Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)

31 March 2023

Deloitte
Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
Prestige Trade Tower, Level 19
46, Palace Road, High Grounds
Bengaluru - 560 001
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CAPITAL MARKETS COMPANY LIMITED (CANADA)

Report on the Audit of Special Purpose Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements of **The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of significant 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, 2023 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 gives a true and fair view in conformity with the basis of preparation referred to in Note 2.1 of the Special Purpose Financial Statements, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, the profit and total comprehensive income, 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 responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Special Purpose Financial Statements.

Management's Responsibilities for the Special Purpose Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these Special Purpose Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the basis described in Note 2.1 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 Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Special Purpose Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial control system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Special Purpose Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Special Purpose Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Special Purpose Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 control that we identify during our audit.

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

Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 2.1 to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, which describes the basis of accounting. As a result, the Special Purpose Financial Statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

Restriction on Use and Distribution

This report is issued to the Board of Directors of the Company solely for inclusion in the annual report of the Ultimate Holding Company under the requirements of Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and may not be suitable for any other purpose. Our report is intended solely for the Company and Wipro Limited and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the Company and Wipro Limited.

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

Sd/-
Amit Ved
Partner
Membership Number: 120600
UDIN: 23120600BGXUUQ9026

Place: Bengaluru
Date: June 09, 2023

The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)
Balance Sheet
(Amount in CAD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

	Note	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	584,530	1,384,925
Right of use Assets	6	2,358,679	3,589,295
		2,943,209	**4,974,220**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	9	19,556,418	18,529,337
Unbilled Receivables		12,076,734	16,382,686
Loan to Subsidaries	24	108,960,266	80,229,701
Cash and cash equivalents	10	15,788,369	25,153,977
Other financial assets	7	1,601,994	9,183,363
Contract Asset		3,465,837	2,706,597
Other current assets	8	575,245	373,733
Current tax assets (net)		1,713,242	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	21	1,514,711	-
		165,252,816	**152,559,393**
TOTAL ASSETS		**168,196,025**	**157,533,613**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Other equity		132,003,249	98,981,893
		132,003,249	**98,981,893**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	23	1,179,086	2,426,585
Other financial liabilities	13	476,712	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	21	-	1,080,254
		1,655,798	**3,506,839**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade Payables			
i)total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
ii)total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprise		7,475,501	14,693,306
Other financial liabilities	13	24,493,351	31,665,725
Lease Liabilities	23	1,240,999	1,208,275
Contract Liablities		180,107	1,341,332
Provisions	11	607,216	685,050
Other current liabilities	14	539,804	882,224
Current tax liabilities (net)		-	4,568,969
		34,536,978	**55,044,881**
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		**168,196,025**	**157,533,613**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements 1-28

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

Sd/-

Amit Ved
Partner
Membership No: 120600
Place: Bangalore
Date: 09 June 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)

Sd/-

Mohit Bansal
Director
Place: Florida
Date: 09 June 2023

Sd/-

Apratim Banerjee
Director
Place: Canada
Date: 09 June 2023

The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)
Statement of Profit and Loss
(Amount in CAD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the period from 29 April 2021 to 31 March 2022
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations	15	152,491,518	164,276,899
Other income	16	4,107,874	2,257,837
Total income		**156,599,392**	**166,534,736**
EXPENSES			
Employee benefit expenses	17	55,118,267	59,336,900
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	1,932,752	2,149,183
Finance costs	18	414,044	128,158
Other expenses	19	59,953,634	72,276,841
Total expenses		**117,418,697**	**133,891,082**
Profit or (Loss) before tax		39,180,694	32,643,655
Current tax		8,754,303	8,556,445
Deferred tax		(2,594,965)	(1,232,684)
Tax expense		**6,159,338**	**7,323,761**
Profit or (Loss) for the year		**33,021,356**	**25,319,894**
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		**33,021,356**	**25,319,894**

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Place: Florida
Date: 09 June 2023

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Apratim Banerjee
Director

Place: Canada
Date: 09 June 2023

The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)
Statement of Changes in Equity
(Amount in CAD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

(A) Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	**Amount**	**No. of shares**	**Amount**
Opening	-	-	-	-
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Changes in equity share capital during the year/ period	-	-	-	-
Closing	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

As per the local laws, there is no requirement of number of shares and face value and equity share capital.

(B) Other equity

	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2022	98,981,893	98,981,893
Profit for the year	33,021,356	33,021,356
Total other comprehensive income for the period	**132,003,249**	**132,003,249**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**132,003,249**	**132,003,249**

	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 29 April 2021	73,661,999	73,661,999
Profit for the period	25,319,894	25,319,894
Total other comprehensive income for the period	**98,981,893**	**98,981,893**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**98,981,893**	**98,981,893**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements 1-28

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Mohit Bansal
Director
Place: Florida
Date: 09 June 2023

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Apratim Banerjee
Director
Place: Canada
Date: 09 June 2023

The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)
Statement of Cash Flows
(Amount in CAD, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified)

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the period from 29 April 2021 to 31 March 2022
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit for the year	39,180,694	32,643,655
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the year to net cash generated from operating activities :		
Depreciation and amortization	1,932,752	2,149,183
Interest income	(3,782,511)	(2,257,837)
Interest expense	414,044	128,158
Operating profit before working capital changes	**37,744,980**	**32,663,159**
Adjustments for working capital changes		
Trade receivable, unbilled receivables and contract assets	(708,322)	(4,134,234)
Loans and advances and other assets	(201,512)	285,116
Trade and other payables	(13,631,721)	13,797,531
Inter company transactions with fellow subsidiaries	5,718,144	8,334,874
Cash generated from operating activities before taxes	**28,921,568**	**50,946,446**
Direct taxes paid	(11,808,561)	(3,423,704)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**17,113,007**	**47,522,742**
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Payment of purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	(410,322)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	98,259	-
Loans to subsidiaries	(56,149,682)	(26,201,101)
Proceeds from repayment of loan by subsidiaries	27,419,116	-
Interest Income	3,782,511	2,257,837
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	**(24,849,796)**	**(24,353,586)**
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payment of lease liabilities	(1,214,775)	(1,158,463)
Interest expense	(414,044)	(128,158)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	**(1,628,819)**	**(1,286,621)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and Cash equivalents during the year	(9,365,608)	21,882,535
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	25,153,977	3,271,442
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 10)	**15,788,369**	**25,153,977**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements 1-28

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Place: Bangalore
Date: 09 June 2023

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Mohit Bansal
Director

Place: Florida
Date: 09 June 2023

Sd/-

Apratim Banerjee
Director

Place: Canada
Date: 09 June 2023

1 General Information

The Capital Market Company Limited (Canada) is a subsidiary of Cardinal US Holdings Inc, incorporated and domiciled in United States of America. The Company is provider of IT Services, consulting Business Process Services (BPS) services, globally.The Company's ultimate holding company, Wipro Limited ("Wipro") is incorporated and domiciled in India.

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

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

This Special Purpose Financial Statements are prepared solely for inclusion in the annual report of the Ultimate Holding Company (Wipro limited) under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

These are the Standalone financial statements of The Capital Market Company Limited (Canada). The Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements because it has availed the specific exemption from the preparation of consolidated financial statements, available under Ind AS 110, “Consolidated Financial Statements”. Accordingly, the investment in the subsidiaries are accounted for on a cost basis in these standalone financial statements.

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

The Special Purpose Financial Statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended)].
Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, except for new accounting standards adopted by the Company.

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

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

Amounts below rounding off norm adopted by the Company been disclosed as nil in the financial statement.
Items included in the financial statement of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which these entities operate (i.e. the “functional currency”). The functional currency of the company is CAD and the financial statement is also presented in CAD.

(ii) Basis of Measurement

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

(iii) Use of estimates and judgement

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

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

a) **Revenue recognition**

The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or services promised to a customer are 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 obligation deliverables based on their relative stand-alone selling price. In cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the company uses expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price. 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, revenue recognised, profit and timing of revenue for remaining performance obligations 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.

b) **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.

c) **Income taxes:** The major tax jurisdictions for the Company is Canada.

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.

Deferred tax is recorded on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, at the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards become deductible. The Company considers expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of deferred tax assets considered realisable, however, could reduce in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

3 Material accounting policy information

(i) **Functional and presentation currency**

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

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

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net, within results of operating activities. Net loss relating to translation or settlement of borrowings denominated in foreign currency are reported within finance costs. Net gain relating to translation or settlement of borrowings denominated in foreign currency are reported within Other income. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

(iii) <u>Financial instruments</u>

Non derivative financial instruments consist of:
• financial assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances, and eligible current and non-current assets.
• financial liabilities, which include borrowings, trade payables, lease liabilities, and eligible current and non-current liabilities.
Non- derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below:

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

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

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

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

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

F Property, plant and equipment
a) Recognition and measurement
Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost.

b) Depreciation
The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are available for use. 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 is reviewed and where appropriate are adjusted, annually. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Category	Useful Life
Plant and Equipment	5 - 21 years
Computer equipment and software	2 - 7 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipments	3 - 10 years
Vehicles	4 - 5 years

G Leases
The Company as a lessee

The Company enters into an arrangement for lease of land, buildings, plant and equipment including computer equipment and vehicles. Such arrangements are generally for a fixed period but may have extension or termination options. The Company assesses, whether the contract is, or contains, a lease, at its inception. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to:

a) control use of an identified asset,
b) obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and
c) direct the use of the identified asset

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with periods covered by an option to extend the lease, where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

The Company at the commencement of the lease contract recognises a Right of Use ("RoU") asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short-term leases) and low-value assets. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The cost of the RoU assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease, plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the RoU assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The RoU assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of RoU assets. The estimated useful lives of RoU assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

The Company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether a RoU asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the impairment of non-financial assets below.

For lease liabilities at the commencement of the lease, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow funds, including the consideration of factors such as the nature of the asset and location, collateral, market terms and conditions, as applicable in a similar economic environment.

H Employee Benefits:

The Company participates in various employee benefit plans. Pensions and other post-employment benefits are classified as defined contribution plans. Under a defined contribution plan, the Company's sole obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The related actuarial and investment risks are borne by the employee. The expenditure for defined contribution plans is recognised as an expense during the period when the employee provides service.

I Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. 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 the projected unit credit method. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognised in the period in which the absences occur.

J Share-based payment transactions

Selected employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of equity settled instruments or cash settled instruments, for rendering services over a defined vesting period and for Company's performance-based stock options over the defined period. Equity instruments granted are measured by reference to the fair value of the instrument at the date of grant. In cases, where equity instruments are granted at a nominal exercise price, the intrinsic value on the date of grant approximates the fair value. The expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss with a corresponding increase to the share options outstanding account, a component of equity.

The equity instruments or cash settled instruments generally vest in a graded manner over the vesting period. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed over the vesting period of the respective tranches of such grants (accelerated amortisation). The stock compensation expense is determined based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments or cash settled instruments that will eventually vest.

Cash Settled instruments granted are re-measured by reference to the fair value at the end of each reporting period and at the time of vesting. The expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss with a corresponding increase to the financial liability.

K Provisions:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.
The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.
When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

L Revenue

The Company derives revenue primarily from software development, maintenance of software/hardware and related services, business process services, sale of IT and other products.

Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved by the parties to the contract, the parties to contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable. Revenue is recognised 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 recognise 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) recognise revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied. When there is uncertainty as to collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

At contract inception, the Company assesses its promise to transfer products or services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The Company applies judgement to determine 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 products or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the transaction price 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 recognised by measuring progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The selection of the method to measure progress towards completion requires judgment and is based on the nature of the promised products or services to be provided.

The method for recognising 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

i) Fixed-price development contracts

Revenues from fixed-price development contracts, including software development, and integration contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time, are recognised using the “percentage-of-completion” method. The performance obligations are satisfied as and when the services are rendered since the customer generally obtains control of the work as it progresses. 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 is not able to reasonably measure the progress of completion, revenue is recognised only to the extent of costs 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 as an onerous contract provision.

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 receivables are classified as a financial asset where the right to consideration is unconditional and only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

ii) Maintenance contracts

Revenues related to fixed-price maintenance contracts are recognised on a straight-line basis when services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period or ratably using percentage of completion method when the pattern of benefits from the services rendered to the customers and the cost to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive.

Revenue for contracts in which the invoicing is representative of the value being delivered is recognised based on our right to invoice. If our invoicing is not consistent with value delivered, revenues are recognised as the service is performed using the percentage of completion method.

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.

iii) Element or Volume based contracts

Revenues and costs are recognised as the related services are rendered.

Others

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 like, volume discounts, rebates, pricing incentives to customers and penalties as 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 and when it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved

Revenues are shown net of allowances/ returns, sales tax, value added tax, goods and services tax and applicable discounts. 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. The Company considers whether it has the primary obligation to fulfill the contract, inventory risk, pricing discretion and other factors to determine whether it controls the goods or services and therefore, is acting as a principal or an agent. If Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer, Company is the principal; if not, the Company is the agent. Estimates of transaction price and total costs or efforts are continuously monitored over the term of the contract and are recognised in net profit in the period when these estimates change or when the estimates are revised. Revenues and the estimated total costs or efforts are subject to revision as the contract progresses.

The Company accrues the estimated cost of warranties at the time when the revenue is recognised. The accruals are based on the Company's historical experience of material usage and service delivery costs.

M Finance costs

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

N Finance and other income

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

O Income tax

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

Current income tax

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

Deferred income tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

P Statement of cash flows

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

4 New Accounting standards adopted by the Company

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the standalone financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company’s annual standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023.

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Office equipments	Total
Gross block (at cost)				
Balance as at 1 April 2022	4,253,248	2,730,769	207,100	**7,191,116**
Additions	7,575	59,286	-	**66,861**
Disposals/adjustment*	(403,714)	(1,116,188)	-	**(1,519,902)**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**3,857,109**	**1,673,867**	**207,100**	**5,738,075**
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 1 April 2022	(3,508,323)	(2,090,768)	(207,100)	**(5,806,190)**
Depreciation charge	(367,414)	(334,723)	-	**(702,137)**
Disposals/adjustment*	257,347	1,097,434	-	**1,354,782**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**(3,618,389)**	**(1,328,057)**	**(207,100)**	**(5,153,545)**
Net block				
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**238,720**	**345,810**	**-**	**584,530**

* Includes regrouping/reclassification within the block of assets.

	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Office equipments	Total
Gross block (at cost)				
Balance as at 29 April 2021	4,253,248	2,353,342	207,100	**6,813,689**
Additions	-	506,561	-	**506,561**
Disposals/adjustment*	-	(129,135)	-	**(129,135)**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**4,253,248**	**2,730,769**	**207,100**	**7,191,116**
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 29 April 2021	(2,760,262)	(1,953,681)	(207,100)	**(4,921,043)**
Depreciation charge	(748,061)	(266,221)	(0)	**(1,014,283)**
Disposals/adjustment*	-	129,135	-	**129,135**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**(3,508,324)**	**(2,090,767)**	**(207,100)**	**(5,806,191)**
Net block				
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**744,924**	**640,002**	**(0)**	**1,384,925**

* Includes regrouping/reclassification within the block of assets.

6 Right of use assets

Particulars	Buildings/ Lease Hold	Total
Gross block		
Balance as at 1 April 2022	4,724,196	**4,724,196**
Additions during the year	-	**-**
Disposals during the year	-	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**4,724,196**	**4,724,196**
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 1 April 2022	(1,134,901)	**(1,134,901)**
Charge for the year	(1,230,615)	**(1,230,615)**
Disposals/Adjustment	-	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**(2,365,516)**	**(2,365,516)**
Net block		
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**2,358,679**	**2,358,679**

Particulars	Buildings/ Lease Hold	Total
Gross block		
Balance as at 29 April 2021	4,793,323	**4,793,323**
Additions during the period	-	**-**
Disposals during the period	(69,127)	**(69,127)**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**4,724,196**	**4,724,196**
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 29 April 2021	-	-
Charge for the period	(1,134,901)	**(1,134,901)**
Disposals/Adjustment	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**(1,134,901)**	**(1,134,901)**
Net block		
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**3,589,295**	**3,589,295**

		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
7	**Other financial assets**		
	Current		
	Balance with Group Companies	1,601,994	9,183,363
		1,601,994	**9,183,363**
8	**Other assets**		
	Current		
	Dues from officers and employees	11,100	-
	Prepaid expenses	564,145	373,733
		575,245	**373,733**
9	**Trade Receivables**		
	Unsecured		
	Considered good	19,647,563	18,529,337
	Less-Allowance for expected credit loss	(91,145)	-
		19,556,418	**18,529,337**
10	**Cash and Cash equivalents**		
	Balances with banks		
	- in current account	15,788,369	25,153,977
		15,788,369	**25,153,977**
11	**Provisions**		
	Current		
	Provision for employee benefits	607,216	685,050
		607,216	**685,050**
12	**Trade Payables**		
	i)Total outstanding dues to micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-
	ii)Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises	7,475,501	14,693,306
		7,475,501	**14,693,306**
13	**Other financial liabilities**		
	Non - Current		
	Salary payable	476,712	-
		476,712	**-**
	Current		
	Salary payable	5,853,670	11,162,819
	Payable to group companies	18,639,681	20,502,906
		24,493,351	**31,665,725**
14	**Other current liabilities**		
	Statutory liabilities	539,804	823,181
	Advance from Customers	-	59,043
		539,804	**882,224**

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the period from 29 April 2021 to 31 March 2022
15 Revenue from operations		
Sale of services*	152,491,518	164,276,899
Total revenue from operations	**152,491,518**	**164,276,899**
*includes related party transactions (refer note 24)		
16 Other income		
Rental , commission and other income	221,300	-
Interest income*	3,782,511	2,257,837
Miscellaneous income	104,063	-
	4,107,874	**2,257,837**
*includes related party transactions (refer note 24)		
17 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and wages	54,449,107	58,706,017
Share based compensation	668,386	418,612
Staff welfare expenses	774	212,271
	55,118,267	**59,336,900**
18 Finance Cost		
Interest on lease liabilities	98,648	112,044
Interest on inter company loans	315,396	16,114
	414,044	**128,158**
19 Other expenses		
Sub contracting / technical fees / third party application	52,662,415	61,297,884
Facility expenses	3,337,596	2,567,784
Travel	756,156	666,165
Legal and professional charges	427,498	1,387,220
Expected credit loss	91,145	36,816
Rates and Taxes	46,184	-
Communication	521,603	571,205
Miscellaneous expenses	868,288	4,539,680
Foreign exchange loss, net	1,242,749	1,210,086
	59,953,634	**72,276,841**

20 Earning per share (EPS)

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

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

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

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the period from 29 April 2021 to 31 March 2022
Profit attributable to equity holders	33,021,356	25,319,894
Weighted average number of equity shares - for basic and diluted EPS	-	-
Earnings per share - Basic and diluted *	**N/A**	**N/A**

*** As per the local laws, there is no requirement of number of shares and face value thereof.**

21 Income tax expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the period from 29 April 2021 to 31 March 2022
Income tax expense		
Current tax	8,754,303	8,556,445
Deferred tax	(2,594,965)	(1,232,684)
Total income taxes	**6,159,338**	**7,323,761**

The reconciliation between the provision of income tax and amounts computed by applying statutory tax rate to profit before taxes is as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the period from 29 April 2021 to 31 March 2022
Profit / (Loss) Before Taxation	39,180,694	32,643,655
Enacted Income Tax Rate	27%	26.5%
Computed Expected Tax Expenses	10,382,884	8,650,568
Effect of		
Tax expenses relating to prior years	(4,411,199)	-
Permanent Differences	225,661	-
Expenses Disallowed for Tax Purpose	-	77,436
Others Net	(38,008)	(1,404,243)
	6,159,338	**7,323,761**

The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Deferred Tax (Liability)/Asset		
Accrued expenses	1,412,551	1,430,728
Provision for Bad debts	24,154	-
Property, plant and equipment	147,739	(2,151,009)
Others - R&D	(69,732)	(359,972)
	1,514,712	**(1,080,254)**

22 Employee stock option

Certain employees of the Company are covered under the share based compensation plans of the ultimate holding company. These plans are assessed, managed and administered by the ultimate holding company. The ultimate holding company recharges to the Company such compensation costs which has been disclosed as "Share based compensation expense" in the Statement of Profit and Loss under "Employee benefit expenses".

The stock compensation expense recognised for employee services received during the year ended 31 March 2023 were CAD 668,386 and for the period ended 29 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 were CAD 418,612 respectively.

Employees covered under Stock Option Plans and Restricted Stock Unit ("RSU") Option Plans (collectively "Stock Option Plans") are granted an option to purchase shares of the holding Company at the respective exercise prices, subject to requirements of vesting conditions. These options generally vest in tranches over a period of one to four years from the date of grant. Upon vesting,the employees can acquire one equity share for every option.

The activity in equity-settled stock option plans and restricted stock unit option plan is summarised below:

	Range of exercise price and Weighted average exercise price	Period ended 31st March 2023	Period ended 31st March 2022
		Number of options	Number of options
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	USD 0.03	262,759	-
Granted	USD 0.03	91,265	262,759
Forfeited and Expired	USD 0.03	51,012	-
PSU True Down	USD 0.03	85,411	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	USD 0.03	217,601	262,759
Exercisable at the end of the year	USD 0.03	5,481	-

23 Leases

Leases Payables:

The following is a schedule of present value of future minimum lease payments under finance leases, together with the value of minimum lease payments

Total value of minimum lease payments	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 31 March 2022**
Not later than 1 year	1,300,440	1,330,366
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,198,029	2,481,544
	2,498,469	**3,811,910**
Total value of minimum lease payments	2,498,469	3,811,910
Less: Amount representing interest	78,384	177,050
Total present value of minimum lease payments	**2,420,085**	**3,634,860**

24 Related party disclosure

a) Parties where control exists:

Name	Relationship	Country of Incorporation
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding company	India
The Capital Markets Company BVBA	Holding Company	Belgium
Capco (Canada) LP	Subsidiary	Canada
Capco Brasil Serviços e Consultoria em Informática Ltda	Subsidiary	Brazil
CAPCO (US) GP LLC	Subsidiary	US
ATOM Solutions LLC	Fellow subsidiary	US
Capco (Canada) LP	Fellow subsidiary	Canada
Capco Austria GmbH	Fellow subsidiary	Austria
Capco Consultancy (Thailand) Ltd	Fellow subsidiary	Thailand
Capco Consulting Services LLC	Fellow subsidiary	US
Capco RISC Consulting LLC	Fellow subsidiary	US
Cardinal US Holdings Inc	Fellow subsidiary	US
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	Fellow subsidiary	UK
The Capital Markets Company GmbH	Fellow subsidiary	Germany
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Hong Kong)	Fellow subsidiary	Hong Kong
The Capital Markets Company LLC	Fellow subsidiary	US
The Capital Markets Company S.a.r.l.	Fellow subsidiary	Switzerland
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	Fellow subsidiary	Canada

b) The Company has the following related party transactions:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Sale of Services		
Capco Brasil Serviços e Consultoria em Informática Ltda	3,989	8,264
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	1,058,242	1,025,835
Capco Consulting Services LLC	135,773	237,560
The Capital Markets Company LLC	2,524,113	4,579,041
Capco RISC Consulting LLC	7,775	-
The Capital Markets Company S.a.r.l.	7,911	-
Capco Consultancy (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	54	-
Wipro Limited	267,339	-
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	57,911	-
Cost of Services		
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	8,125,882	6,511,766
Capco Consulting Services LLC	200,210	226,197
The Capital Markets Company LLC	3,584,864	5,659,322
Capco Technologies Pvt. Ltd	754,637	-
Wipro Limited	2,214,058	-
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	2,895,575	-
Capco Brasil Serviços e Consultoria em Informática Ltda	-	1,052,767
Capco RISC Consulting LLC		63
Others	2,226	34,825
Share Based Compensation		
Wipro Limited	668,386	-

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Interest Income		
Capco (Canada) LP	310,123	207,283
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	509,870	453,341
The Capital Markets Company LLC	34,519	519,931
Wipro Technologies Australia Pty Ltd	270,172	
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	1,714,759	-
Wipro IT Services, LLC	940,679	-
Wipro Limited	-	15,558
Cardinal US Holdings Inc	-	5,836
The Capital Markets Company BVBA	-	1,052,676
Others	2,388	2,948
Interest Expenses		
Capco Brasil Serviços e Consultoria em Informática Ltda	76,007	15,902
Others	2,896	212
The Capital Markets Company BVBA	236,494	-

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

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
i) Balances other than loans		
Payable balances		
Capco Brasil Serviços e Consultoria em Informática Ltda	1,718,989	1,691,612
Capco Consulting Services LLC	86,765	-
Capco Poland Sp. z.o.o.	90,790	-
Capco Technologies Pvt. Ltd	747,634	-
Wipro Technologies	-	5,307,783
Others	13,411	-
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	339,084	-
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	15,643,008	13,503,510
Receivable balances		
ATOM Solutions LLC	17,663	-
Capco Consultancy (Thailand) Ltd	75,521	81,107
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	-	-
The Capital Markets Company BVBA	568,366	1,157,213
The Capital Markets Company LLC	550,065	2,318,316
The Capital Markets Company S.a.r.l.	20,142	33,410
Wipro Limited	369,402	-
Capco (Canada) LP	-	5,593,317
Others	836	-
ii) Loan Balances		
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	53,593,010	29,465,558
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Ltd	23,904,084	23,345,027
Wipro IT Services, LLC.	27,094,000	-
Wipro Technologies Australia Pty Ltd	4,369,172	-
The Capital Markets Company BVBA	-	27,419,116

25 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.

26 Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities (carrying value / fair value)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	15,788,369	25,153,977
Loan to Subsidiaries	108,960,266	80,229,701
Other financial assets		
Trade receivables	19,556,418	18,529,337
Unbilled receivables	12,076,734	16,382,686
Other financial assets	1,601,994	9,183,363
Total	**157,983,780**	**149,479,064**
Liabilities		
Trade payables	7,475,501	14,693,306
Other financial liabilities	24,493,351	31,665,725
Lease liabilities	1,240,999	1,208,275
Total	**33,209,852**	**47,567,306**

Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The following table contains information on other financial assets and trade payables and other payables subject to offsetting:

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Financial Assets:		
Gross amounts of recognised other financial assets	31,656,490	36,122,773
Gross amounts of recognised trade payables and other liabilities set off in the balance sheet	23,339	1,210,750
Net amounts of recognised other financial assets presented in the balance sheet	**31,633,151**	**34,912,023**
Financial liabilities		
Gross amounts of recognised trade payables and other payables	7,498,840	15,904,056
Gross amounts of recognised trade payables and other liabilities set off in the balance sheet	23,339	1,210,750
Net amounts of recognised trade payables and other payables presented in the balance sheet	**7,475,501**	**14,693,306**

For the financial assets and liabilities subject to offsetting or similar arrangements, each agreement between the Company and the counterparty allows for net settlement of the relevant financial assets and liabilities when both elect to settle on a net basis. In the absence of such an election, financial assets and liabilities will be settled on a gross basis and hence are not offset.

Fair value

Financial assets and liabilities include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances, eligible current and non-current assets, borrowings, trade payables, and eligible current liabilities and non-current liabilities.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled revenues, borrowings, trade payables, other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Accordingly, the carrying value of such long-term debt approximates fair value. As of March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022, the carrying value of such receivables, net of allowances approximates the fair value.

Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 – Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

27 Financial risk management objectives and policies

Market risk

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

Risk management procedure

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

Foreign currency risk

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

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

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

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

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity and funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows. As of March 31, 2023, cash and cash equivalents are held with major banks and financial institutions.

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

As at 31 March 2023						
Contractual Cash Flows	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-4 years**	**Total Cash Flows**	**Interest included in total cash flows**	**Carrying Value**
Lease Liabilities	1,300,440	1,198,029	-	2,498,469	(78,384)	2,420,085
Trade payables	7,475,502	-	-	7,475,502	-	7,475,502
Other financial liabilities	24,493,351	476,712	-	24,970,064	-	24,970,064

As at 31 March 2022						
Contractual Cash Flows	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-4 years**	**Total Cash Flows**	**Interest included in total cash flows**	**Carrying Value**
Lease Liabilities	1,429,032	59,441	18,943	1,507,416	(177,050)	1,330,366
Trade payables	14,693,306	-	-	14,693,306	-	14,693,306
Other financial liabilities	31,665,725	2,481,544	-	34,147,269	-	34,147,269

28 There are no contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2023.

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

Sd/-

Amit Ved
Partner
Membership No: 120600
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 09 June 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
The Capital Markets Company Limited (Canada)

Sd/-

Mohit Bansal
Director

Place: Florida
Date: 09 June 2023

Sd/-

Apratim Banerjee
Director

Place: Canada
Date: 09 June 2023