

Wipro Appirio UK Limited
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 March 2024

Wipro Appirio UK Limited

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Wipro Appirio UK Limited
DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors	S Agrawal O Nisal
Company Registration Number	06767474
Registered Office	Victoria House Level 6 Bloomsbury Square London WC1B 4DA
Business Address	Victoria House Level 6 Bloomsbury Square London WC1B 4DA
Independent Auditors	HLB Ireland Unlimited Company Suite 7 The Courtyard Carmanhall Road Sandyford Dublin 18
Bankers	HSBC Bank Plc 8 Canada Square London, E14 5HQ United Kingdom

Wipro Appirio UK Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the financial year ended 31 March 2024

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2024.

Principal Activity

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was the provision of professional services in the cloud computing marketplace.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The director considers that the financial risks relevant to the company are credit risk, cash flow risk and liquidity risk.

The company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors which are primarily from group undertakings.

The company's cash flow risk is primarily attributable to its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

The company's liquidity risk is mitigated by the fact that most of the revenue is from group undertakings and these contracts are profitable.

Results and Dividends

The profit for the financial year after providing for depreciation and taxation amounted to £177,302 (2023 - £292,466).

Directors

The directors who served during the financial year are as follows:

S Agrawal
O Nisal

Political Contributions

The company did not make any disclosable political donations in the current financial year.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A (Small Entities). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of Information to Auditor

Each persons who are directors at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

In so far as the directors are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information (information needed by the company's auditor in connection with preparing the auditor's report) of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Wipro Appirio UK Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the financial year ended 31 March 2024

Auditors

HLB Ireland Unlimited Company, were appointed auditors by the directors to fill the casual vacancy and they have expressed their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of Section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Future developments

Our vision is to:

- be a trusted partner to our clients in their transformation journey and enable them in achieving leadership in their respective industries;
- orchestrate value for our clients as part of their transformation journey through sector focused 'AI Powered' 'Business Solutions', 'Digital' and 'Technology' capabilities, cutting edge innovation, leveraging our strategic ecosystem partnerships and our world class talent; and
- stay resolute in our commitment to the environment, societies and communities in which we live and work.

Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company has prepared the business forecast for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which shows expected profitability. The company is not subject to any external debt or covenants but has intercompany debt.

The company has been able to renew intercompany debt when requirements arose. The company's liquidity risk is mitigated by the fact that most of the revenue is from group undertakings and these contracts are profitable. There was an equity infusion during the current year to pay off intercompany loans of the company, and this has helped the company achieve positive net worth. Hence, the directors consider that the financial statements have been appropriately prepared on a going concern basis.

Employee involvement

The company has an active policy of communicating and consulting with its staff and keeping employees informed regarding its achievements and prospects. The director is also committed to developing genuine and effective employee involvement in the company's activities.

Special provisions relating to small companies

The above report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board

sd/-

S Agrawal
Director

31 May 2024

sd/-

O Nisal
Director

31 May 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the Shareholders of Wipro Appirio UK Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wipro Appirio UK Limited ('the company') for the financial year ended 31 March 2024 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable Law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A (Small Entities).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2024 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the Shareholders of Wipro Appirio UK Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 ISAs (UK) 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 financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance;
- Enquiry of entity staff compliance functions to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations; and
- Performing audit work over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluation the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. This risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is contained in the appendix to this report, located at page 9, which is to be read as an integral part of our report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the Shareholders of Wipro Appirio UK Limited

Other matters which we are required to address

The financial statements of Wipro Appirio UK Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023, were audited by a predecessor auditor. Their audit report was unqualified and signed on 28 March 2024.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

sd/-

Mark Butler (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of

HLB IRELAND UNLIMITED COMPANY

Statutory Audit Firm

Suite 7

The Courtyard

Carmanhall Road

Sandyford

Dublin 18

31 May 2024

Wipro Appirio UK Limited

APPENDIX TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Further information regarding the scope of our responsibilities as auditor

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors'.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Wipro Appirio UK Limited
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the financial year ended 31 March 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2023 £
Revenue		3,773,842	5,082,704
Cost of sales		(3,108,690)	(4,168,297)
Gross profit		665,152	914,407
Administrative expenses		(138,440)	(382,218)
Other operating income		10,516	14,404
Operating profit		537,228	546,593
Finance income		-	5,375
Finance costs		(358,905)	(259,502)
Profit before taxation		178,323	292,466
Tax on profit		(1,021)	-
Profit for the financial year		177,302	292,466
Total comprehensive income		177,302	292,466

Wipro Appirio UK Limited
Company Registration Number: 06767474
BALANCE SHEET
as at 31 March 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2023 £
Non-Current Assets			
Intangible assets	5	18,885	18,885
Property, plant and equipment	6	5,250	11,102
		<u>24,135</u>	<u>29,987</u>
Current Assets			
Receivables	7	790,915	1,132,134
Cash and cash equivalents		497,828	160,354
		<u>1,288,743</u>	<u>1,292,488</u>
Payables: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(1,138,161)</u>	<u>(6,825,060)</u>
Net Current Assets/(Liabilities)		<u>150,582</u>	<u>(5,532,572)</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		<u>174,717</u>	<u>(5,502,585)</u>
Equity			
Called up share capital		5,500,001	1
Retained earnings		(5,325,284)	(5,502,586)
Equity attributable to owners of the company		<u>174,717</u>	<u>(5,502,585)</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities).

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 31 May 2024 and signed on its behalf by

sd/-
S Agrawal
Director

sd/-
O Nisal
Director

Wipro Appirio UK Limited
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

as at 31 March 2024

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 April 2022	1	(5,795,052)	(5,795,051)
Profit for the financial year	-	292,466	292,466
At 31 March 2023	1	(5,502,586)	(5,502,585)
Profit for the financial year	-	177,302	177,302
Net proceeds of equity ordinary share issue	5,500,000	-	5,500,000
At 31 March 2024	5,500,001	(5,325,284)	174,717

Wipro Appirio UK Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2024

1. General Information

Wipro Appirio UK Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated and registered in England and Wales. The registered number of the company is 06767474. The registered office of the company is Victoria House, Level 6, Bloomsbury Square, London, WC1B 4DA. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report. The financial statements have been presented in Pound (£) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Revenue

Revenue is recognized at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognized as interest income.

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognized in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably. Revenue from group undertakings is recognized on an accrual basis using a cost plus mark up approach.

Leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	-	20% on cost
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Wipro Appirio UK Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2024

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Trade and other receivables

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Trade and other payables

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognized as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognized as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognized in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognized immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

Taxation and deferred taxation

Tax is recognized in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognized as other comprehensive income or to an item recognized directly in equity is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognized in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognized in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognized on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Wipro Appirio UK Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2024

Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the statement of comprehensive income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Wipro Appirio UK Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2024

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Investment in debt instrument that include redeemable preference shares of subsidiaries are measured at fair value through profit and loss. These investments are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognized in statement of profit and loss.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in IFRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

3. Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company has prepared the business forecast for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which shows expected profitability. The company is not subject to any external debt or covenants but has intercompany debt.

The company has been able to renew intercompany debt when requirements arose. The company's liquidity risk is mitigated by the fact that most of the revenue is from group undertakings and these contracts are profitable. There was an equity infusion during the current year to pay off intercompany loans of the company, and this has helped the company achieve positive net worth. Hence, the directors consider that the financial statements have been appropriately prepared on a going concern basis.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 8, (2023 - 18).

The directors' compensation is paid by the ultimate holding company, Wipro Limited.

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Administrative Employees	2	3
Cost of sales employees	6	15
	<u>8</u>	<u>18</u>

Wipro Appirio UK Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2024

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 April 2023	18,885	18,885
	<u>18,885</u>	<u>18,885</u>
At 31 March 2024	18,885	18,885
	<u>18,885</u>	<u>18,885</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2024	18,885	18,885
	<u><u>18,885</u></u>	<u><u>18,885</u></u>
At 31 March 2023	18,885	18,885
	<u><u>18,885</u></u>	<u><u>18,885</u></u>

6. Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 April 2023	258,350	258,350
Additions	3,724	3,724
Disposals	(18,123)	(18,123)
	<u>243,951</u>	<u>243,951</u>
At 31 March 2024	243,951	243,951
	<u>243,951</u>	<u>243,951</u>
Depreciation		
At 1 April 2023	247,248	247,248
Charge for the financial year	9,459	9,459
On disposals	(18,006)	(18,006)
	<u>238,701</u>	<u>238,701</u>
At 31 March 2024	238,701	238,701
	<u>238,701</u>	<u>238,701</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2024	5,250	5,250
	<u><u>5,250</u></u>	<u><u>5,250</u></u>
At 31 March 2023	11,102	11,102
	<u><u>11,102</u></u>	<u><u>11,102</u></u>

7. Receivables

	2024	2023
	£	£
Trade receivables	-	8,023
Amounts owed by group undertakings	764,021	794,586
Other debtors	20,542	47,179
Prepayments and accrued income	6,352	282,346
	<u>790,915</u>	<u>1,132,134</u>
	<u><u>790,915</u></u>	<u><u>1,132,134</u></u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and payable within 60 days from the date of invoice.

Wipro Appirio UK Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2024

8. Payables	2024	2023
Amounts falling due within one year	£	£
Trade payables	28,990	37,108
Amounts owed to group undertakings	838,018	6,424,124
Taxation (Note 9)	77,744	57,534
Other creditors	79,408	306,294
Accruals	114,001	-
	<u>1,138,161</u>	<u>6,825,060</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings include loans from Wipro Holdings (UK) Limited amounting £406,201 and outstanding interest from Wipro IT Services UK Societas amounting £431,817 are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

9. Taxation	2024	2023
	£	£
Payables:		
VAT	38,994	57,534
Corporation tax	1,050	-
PAYE / NI	37,700	-
	<u>77,744</u>	<u>57,534</u>

10. Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemption under FRS 102 Section 1A in relation to the disclosure of transactions with group undertakings.

11. Parent and ultimate parent company

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Wipro Limited which is incorporated in India. The consolidated Financial Statements of Wipro Limited form the largest and smallest group into which this entity is consolidated. Consolidated Financial Statements of Wipro Limited are accessible from website (<https://www.wipro.com/investors/annual-reports/>).

The immediate parent company undertaking is Wipro Appirio (Ireland) Limited, a company incorporated in Ireland.

The directors' compensation is paid by the ultimate holding company, Wipro Limited.

12. Post-Balance Sheet Events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year-end.

WIPRO APPIRIO UK LIMITED

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

NOT COVERED BY THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

THE FOLLOWING PAGES DO NOT FORM PART OF THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Wipro Appirio UK Limited
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
TRADING STATEMENT
for the financial year ended 31 March 2024

	Schedule	2024 £	2023 £
Sales		3,773,842	5,082,704
Cost of sales	1	(3,108,690)	(4,168,297)
Gross profit		665,152	914,407
Gross profit Percentage		17.6%	18.0%
Overhead expenses	2	(497,345)	(641,720)
		167,807	272,687
Miscellaneous income	3	10,516	19,779
Net profit		178,323	292,466

Wipro Appirio UK Limited
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SCHEDULE 1 : COST OF SALES
for the financial year ended 31 March 2024

	2024 £	2023 £
Cost of Sales		
Software Cost	1,756,469	1,503,443
Wages and Salary	1,351,955	2,661,262
Staff Welfare	266	3,592
	<u>3,108,690</u>	<u>4,168,297</u>

Wipro Appirio UK Limited
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SCHEDULE 2 : OVERHEAD EXPENSES
for the financial year ended 31 March 2024

	2024 £	2023 £
Administration Expenses		
Staff recruitment cost	-	31,050
Rent intercompany	17,341	27,787
Books, periodicals, reference materials	-	160
Postage, courier and delivery charge	-	171
Advertising	(5,426)	36,671
Travelling expenses	2,958	17,310
Legal and professional fees	33,224	26,003
Bank charges	4,297	6,254
Bad and doubtful debts	2,633	388
Profit/loss on foreign exchange	46,632	98,297
Sundry expenses	24,232	38,055
Professional subscriptions	16,243	21,080
Auditor's remuneration	(13,153)	62,650
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	9,459	16,342
	138,440	382,218
Finance		
Interest paid to group companies	358,905	259,502
Total Overheads	497,345	641,720

Wipro Appirio UK Limited
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SCHEDULE 3 : MISCELLANEOUS INCOME
for the financial year ended 31 March 2024

	2024 £	2023 £
Miscellaneous Income		
Sundry income	10,516	14,404
Other Interest	-	5,375
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10,516	19,779
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