

Special Purpose Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

Edgile LLC

31 March 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF Edgile LLC Report on Audit of Special Purpose Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements of **Edgile LLC** ("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.

Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use

Without modifying our opinion, 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.

This report is issued to the Board of Directors of the Company 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 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.

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,

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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.

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

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Special Purpose Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

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

-Sd-

Girish Bagri

Partner

Membership No: 066572

UDIN: 24066572BKFUNF3935

Place: Bengaluru

Date: June 16, 2024

Edgile LLC
SPECIAL PURPOSE BALANCE SHEET
(Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>As at March 31, 2024</u>	<u>As at March 31, 2023</u>
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	146,802	265,946
Deferred tax assets (net)	17	139,117	-
Total non-current assets		285,919	265,946
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade and other receivables	5	12,884,506	7,666,752
Unbilled receivables		907,582	230,807
Loan to holding company		-	3,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents	6	3,218,269	6,077,986
Other financial assets		66,557	107,631
Current tax assets		37,770	25,180
Contract assets		1,979,756	1,330,712
Other current assets	7	117,081	686,070
Total current assets		19,211,521	19,125,138
TOTAL ASSETS		19,497,440	19,391,084
<u>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</u>			
<u>EQUITY</u>			
Equity share capital		-	-
Other equity		11,644,832	13,689,727
TOTAL EQUITY		11,644,832	13,689,727
<u>LIABILITIES</u>			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	16	-	1,117,271
Total non-current liabilities		-	1,117,271
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	8	1,692,408	395,606
Other financial liabilities	9	4,431,201	2,156,751
Contract liabilities		961,069	1,286,140
Other current liabilities	10	428,787	738,789
Provisions	11	307,163	-
Current tax liabilities		31,980	6,800
Total current liabilities		7,852,608	4,584,086
TOTAL LIABILITIES		7,852,608	5,701,357
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		19,497,440	19,391,084

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

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

-Sd-

Girish Bagri
Partner
Bangalore
Date - June 16 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

-Sd-

Vikash Jain
Director
USA
Date - June 16 2024

-Sd-

Tony Buffomante
Director
USA
Date - June 16 2024

Edgile LLC
SPECIAL PURPOSE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
(Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Year ended March 31, 2024</u>	<u>Year ended March 31, 2023</u>
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	12	44,665,568	54,736,033
Other income	13	99,643	322,095
Total Income		44,765,211	55,058,128
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	14	49,564,613	49,899,937
Finance costs	15	-	2,495
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense		150,905	173,190
Sub-contracting and technical fees		1,744,011	3,114,888
Facility expenses		98,855	20,119
Travel		1,081,652	1,672,697
Communication		51,080	110,972
Legal and professional charges		339,494	599,256
Marketing and brand building		387,852	552,789
Other expenses	16	1,881,002	1,918,490
Total expenses		55,299,464	58,064,833
Profit before tax		(10,534,253)	(3,006,705)
Tax expense			
Current tax	17	(3,232,970)	6,800
Deferred tax	17	(1,256,388)	604,941
Total tax expense		(4,489,358)	611,741
Profit for the year		(6,044,895)	(3,618,446)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(6,044,895)	(3,618,446)

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

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

-Sd-

Girish Bagri
Partner
Bangalore
Date - June 16 2024

-Sd-

Vikash Jain
Director
USA
Date - June 16 2024

-Sd-

Tony Buffomante
Director
USA
Date - June 16 2024

Edgile LLC
SPECIAL PURPOSE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	(10,534,253)	(3,006,705)
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the year to net cash generated from operating		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	150,905	173,190
Loss on sale of Property, plants and Equipment	6,476	-
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	155,853	-
Finance and other income, net of finance costs	(51,926)	(240,692)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisitions		
Trade receivables	(5,373,607)	714,697
Unbilled receivables and contract assets	(1,325,819)	(297,093)
Other assets	458,357	(344,243)
Trade payables, other liabilities and provisions	6,640,608	(2,040,192)
Cash generated from operating activities before taxes	(9,873,406)	(5,041,038)
Income taxes paid, net	-	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	(9,873,406)	(5,041,038)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment	(38,237)	(185,928)
Interest received on loan	51,926	243,187
Repayment of loan from holding company	3,000,000	5,000,000
Loans to holding company	-	(8,000,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	3,013,689	(2,942,741)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from capital contribution during the year	4,000,000	-
Interest and finance costs paid	-	(2,495)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	4,000,000	(2,495)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the year	(2,859,717)	(7,986,274)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	6,077,986	14,064,260
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 6)	3,218,269	6,077,986

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

As per our report of even date attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No :117366W/W-100018

-Sd-

Girish Bagri

Partner

Bangalore

Date - June 16 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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Vikash Jain

Director

USA

Date - June 16 2024

-Sd-

Tony Buffomante

Director

USA

Date - June 16 2024

Edgile LLC
SPECIAL PURPOSE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

As per local laws of USA, there is no concept of issuance of share certificate. The Company is a limited liability company with a single member of Wipro IT Services LLC,. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the sole member will be entitled to receive he remaining assets of the company, after satisfaction of all liabilities, if any

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Additional Capital	Additional Capital	Retained Earnings	Retained Earnings	Total	Total
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	-	-	13,689,727	17,308,173	13,689,727	17,308,173
Contributions during the year	4,000,000	-	-	-	4,000,000	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(6,044,895)	(3,618,446)	(6,044,895)	(3,618,446)
Closing balance	4,000,000	-	7,644,832	13,689,727	11,644,832	13,689,727

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No :117366W/W-100018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

-Sd-

Girish Bagri

Partner

Bangalore

Date - June 16 2024

-Sd-

Vikash Jain

Director

USA

Date - June 16 2024

-Sd-

Tony Buffomante

Director

USA

Date - June 16 2024

Edgile LLC

Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

1. The Company Overview

Edgile LLC (Edgile or the Company), delivers strategic cybersecurity and risk management services to the Fortune 500 companies. What distinguishes Edgile in this arena is its business aligned security approach coupled with the deep knowledge of its professionals and the active engagement of its leadership. Edgile offers proven services to help solve complex security challenges across many industries including healthcare, financial services, energy, retail and more.

Edgile is domiciled in USA, and it was acquired by Wipro IT Services LLC on 31st December 2021.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

These special purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (“Ind AS”) prescribed under section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 for inclusion in the annual report of the Ultimate Holding Company (Wipro limited).

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and amendments issued thereafter. Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, except for the adoption of new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations effective from April 1, 2023.

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 financial statements, where applicable.

Previous period figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary.

New Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Company effective from April 1, 2023:

i. 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 standalone financial statements.

ii. 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.

iii. 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

(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 judgment

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 financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. An accounting policy may require items in 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 judgments or assumptions based on the latest available and reliable information. Actual results may differ from those accounting estimates. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Accounting estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Changes to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are changed and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about material areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the material 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-

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.

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 Policies

(i) Functional and Presentation Currency

These Special Purpose Financial Statements are presented in US Dollars, 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

(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.

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

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

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

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

c) Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised accumulating compensated absences and utilise it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognises accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognised in the period in which the absences occur.

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

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.

(x) 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

(xi) 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.

(xii) Disposal of Assets

The gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of assets are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(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

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

(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.

Edgile LLC

Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

4.. Property, plant and equipment

	<u>Computer & Peripherals</u>
Gross carrying value:	
As at Apr 1, 2022	553,944
Additions	185,928
Disposals	-
As at April 1, 2023	739,872
Additions	38,237
Disposals	(148,460)
As at March 31, 2024	<u>629,649</u>
Accumulated depreciation/ impairment:	
As at Apr 1, 2022	300,736
Depreciation and impairment	173,190
Disposals	-
As at April 1, 2023	473,926
Depreciation and impairment	150,905
Disposals	(141,984)
As at March 31, 2024	<u>482,847</u>
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2024	<u>146,802</u>
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2023	<u>265,946</u>

Edgile LLC

**Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2024
(Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)**

5. Trade and other receivables

(At Amortised Cost)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured		
Considered good	7,615,102	7,297,634
Considered doubtful	155,853	-
Group companies*	5,269,404	369,118
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(155,853)	-
	12,884,506	7,666,752

* Refer related party note no 17

6. 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	3,218,269	6,077,986
	3,218,269	6,077,986

7. Other assets

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current		
Prepaid expenses	117,081	680,837
Advances to suppliers	-	5,233
	117,081	686,070

8. Trade Payables

(At Amortised Cost)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured		
Creditors	63,188	278,941
Group companies*	1,351,547	34,973
Others	277,673	81,692
	1,692,408	395,606

* Refer related party note no 17

9. Other financial liabilities

(At Amortised Cost)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current		
Salary Payable	4,431,201	2,156,751
	4,431,201	2,156,751

10. Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current		
Statutory and other liabilities	302,783	506,375
Advance from customers	115,000	113,230
Employee Travel Provision	11,004	-
Provision for SLA	-	119,184
	428,787	738,789

11. Provisions

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current		
Provision for compensated absence	307,163	-
	307,163	-

Edgile LLC

Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2024
(Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

12. Revenue from operations

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Rendering of Services	44,665,568	54,736,033
	44,665,568	54,736,033
Revenue by nature of contract		
Fixed Price and Volume Based	24,538,543	31,844,622
Time and Material	20,127,025	22,891,411
	44,665,568	54,736,033

The Company believes that the above disaggregation best depicts the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows from economic factors.

Contract assets and liabilities

The Company classifies its right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or a contract asset.

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. 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 receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional. A right to consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due. For example, the Company recognises a receivable for revenues related to time and materials contracts or volume based contracts. The Company presents such receivables as part of unbilled receivables at their net estimated realisable value. The same is tested for impairment as per the guidance in Ind AS 109 using expected credit loss method.

Contract assets: During the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, USD 1,979,756 and USD of 1,330,712 of contracts assets pertaining to fixed-price development contracts have been reclassified to receivables on completion of milestones.

Contract liabilities: During the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company has recognized revenue of USD 1,066,956 and USD 1,011,017 arising from contract liabilities as at March 31, 2023 and 2022 respectively.

Remaining Performance Obligations

Revenue allocated to remaining performance obligations represents contracted revenue that has not yet been recognized, which includes contract liabilities and amounts that will be invoiced and recognized as revenue in future periods. Applying the practical expedient, the Company has not disclosed:

- a) its right to consideration from customers in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the Company's performance completed to date, which are contracts invoiced on time and material basis and volume based.
- b) performance obligations in a contract that originally had a contract term of one year or less

13. Other income

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Miscellaneous income	47,709	78,908
Interest income	51,926	243,187
Foreign Exchange Gain	8	-
Finance and other income	99,643	322,095

14. Employee benefits

Employee costs includes

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Salaries and Bonus	47,637,618	46,815,996
Contribution towards Restricted Stock Units*	913,043	2,109,994
Employer contributions to benefit plans	890,772	893,335
Staff Welfare Expenses	123,180	80,612
	49,564,613	49,899,937

*The Company has granted 582,751 RSUs under ADS Restricted Stock Unit Plan 2007 for the year ending in March 31 2022. These ADS RSUs will vest over a period of 3 years from the date of grant. 194,250 units exercised during the year ended March 31,2024 and March 31,2023. The total RSU cost recognized during the year ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 is USD 913,043 and USD 2,109,994, respectively.

15. Finance costs

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Interest expense	-	2,495
	-	2,495

16. Other Expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Rates and taxes	105,639	105,680
Provision/write off of bad debts	155,853	-
Membership and Subscription	848,361	963,681
Business Meeting Expense	542,808	414,212
Miscellaneous expenses	228,341	434,917
	1,881,002	1,918,490

Note: The company does not have any short-term or low value leases charged to profit and loss account.

17. Income tax

Edgile LLC 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.

Income tax expense has been allocated as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Income tax expense		
Current taxes	(3,232,970)	6,800
Deferred taxes	(1,256,388)	604,941
	(4,489,358)	611,741

Income tax expense consists of the following:

Profit/(loss) before tax	(10,534,253)	(3,006,705)
Enacted income tax rate in USA	28%	28%
Computed expected tax expense	(2,949,591)	(841,877)
Effect of		
Changes in unrecognised deferred tax assets	49,184	629,495
Expenses disallowed for tax purpose	70,199	952,634
Taxes related to prior years	(1,659,150)	(128,511)
Income Tax Expense	(4,489,358)	611,741

The components for deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Plant, property and equipment	9,437	(74,465)
Carried forward losses	-	2,857,902
Provision for Bad Debts	43,639	-
Amortisation of Goodwill and intangibles	-	(4,534,948)
Other Liabilities	86,041	634,240
Net Deferred tax (liability)/Asset	139,117	(1,117,271)

Edgile LLC
Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2024
(Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

18. Related party relationships and transactions

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

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship	Country of Incorporation
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	India
Wipro IT Services LLC	Holding Company	USA
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Canada
Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	USA
Wipro Travel Services Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	India
Convergence Acceleration Solutions	Fellow Subsidiary	USA
Infocrossing LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	USA
Wipro, LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	USA

ii) The following are the significant related party transactions and balance for the year ended March 31, 2024:

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31,2023
Sale of services		
Wipro Limited	6,074,557	2,819,518
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	331,606	
Wipro LLC	788,697	
Purchase of services		
Wipro Travel Services Ltd	1,874	-
Wipro Limited	789,401	654,207
Employee benefit Expenses		
Wipro Limited	913,042	-
Interest Income		
Wipro IT Services, LLC	51,907	243,187
Tax Loss Utilisation		
Wipro IT Services, LLC	-	107,631
Wipro Limited	667,517	-
Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC	56,149	-
Convergence Acceleration Solutions	441,464	-
Infocrossing LLC	2,092,224	-
Loan repaid by holding company		
Wipro IT Services, LLC	3,000,000	-
Loan receivable		
Wipro IT Services, LLC	-	3,000,000
Receivables		
Wipro Limited	2,314,667	369,118
Wipro, LLC	307,686	107,631
Infocrossing LLC	2,092,224	-
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	57,215	-
Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC	56,149	-
Convergence Acceleration Solutions	441,464	-
Payables		
Wipro Limited	1,349,680	34,973
Wipro Travel Services Limited	1,867	-

19. Commitments and contingencies

There are no material contingent liabilities, Capital and other Commitments as on 31st March 2024.

20. 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

Edgile LLC
Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2024
(Amounts in USD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

21. Financial instruments

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Financial assets-at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,218,269	6,077,986
Loans to subsidiaries	-	3,000,000
Other financial assets		
Trade receivables	12,884,506	7,666,752
Unbilled receivables	907,582	230,807
Other Financial Assets	66,557	107,631
	17,076,914	17,083,176
Financial liabilities-at amortised cost		
Trade payables and other payables		
Trade payables	1,692,408	395,606
Other financial liabilities	4,431,201	2,156,751
	6,123,609	2,552,356

Notes to financial instruments:

a. The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade and unbilled receivables, loans, other financial assets, trade payables, borrowings and other financial liabilities approximate the carrying amount largely due to short-term maturity of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

b. Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Measurement of fair value of financial instruments

The Company's finance team performs valuations of financial items for financial reporting purposes, including Level 3 fair values, in consultation with third party valuation specialist for complex valuations, wherever necessary. Valuation techniques are selected based on the characteristics of each instrument, with the overall objective of maximizing the use of market-based information.

22. 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.

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.

Maturities of financial liabilities

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.

March 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
Trade payables	1,692,408	-	-	-	1,692,408	-	1,692,408
Other financial	4,431,201	-	-	-	4,431,201	-	4,431,201

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
Trade payables	395,606	-	-	-	395,606	-	395,606
Other financial	2,156,751	-	-	-	2,156,751	-	2,156,751

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. Market risk comprises of currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include trade and other receivables/ payables. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and certain other price risk, which are a result from both its operating and investing activities

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 material 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.

23. Events occurring after the reporting date

No adjusting or material 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 Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No :117366W/W-100018

-Sd-

Girish Bagri

Partner

Bangalore

Date - June 16 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

-Sd-

Vikash Jain

Director

USA

Date - June 16 2024

-Sd-

Tony Buffomante

Director

USA

Date - June 16 2024