direct taxes refund	1,240,369	2,493,621
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,466,188	16,736,073
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Investment in subsidiaries	-	(10,000,000)
Loan to subsidiaries	(800,000)	(···)····) -
Interest Income	(000,000)	82,208
Dividend Income	20,000,000	21,100,000
Net cash generated from investing activities	19,200,000	11,182,208
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payment for deferred contingent consideration	-	(2,713,187)
Dividend Paid	(20,000,000)	(25,000,000)
Interest expense	(8,942)	(265,157)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	(20,008,942)	(27,978,344)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year	657,246	(60,063)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	52,983	113,046
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 8)	710,230	52,983
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements 1-18		
As per our report of even date		

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

Sd/-

Amit Ved Partner Membership No: 120600 Place: Bengaluru Date: 14 June 2024

# For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Cardinal US Holdings Inc

Sd/-	Sd/-		
Mehul Patwari	Manish Choudhary		
Director	Director		
Place: Texas	Place: New Jersey		
Date: 14 June 2024	Date: 14 June 2024		

# Cardinal US Holdings Inc Statement of Changes in Equity (Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

(A) Equity share capital	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Opening	100	481,329,468	100	481,329,468
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing	100	481,329,468	100	481,329,468

# (B) Other equity

	Retained earnings
Balance as at 1 April 2023	(160,301,637)
Loss for the year	(19,360,433)
Dividend Paid	(20,000,000)
Total other comprehensive loss for the year	(39,360,433)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	(199,662,070)

	Retained earnings
Balance as at 1 April 2022 Profit for the year Dividend Paid Total other comprehensive loss for the year	(144,569,486) 9,267,849 (25,000,000) (15,732,151)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	(160,301,637)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements 1-18

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No.: 117366W/W - 100018

Sd/-

Amit Ved Partner Membership No: 120600 Place: Bengaluru Date: 14 June 2024 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Cardinal US Holdings Inc

Sd/-	Sd/-
<b>Mehul Patwari</b> Director	Manish Choudhary Director
Place: Texas Date: 14 June 2024	Place: New Jersey Date: 14 June 2024

# 1 General Information

The Cardinal US Holdings Inc is a subsidiary of Wipro IT Services LLC, incorporated and domiciled in United States of America. The Company is a holding company for its subsidiaries providing of IT Services, consulting, Business Process Services (BPS) services, globally and IT Products. The Company's ultimate holding company, Wipro Limited ("Wipro") is incorporated and domiciled in India.

Cardinal US Holdings Inc, has been acquired by Wipro IT Services LLC, with effect from 29 April 2021 and considering that this special purpose financial statements are prepared for inclusion in the annual report of the ultimate Holding Company Wipro Limited under the requirements of section 129 (3) of the Companies Act 2013, the financial statement are prepared for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024 along with comparatives for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.

## 2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

## (i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

This special purpose financial statement is prepared solely for inclusion in the annual report of the Ultimate Holding Company (Wipro limited) under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

These are the Standalone financial statements of Cardinal US Holdings Inc. The Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements because it has availed the specific exemption from the preparation of consolidated financial statements, available under Ind AS 110, "Consolidated Financial Statements". Accordingly, the investment in the subsidiaries are accounted for on a cost basis in these standalone financial statements.

The investment in subsidiaries is considered as a long term investment and carried at cost, less impairment, if any. The financial performance and position of the Company and the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements of Wipro Limited, incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013, and having its registered office at Doddakanelli, Sarjapur Road, Bengaluru -560035, Karnataka, India.

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

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

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

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

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

Also, the Company's current liabilities exceed its current assets primarily due to payables within the Group companies which continue to support to the Company. Consequently, no adjustments have been made to the carrying values or classification of the assets and liabilities.

#### (ii) Basis of Measurement

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

#### (iii) Use of estimates and judgement

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

Accounting estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

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

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 realisation 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 expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of deferred tax assets considered realisable, however, could reduce in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

### 3 Material accounting policy information

#### (i) Functional and presentation currency

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

#### (ii) Foreign currency transactions and translations

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. Net loss relating to translation or settlement of borrowings denominated in foreign currency are reported within finance costs. Net gain relating to translation or settlement of borrowings denominated in foreign currency are reported within Other income. 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.

#### (iii) Financial instruments

Non derivative financial instruments consist of:

• financial assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances, and eligible current and non-current assets.

•financial liabilities, which include borrowings, trade payables, lease liabilities, and eligible current and non-current liabilities.

Non- derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below:

#### A 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.

#### B Investments

Investment in equity instruments of subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment.

Investment in redeemable preference shares of subsidiaries are measured at FVTPL. These investments are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in statement of profit and loss. The gain or loss on disposal is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

## C Other financial assets:

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

#### D Trade payables and other liabilities

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

## E Share Capital and Reserves

The share capital of the Company as at March 31, 2024 is USD 481,329,468

Every holder of the equity shares, as reflected in the records of the Company as at the date of the shareholder meeting shall have one vote in respect of each share held for all matters submitted to vote in the shareholder meeting.

## F Retained earnings

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

## G Impairment of Investment in subsidiaries:

The Company assesses investments in subsidiaries for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the investment may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the investment in subsidiary. The recoverable amount of such investment is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal and its value-in-use. The value-in-use of the investment is calculated using projected future cash flows. If the recoverable amount of the investment 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.

#### H 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, considering 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.

## I Finance costs

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

# J Finance and other income

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

#### K Income tax

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

#### Current income tax

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amounts are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date and applicable for the period. While determining the tax provisions, the Company assesses whether each uncertain tax position is to be considered separately or together with one or more uncertain tax positions depending upon the nature and circumstances of each uncertain tax position. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and liability simultaneously.

#### Deferred income tax

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

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

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

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 a right and an intention to settle the current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

#### L Statement of cash flows

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

## Cardinal US Holdings Inc Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements (Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified) New Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Company effective from April 1, 2023:

#### Amendments to Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

4

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 standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

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

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

5 Investments

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Unquoted non- current investment in equity shares of the subsidiaries	278,628,026	321,178,397
	278,628,026	321,178,397

## Note 1: Details of investment in unquoted equity instruments of subsidiaries (fully paid up)

		<b>F</b> aaa	No of Units Balances as at 31 March,2024			,2024
Name of the subsidiary	% Holding	Face Value	As at			
			31 March 2024	Gross Value	Impairment	Net Value
The Capital Markets Company LLC	100%		*	239,028,026	-	239,028,026
Capco Consulting Services LLC	100%		*	39,600,000	-	39,600,000
ATOM Solutions LLC	100%		*	2,350,371	2,350,371	-
Capco RISC Consulting LLC	100%		*	40,200,000	40,200,000	-
Total				321,178,397	42,550,371	278,628,026

			No of Units	Balances as at 31 March, 2023		
Name of the subsidiary	% Holding	Face Value	As at 31 March 2023	Gross Value	Impairment	Net Value
The Capital Markets Company LLC	100%		*	239,028,026	-	239,028,026
Capco Consulting Services LLC	100%		*	39,600,000	-	39,600,000
ATOM Solutions LLC	100%		*	5,818,301	3,467,930	2,350,371
Capco RISC Consulting LLC	100%		*	40,200,000	-	40,200,000
Total				324,646,327	3,467,930	321,178,397

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

		As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
6	Other financial assets Current		
	Balance with Group Companies	21,493,857	8,532,599
	Less: Impairment	(3,400,865)	-
		18,092,992	8,532,599
7	Other current assets Current		
	GST, TDS recoverable	<u> </u>	
		.,	
8	Cash and Cash equivalents Balances with banks		
	- in current account	710,230 <b>710,230</b>	52,983 <b>52,983</b>
			,
9	Other financial liabilities Current		
	Payable to group companies	16,637,693	6,880,087
	Contingent considerations *	16,637,693	2,714,268 <b>9,594,355</b>
	* includes related party transactions (refer note 15)		
	Contingent Consideration - movement for the year		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	2,714,268	5,271,495
	Additions/(Release)	(2,714,268)	(195,852)
	Finance expenses recognized in statement of Income Payment of contingent Consideration	-	351,812 (2,713,187)
	Balance at the end of the year	-	2,714,268

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
10 Other income		
Interest income*	94,103	82,208
Dividend income	23,307,165	21,100,000
	23,401,268	21,182,208
<ul> <li>includes related party transactions (refer note 15)</li> </ul>		
11 Finance Cost		
Interest on inter company loans	8,942	265,157
Interest on other loans and Advances	-	353,164
Bank Charges	6,875	21,489
	15,817	639,810
12 Other expenses		
Miscellaneous expenses	(2,749,766)	(1,978,930)
Impairment on investment & receivables from related parties	45,951,236	14,980,690
Foreign exchange loss, net	258	183,254
	43,201,728	13,185,014

# 13 Earning per share (EPS)

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

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

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

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Profit / (Loss) attributable to equity holders	(19,360,433)	9,267,849
Weighted average number of equity shares - for basic and diluted EPS Earnings per share - Basic and diluted	100 ( <b>193,604</b> )	100 <b>92,678</b>

# 14 Income tax expense

Cardinal US Holdings Inc. is included in the consolidated tax return of Wipro Limited. The Company calculates the provision for income taxes by using a "separate return" method. Under this method, the Company computes tax provision as if it will file a separate return with the tax authority, thereby reporting its taxable income or loss and paying the applicable tax to or receiving the appropriate refund from Wipro Limited.

Currently the Company does not have any difference between the tax provision (or benefit) allocated under the separate return method and payments to be made to (or received from) Wipro Limited for tax expense.

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Income tax expense		
Current tax	(712,832)	(5,453,720)
Deferred tax	256,988	3,543,255
Total income taxes	(455,844)	(1,910,465)
Profit / (Loss) Before Taxation	(19,816,277)	7,357,384
Enacted Income Tax Rate in United States of America	28%	28%
Computed expected Tax Expenses Effect of	(5,548,558)	2,060,068
Income exempt from tax	(6,526,006)	(5,908,000)
Changes in unrecognized deferred tax assets	12,220,374	5,611,328
Taxes related to prior years	(601,654)	(3,673,861)
Income tax expense	(455,844)	(1,910,465)
	As at	As at
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	164,911	22,264
Amortisable goodwill	(391,670)	(24,297)
Property, plant and equipment	-	(7,919)
Others	-	40,183
Net Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	(226,759)	30,231

## 15 Related party relationships and transactions

## a) The following are the entities with which the company has related party transactions

<u>Name</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	Country of Incorporation
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding company	India
Wipro IT Services LLC	Holding Company	USA
The Capital Markets Company LLC	Subsidiary	USA
Capco Consulting Services LLC	Subsidiary	USA
Capco RISC Consulting LLC	Subsidiary	USA
ATOM Solutions LLC	Subsidiary	USA
Grove Holdings 2 S.a.r.l.	Fellow subsidiary	Luxembourg
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 (UK) Ltd	Fellow subsidiary	UK
Capco Austria GmbH	Fellow subsidiary	Austria
The Capital Markets Company S.a.r.l.	Fellow subsidiary	Switzerland
CAPCO (USA) LLC (Liquidated during the year ended 31 March 2023)	Fellow subsidiary	USA
Capco Consultancy (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Fellow subsidiary	Malaysia
Capco Consultancy (Thailand) Ltd	Fellow subsidiary	Thailand
Rizing LLC	Fellow subsidiary	USA

## b) The Company has the following related party transactions:

b) The company has the following related party transactions.		
De et é culteres	As at	As at
Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Dividend Income		
The Capital Markets Company LLC	20,000,000	-
Capco RISC Consulting LLC	-	13,100,000
Capco Consulting Services LLC	-	8,000,000
Deemed dividend income		
ATOM Solutions LLC	3,307,165	-
Interest Income		
The Capital Markets Company LLC	92,122	-
Capco Consultancy (Thailand) Ltd	1,920	
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	-	14,336
CAPCO (USA) LLC (Liquidated during the year ended 31 March 2023)	-	67,491
Others	61	381
Interest Expenses		
The Capital Markets Company LLC	-	257,060
Capco Consulting Services LLC	45	2,052
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	8,090	_,
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)	187	
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Hong Kong)	-	5,996
Others	621	5,996 49
Ourers	021	49

#### (Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise spe

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

i) Balances other than loans :	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Payable balances	JT March 2024	ST March 2025
Wipro Limited	9,108,374	6,689,773
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	215,680	91,979
Wipro IT Services, LLC	6,357,933	-
Rizing LLC	939,259	-
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)	13,220	-
The Capital Markets Company S.a.r.l.	90	-
The Capital Markets Company LLC	-	96,344
Others	3,138	1,990
Receivable balances		
The Capital Markets Company LLC	15,676,675	3,054,674
Capco RISC Consulting LLC		
Gross receivable	3,400,865	3,400,865
Less: Impairment considered	(3,400,865)	-
Net receivable	-	3,400,865
Capco Consulting Services LLC	2,349,489	2,015,645
ATOM Solutions LLC	52,089	53,618
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Hong Kong)	1,274	-
Others	13,465	7,796
ii) Loan to subsidaries and fellow subsidaries :		
Capco Consultancy (Thailand) Ltd	801,307	-

## 16 Segment reporting

The Board of Directors of the Company evaluates the performance and allocates resources based on the analysis of the performance of the Company as a whole accordingly the Company's operations are considered to constitute a single segment in the context of Ind AS 108 Segment Reporting.

# 17 .Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities (carrying value / fair value)

	As at		
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	710,230	52,983	
Investment in Subsidiaries	278,628,026	321,178,397	
Loan to subsidaries and fellow subsidaries	801,307	-	
Other financial assets	18,092,992	8,532,599	
Total	298,232,555	329,763,979	
Liabilities			
Trade payables	61,328	59,026	
Other financial liabilities	16,637,693	9,594,355	
	16,699,021	9,653,381	

#### Fair value

Financial assets and liabilities include cash and cash equivalents, employee and other advances, eligible current and non-current assets, trade payables, and eligible current liabilities and non-current liabilities.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Accordingly, the carrying value of such balances approximates fair value as on 31 March, 2024 and 31 March, 2023.

#### Financial risk management

#### Market Risk

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

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

#### Foreign currency risk

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

# Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk primarily arises from floating rate borrowing, including various revolving and other lines of credit. The Company's short-term investments and short-term borrowing do not expose it to significant interest rate risk.

# Credit risk

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

# **Counterparty Risk**

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

# Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity and funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows. As of 31 March, 2024, cash and cash equivalents are held with major banks and financial institutions.

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

As at 31 March, 2024					
Contractual Cash Flows	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4	Carrying Value	
Contractual Cash riows	Less than I year	I-Z years	years		
Trade payables	61,328	-	-	61,328	
Other financial liabilities	16,637,693	-	-	16,637,693	
As at 31 March, 2023					
Contractual Cash Flows	Loss than 1 year	1.2	2-4	Carrying Value	
Contractual Cash Flows	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	years		
Trade payables	59,026	-	-	59,026	
Other financial liabilities	9,594,355	-	-	9,594,355	

18. There are no contingent liabilities as at 31 March, 2024.

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins and Sells LLP Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No.: 117366W/W-100018

Sd/-

Amit Ved Partner Membership No: 120600 Place: Bengaluru Date: 14 June 2024 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Cardinal US Holdings Inc

Sd/- S

Sd/-

Mehul PatwariManish ChoudharyDirectorDirectorPlace: TexasPlace: New JerseyDate: 14 June 2024Date: 14 June 2024