WIPRO GALLAGHER SOLUTIONS, LLC

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended March 31, 2024

Williams Overman Pierce, LLP
CPAs • Advisors

WIPRO GALLAGHER SOLUTIONS, LLC
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Member of
Wipro Gallagher Solutions, LLC

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Wipro Gallagher Solutions, LLC, which are comprised of the balance sheet as of March 31, 2024, and the related statements of operations and member's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Wipro Gallagher Solutions, LLC as of March 31, 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 required to be independent of Wipro Gallagher Solutions, LLC and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Wipro Gallagher Solutions, LLC's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

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 absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. 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.

Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- 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 Wipro Gallagher Solutions, LLC's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Wipro Gallagher Solutions, LLC's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Report on Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The schedules on pages 16 and 17 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Williams Overman Pierce, LLP

Raleigh, North Carolina
May 29, 2024

WIPRO GALLAGHER SOLUTIONS, LLC
BALANCE SHEET
MARCH 31, 2024

Assets

		2024
Current assets:		
Cash	$	8,170,045
Accounts receivable, less allowance for credit losses of $447,975		6,420,313
Contract assets		5,790,970
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		1,096,837
		21,478,165
Property and equipment, net		3,724,388
Operating lease right-of-use assets		1,000,881
		4,725,269
Total assets	$	26,203,434

Liabilities and Member's Equity

Current liabilities:		
Current portion of operating lease obligations	$	390,838
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		3,442,059
Due to affiliates, net		2,166,707
Income tax payable		1,341,173
Salary and employee benefits payable		61,427
Contract liabilities		1,076,214
		8,478,418
Long-term liabilities:		
Operating lease obligations, less current portion		811,445
Deferred tax liabilities		12,632,455
		13,443,900
Member's equity		4,281,116
Total liabilities and member's equity	$	26,203,434

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

WIPRO GALLAGHER SOLUTIONS, LLC
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND MEMBER'S EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

	2024
Revenues:	
Software license and support fees	$ 67,601,761
Cost of revenues	53,146,403
Gross profit	14,455,358
Expenses:	
Depreciation and amortization	326,339
Interest expense	293,045
Selling, general and administrative	3,136,707
	3,756,091
Income from operations	10,699,267
Other income:	
Interest income	538,617
Other income	151,906
	690,523
Income before provision for income taxes	11,389,790
Provision for income taxes, net	3,374,567
Net income	8,015,223
Member's equity - beginning of year	3,765,893
Distributions	(7,500,000)
Member's equity - end of year	$ 4,281,116

WIPRO GALLAGHER SOLUTIONS, LLC
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

		2024
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$	8,015,223
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization		326,339
Allowance for credit losses		377,976
Non-cash operating lease		47,348
(Increase) decrease in:		
Accounts receivable		(1,141,152)
Contract assets		330,128
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		(200,630)
Deferred tax asset		138,010
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		810,213
Due to affiliates, net		1,331,909
Salary and employee benefits payable		(13,682)
Contract liabilities		(1,320,892)
Deferred tax liabilities		1,478,573
Income taxes payable		1,341,173
Net cash provided by operating activities		11,520,536
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment		(3,015,278)
Net cash used in investing activities		(3,015,278)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Distributions		(7,500,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		(7,500,000)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,005,258
Cash:		
Balance, beginning of the year		7,164,787
Balance, end of the year	$	8,170,045
Supplemental disclosures on cash flows		
Interest paid	$	293,045
Income taxes paid	$	555,000

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Wipro Gallagher Solutions, LLC (the "Company"), a Florida limited liability company is owned by Wipro LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Wipro Limited, a company traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Company develops, markets, and supports personal computer-based software products, both stand-alone and networked, for mortgage brokers, banks, credit unions and savings institutions throughout the United States ("U.S."), Australia, South America, and New Zealand. The Company's product lines encompass all major components of the loan production process and portfolio management.

The Company operates branches in India and Mexico which are included with the U.S. operations for reporting purposes.

Wipro Gallagher Solutions, LLC maintains its Mortgage Licensing solely to allow for delivery of its services to its clients which originate mortgage loans. Wipro Gallagher Solutions, LLC functions solely as a third-party service provider and does not lend any funds or originate any loans to consumers. As such, requirements related to audits of internal controls and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") programs will not apply to Wipro Gallagher Solutions, LLC.

B. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements is as follows:

a. Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. These financial statements have been presented in U.S. Dollars, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Company.

b. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Management believes that these estimates are reasonable. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

c. Revenue Recognition

The Company's operating revenues consist of software licenses fees, software hosting, maintenance and support fees, custom programming, consulting, and training fees.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. To recognize revenues, the Company applies the following five step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenues as a performance obligation is satisfied.

At contract inception, the Company assesses its promise to transfer products or services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The Company manually determines whether each product or service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised product or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligations based on their relative stand-alone selling price or residual method. Stand-alone selling prices are determined based on sale prices for the components when it is regularly sold separately. In cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price, the Company uses third-party prices for similar deliverables or the Company uses expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price.

For performance obligations where control is transferred over time, revenues are recognized by measuring progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The selection of the method to measure progress towards completion is based on the nature of the promised products or services to be provided.

Revenues are recognized ratably over contractual periods or as software maintenance and support services are performed. Minimum fixed and determinable revenue provided in contracts is also recognized on a straight-line basis. Revenues from customers with certain contingent rights and revenues based on a percentage of collected cash are not recognized until the corresponding cash is collected. Revenue collected in advance is recorded as a contract liability (deferred revenue) until the related services are performed.

Any change in scope or price is considered as a contract modification. The Company accounts for modifications to existing contracts by assessing whether the services added are distinct and whether the pricing is at the stand-alone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract if the additional services are priced at the stand-alone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the stand-alone selling price.

The Company accounts for variable considerations, such as volume discounts, rebates and pricing incentives to customers, as a reduction of revenue on a systematic and rational basis over the period of the contract. The Company estimates an amount of such variable consideration using expected value method or the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which the Company may be entitled.

Revenues are shown net of allowances/returns, sales tax, value added tax, goods and services tax, and applicable discounts.

Incremental costs that relate directly to a contract and incurred in securing a contract with a customer are recognized as an asset when the Company expects to recover these costs and are amortized over the contract term.

The Company recognizes contract fulfilment costs as an asset if those costs specifically relate to a contract or to an anticipated contract, the costs generate or enhance resources that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in the future; and the costs are expected to be recovered. The asset recognized is amortized on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of goods or services to the customer to which the asset relates.

The Company assesses the timing of the transfer of goods or services to the customer as compared to the timing of payments to determine whether a significant financing component exists. As a practical expedient, the Company does not assess the existence of a significant financing component when the difference between payment and transfer of deliverables is a year or less. If the difference in timing arises for reasons other than the provision of finance to either the customer or the Company, no financing component is deemed to exist.

The Company may enter into arrangements with third party suppliers to resell products or services. In such cases, the Company evaluates whether the Company is the principal (i.e., report revenues on a gross basis) or agent (i.e., report revenues on a net basis). In doing so, the Company first evaluates whether the Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer. If the Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer, the Company is the principal; if not, the Company is the agent.

Contract Asset and Contract Liabilities

The timing of revenue recognition may differ from the timing of invoicing to customers. The Company classifies its right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either an accounts receivable or an unbilled receivable (contract asset).

Contract assets: Contract assets include unbilled amounts from projects when revenues recognized exceed the amounts invoiced to customers related to time and materials contracts or volume-based contracts. Such amounts are recoverable from customers based upon various measures of performance, including achievement of certain milestones, completion of specified units, or completion of a contract. Contract assets do not include capitalized costs to obtain and fulfill a contract.

Contract liabilities: Contract liabilities from contracts arise when amounts invoiced to customers exceed revenues earned (deferred revenue). Contract liabilities can also include advanced payments from customers on certain contracts.

Contract assets and liabilities are reported in a net position on a contract by contract basis at the end of each reporting period.

Remaining Performance Obligations

Revenue allocated to remaining performance obligations represent contracted revenue that has not yet been recognized, which includes unearned revenue and amounts that will be invoiced and recognized as revenue in future periods. Applying the practical expedient, the Company has not disclosed 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. These include contracts invoiced on a time and material basis or those that are volume-based.

Disaggregation of Revenues

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by contract-type. The Company believes that the below disaggregation best depicts the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows from economic factors.

Revenue by nature of contract	
Time and materials	$ 40,782,647
Fixed-price and volume based	26,819,114
	$ 67,601,761

d. Cash

The Company maintains cash balances with various major financial institutions located in the United States. Accounts at these institutions are guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to $250,000. Total uninsured cash as of March 31, 2024 was $6,175,822.

e. Accounts Receivable, Allowance for Credit Losses, Contract Assets and Liabilities

Accounts receivable are uncollateralized customer obligations that are recorded when the Company performs its services. The Company determines its allowance for credit losses considering a number of factors, including the overall aging of the receivables, previous history with the customer, contractual terms of the Company's contracts, and the customer's current ability to pay its obligation to the Company. Upon completion of all collection efforts, remaining uncollectible accounts are written off. As of March 31, 2024, the Company had an allowance for credit losses of $447,975.

As of March 31, 2024 and April 1, 2023, there was $5,790,970 and $6,121,098, respectively, for services provided to customers but not yet billed, which are included in contract assets on the accompanying balance sheet.

As of March 31, 2024 and April 1, 2023 there was $1,076,214 and $2,397,106, respectively, for services not provided to customers yet, however invoice billed to the customers which are included in contract liabilities on the accompanying balance sheet.

As of March 31, 2024 and April 1, 2023, the Company had $6,420,313 and $6,923,958, respectively, of accounts receivable, net.

f. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over the assets estimated useful lives.

Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Major renewals and enhancements are capitalized. When property and equipment is sold or retired, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is included in operations.

Property and equipment is reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. There were no impairment charges for the year ended March 31, 2024.

The useful lives of property and equipment is as follows:

Computers	1-5 years
Buildings	1-40 years
Office equipment	1-5 years
Furniture and fixtures	1-5 years

g. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amount of the financial instruments, which include cash, accounts receivable, contract assets, accounts payable, accrued expenses, and contract liabilities approximate their fair value at March 31, 2024.

h. Leases

The Company has operating leases for office spaces. The Company determines if a contract is, or contains, a lease at inception. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of identified property or equipment (an identified asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company has the right to control the use of the identified asset when the Company has both of the following: the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset and the right to direct the use of the identified asset. In making this determination, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances. Operating lease right-of-use ("ROU") assets are included in non-current assets and operating lease obligations are included in current and long-term liabilities on the accompanying balance sheet.

The Company's ROU assets are recognized as the lease obligation, including any initial indirect costs and any prepaid lease payments, less any lease incentives. The Company's lease obligations are recognized based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term at commencement date. Lease payments consist of amounts relating to the use of the underlying asset during the lease term, specifically fixed payments, payments to be made in optional periods when the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend the lease or not to exercise an option to terminate the lease and the amounts probable of being owed by the Company under residual guarantees. Variable lease payments are excluded in measuring ROU assets and lease obligations because they do not depend on an index or a rate and are not in substance fixed payments. The Company excludes lease incentives and initial direct costs incurred from lease payments. The Company's leases typically do not provide an implicit rate, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at the commencement date in determining the present value of future payments.

For operating leases, after lease commencement, the Company measures lease obligations for each period at the present value of any remaining lease payments, discounted by using the rate determined at lease commencement. The Company recognizes a single operating lease expense calculated on a straight-line basis over the remaining lease term. The depreciation of the ROU asset increases each year as a result of the declining lease obligation balance.

In the accompanying statement of operations and member's equity, the Company recognizes lease expense within selling, general and administrative expenses.

i. Income Taxes

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the asset and liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis and operating loss and tax credit carry-forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in income in the period the change is enacted.

The Company files consolidated income tax returns with its parent company in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various states, whenever applicable, and records its share of the consolidated federal tax liability on a parent-company-down approach. With exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local or non-U.S. income tax audits by taxing authorities for tax years prior to 2020.

The Company regularly reviews the likelihood of additional tax assessments and adjusts its reserves as additional information or events require. The Company believes that its tax positions comply with applicable tax law and that the Company has adequately provided for applicable tax matters as of March 31, 2024.

j. Uncertain Tax Positions

The Company evaluates all significant tax positions in accordance with the FASB ASC 740-10, *Income Taxes ("ASC 740-10")*. The Company recognizes the financial statement effects of an uncertain income tax position when it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that the position will be sustained upon examination. The Company accrues for other tax contingencies when it is probable that a liability to a taxing authority has been incurred and the amount of the contingency can be reasonably estimated.

As of March 31, 2024, the Company does not believe that it has taken any positions that would require the recording of any additional tax liability, nor does it believe that there are any unrealized tax benefits that would either increase or decrease within the next year.

k. New Accounting Pronouncement

In June 2016, the FASB issued accounting standards update ("ASU") No. 2016-13, Financial Instruments- Credit Losses (Topic 326): *Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments* ("ASU 2016-13" or "ASU 326"). ASU 2016-13 revises the accounting requirements related to the measurement of credit losses and requires organizations to measure all expected credit losses for financial assets based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts about collectibility. Assets must be presented in the financial statements at the end amount expected to be collected. During 2019, the FASB issued additional ASUs amending certain aspects of ASU 2016-13.

On April 1, 2023, the Company adopted the new accounting standard and all of the related amendments using the modified retrospective method. The modified retrospective transition allows application of the new standard at the adoption date and the recognition of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of member's equity in the period of adoption with no adjustments to previously reported results. In accordance with this approach, the Company's financial statements for the period prior to April 1, 2023 were not revised to reflect the new accounting guidance. The adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024.

NOTE 2 – CONCENTRATION OF CUSTOMERS

Major customers are those that account for 10% or more of the Company's total revenue or have net receivable balances in excess of 10% of total accounts receivable, net of the allowance for credit losses as of March 31, 2024.

As of March 31, 2024, three customers represented 62% of net accounts receivable and the same three customers represented 55% of total revenue as follows:

Customer	Receivable	Revenue
Customer A	$238,116	$12,889,443
Customer B	$912,856	$12,779,608
Customer C	$2,842,398	$11,404,328

NOTE 3 – PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consisted of the following as of March 31, 2024:

Computers	$	4,404,496
Buildings		247,292
Office equipment		12,042
Furniture and fixtures		50,149
		4,713,979
Less: accumulated depreciation		(1,631,045)
	$	3,082,934
Add: Capital Work in Progress		641,454
Grand total	$	3,724,388

The Company had $990,083 in software that is being developed. Expenses incurred post research stage are included as capital work in progress. Once the software is placed in service, it will be capitalized.

Depreciation and amortization expense related to property and equipment totaled $326,339 for the year ended March 31, 2024.

NOTE 4 – LEASES

For operating leases, the ROU assets and lease liabilities are presented in the accompanying balance sheet as follows as of March 31, 2024:

Financial Statement Line Item	Balance Sheet Classification		
Operating lease right of use assets	Other non-current assets	$	1,000,881
Current portion of operating lease obligations	Other current liabilities	$	390,838
Operating lease obligations - non-current	Other non-current liabilities	$	811,445

Other supplemental information related to operating leases includes the following as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024:

Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Lease Term (Years)		4.92
Weighted-Average Discount Rate		2.91%
Cash paid for amounts included in measuring operating lease liabilities:		
Operating cash outflows from operating leases	$	263,813
Operating lease assets obtained in exchange of lease obligations	$	-

Operating lease costs included in selling, general and administrative expenses during the year ended March 31, 2024 totaled $441,810. This includes short-term lease costs of approximately $66,471 for the year ended March 31, 2024. These short-term lease costs do not reflect the Company's ongoing short-term lease commitments.

As of March 31, 2024, future minimum rental commitments required under the terms of the existing operating leases are as follows:

For the year ended March 31:		
2025	$	420,842
2026		433,443
2027		400,425
		1,254,710
Less: amounts representing interest		(52,427)
Present value of minimum lease payments		1,202,283
Less: current portion		(390,838)
Long-term portion	$	811,445

NOTE 5 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Throughout the year, the Company has participated in various transactions with its sister and parent companies. These transactions were either in the form of cash transfers or expenses paid on behalf of the Company. Additionally, the Company subcontracted work to affiliated companies totaling $41,782,580 for the year ended March 31, 2024. These advances are payable back to the related parties on demand and do not bear any interest. As of March 31, 2024, intercompany payables totaled $2,166,707.

NOTE 6 – INCOME TAXES

The Company files its federal tax return as a member of a consolidated group and records its share of the consolidated federal tax liability on a parent-company-down approach. The Company's provision for income taxes for the year ended March 31, 2024 consisted of the following:

Current provision for income tax	$	1,896,011
Deferred income tax		1,478,556
	$	3,374,567

Deferred income taxes are provided for the temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and the tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities. Differences are primarily attributable to net operating loss carryforwards, depreciation and amortization of assets, contract liabilities, and accrued liabilities.

NOTE 7 – EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN

The Company's employees participate in Wipro Limited's defined contribution profit sharing plan (the "Plan"). Employer contributions to the Plan are made at the sole discretion of the Company. There were no contributions made to the Plan by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024.

NOTE 8 – CONTINGENCIES

Legal Matters

From time to time, the Company may be involved in various litigation matters in the ordinary course of business. The Company is unaware of any litigation, pending or threatened, against them.

NOTE 9 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management of the Company has evaluated subsequent events through May 29, 2024, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. No significant subsequent events have been identified by management.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

WIPRO GALLAGHER SOLUTIONS, LLC.
SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Cost of revenues:		
Software development costs	$	42,363,554
Payroll and subcontracting costs		3,772,390
Consulting fees		6,810,723
Communications		199,736
	$	53,146,403
Selling, general and administrative expenses:		
Rent	$	441,810
Professional fees		322,107
Repairs and maintenance		110,570
Office expenses		1,885,823
Meetings and conferences		1,579
Bank charges		29,270
Miscellaneous		345,548
	$	3,136,707

WIPRO GALLAGHER SOLUTIONS, LLC
COMPUTATION OF ADJUSTED NET WORTH TO DETERMINE
COMPLIANCE WITH HUD NET WORTH REQUIREMENTS
MARCH 31, 2024

MINIMUM NET WORTH REQUIRED	$ 1,000,000
MEMBER'S EQUITY PER BALANCE SHEET	$ 4,281,116
ADD: SUBORDINATED INTERCOMPANY DEBT	2,166,707
LESS: UNACCEPTABLE ASSETS	-
ADJUSTED NET WORTH FOR HUD REQUIREMENT PURPOSES	6,447,823
Adjusted net worth ABOVE amount required	$ 5,447,823
Adjusted net worth BELOW amount required	$ -
Cash on hand - March 31, 2024	$ 8,170,045