Registered number: 513129

Wipro Outsourcing Services (Ireland) Limited

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2023

Company Information

Directors Terence Leech (appointed 31 October 2022)

Corina Sheedy

Ramesh Phillips (resigned 31 October 2022)

Company secretary Corina Sheedy

Registered number 513129

Registered office Dromore House

East Park, Shannon

Co. Clare

Independent auditors BDO

Chartered Accountants, Statutory Audit Firm

103/104 O'Connell Street

Limerick

Bankers Citibank

North Wall Quay

Dublin 1

Directors' Report For the Year Ended 31 March 2023

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the third party business process administration.

Business review

There has been no significant change in this activity during the year. The board is satisfied with the progress made in the delivery of current business and client commitments and with business development to date.

Results

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to €846,993 (2022 €2,307).

The trading results for the year, the financial position of the company and the transfer to reserves are shown in the statement of changes in equity on page 9.

Directors, secretary and their interests

The names of the persons who were directors or secretary at any time during the year ended 31 March 2023 are set out on the company information page and below. Unless stated, they served as a director or secretary for the entire year. In accordance with the Articles of Association, the directors are not required to retire by rotation.

Directors

Terence Leech (appointed 31 October 2022) Corina Sheedy Ramesh Phillips (resigned 31 October 2022)

Secretary

Corina Sheedy

The directors and secretary had no interest in the shares of the company or any other group company that are required by the Companies Act 2014 to be recorded in the register of interests or disclosed in the Directors' Report.

Principal risks and uncertainties

There are a number of risks and uncertainties which could impact the performance of the company. The company operates a structured risk management process which identifies, evaluates and prioritises risks and uncertainties and reviews mitigation activity. The principal risks and uncertainties are set out below.

Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in foreign exchange risk, credit risk, liquidity and interest rate risks. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to manage financial exposures of the company.

Given the size of the company, the directors have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee of the board. The policies are set by the board of directors and are implemented by the company's finance department. The department adheres to specific guidelines to manage foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and credit risk.

Directors' Report For the Year Ended 31 March 2023

Principal risks and uncertainties - continued

Credit risk

The company's third-party revenue is derived from transactions with one customer. The company is satisfied that there is no significant credit risk as this customer is a large international banking and insurance organisation.

Liquidity risk

The company's policy is to ensure that sufficient resources are available either from cash balances, cash flows and near cash liquid investments to ensure all obligations can be met when they fall due.

Interest rate and cash flow risk

The company has advanced intercompany loans on which interest is charged. No bank loan or overdraft facilities are in existence.

Statement of relevant audit information

In accordance with section 330 of the Companies Act 2014, so far as each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the statutory auditors are unaware. The directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and they have established that the statutory auditors are aware of that information.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to ensure compliance with the company's obligation to keep of accounting records are the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The company's accounting records are maintained at Dromore House, East Park, Shannon, Co. Clare.

Events since the end of the year

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

Future developments

There are no future material changes anticipated in the business of the company at this time.

Research and development activities

The company did not engage in any research and development activities during the year

Auditors

The statutory auditors, BDO, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution that they be re-appointed will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Terence Leech Director	Corina Sheedy Director
Sd/-	Sd/-
This report was approved by the board on	o June 2025 and signed on its benam.

Directors' Responsibilities Statement For the Year Ended 31 March 2023

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

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- State whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and identify the standards in question, subject to any material departures from those standards being disclosed and explained in the notes to the financial statements;
- Prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to:

- Correctly record and explain the transactions of the company;
- Enable, at any time, the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy; and
- Enable the directors to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' Report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable those financial statements to be audited.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Director	Director	
Terence Leech	Corina Sheedy	
Sd/-	Sd/-	
On behalf of the board		

Profit and Loss Account For the Year Ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 €	2022 €
Turnover	5	3,876,289	4,306,033
Administrative expenses	_	(3,294,626)	(4,377,930)
O 4 D 64/4		F01 ((2)	(71.007)
Operating Profit/(Loss)	6	581,663	(71,897)
Interest receivable and similar income	9 _	66,887	80,000
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		648,550	8,103
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	10	198,443	(5,796)
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year	=	846,993	2,307

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

There were no recognised gains and losses other than those recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, above and therefore no separate Statement of Comprehensive Income is required.

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet As at 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 €	€	2022 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		88,640		98,733
Current assets					
Debtors	12	4,136,176		5,241,568	
Cash at bank and in hand		1			
	_	4,136,177	_	5,241,568	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(752,476)	_	<u>(</u> 2,714,953)	
Net current assets		_	3,383,701	_	2,526,615
Total assets less current liabilities		_	3,472,341	_	2,625,348
Net assets		_	3,472,341	_	2,625,348
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	15		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account			3,471,341		2,624,348
Shareholders' funds		_	3,472,341	_	2,625,348
Signed on behalf of the board:					
Sd/-			Sd/-		_
Terence Leech Director			Corina Sheed Director	ly	

Date: 6 June 2023

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Called-up share capital presented as equity €	Profit and loss account €	Total €
Balance at 1 April 2021	1,000	2,622,041	2,623,041
Profit for the financial year Balance at 31 March 2022	1,000	2,307 2,624,348	2,307 2,625,348
Balance at 1 April 2022	1,000	2,624,348	2,625,348
Profit for the financial year	-	846,993	846,993
Balance at 31 March 2023	1,000	3,471,341	3,472,341

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2023

1. General information

These financial statements comprising the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes constitute the individual financial statements of Wipro Outsourcing Services (Ireland) Limited for the financial year ended 31 March 2023.

Wipro Outsourcing Services (Ireland) Limited is a private company limited by shares (registered under Part 2 of Companies Act 2014), incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is Dromore House, East Park, Shannon. Co. Clare. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the entity financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all financial years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

(b) Disclosure exemptions for qualifying companies under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions. The company is a qualifying entity and has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemption for qualifying entities:

- (i) Exemption from the requirements of Section 7 of FRS 102 and FRS 102 paragraph 3.17(d) to present a statement of cash flows.
- (ii) Exemption from the requirement of FRS 102 paragraph 33.7 to disclose key management personnel compensation in total.
- (iii)Exemption from the requirement of FRS 102 paragraph 11.41 to disclose the categories of financial instruments.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2023

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Foreign currency

(i) Functional and presentational currency
The company's functional and presentational currency is the Euro.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rate at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account within 'operating expenditure'.

(e) Revenue recognition

(i) Turnover

The revenue is recognised in the profit and loss account based on the percentage completion of the project. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable in respect of management and ancillary services, net of any discounts and rebates allowed by the company and value added taxes. Deferred income is released to the profit and loss account over the period to which it relates.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on an accruals basis.

(f) Administrative expenses

Expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis and included within operating expenditure.

(g) Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises of current tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Deferred taxation is calculated on the differences between the company's taxable profits and the results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Full provision for deferred tax assets and liabilities is provided at current tax rates on differences that arise between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and their recognition in the tax computation. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that they are recoverable, that is, on the basis of all available evidence it is more likely than not that there will be suitable tax profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Any assets and liabilities recognised have not been discounted.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2023

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Bank deposits which have original maturities of more than three months are not cash and cash equivalents and are presented as current asset investments.

(i) Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and receivables with fellow group companies, are recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss account.

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

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments (net of directly attributable issue costs) discounted at the market rate of interest. Issue costs are recognised in the profit and loss account over the term of the debt on an effective interest rate basis.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented on the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognition amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2023

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(k) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(l) Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Short term leasehold property
2-6 years straight line
Plant and machinery
3-7 years straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment
3-6 years straight line

(m) Operating leases

Rentals applicable to operating leases were substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against the profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

(n) Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Pension costs during the year are charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which they occur.

4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Impairment of trade and group receivables

Provisions are made against receivables which are not deemed to be recoverable. The company uses estimates based on historical experience and current information in determining the level of receivables for which an impairment charge is required. The level of impairment required is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The total amount owed by trade and group receivables is outlined in the 'Debtors' note to the financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised in the profit and loss account based on the percentage completion basis. The company estimates at each reporting the date the percentage completion by assessing related costs at that date as a factor of the total necessary related costs.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2023

5. Turnover

7.

Schedule 3 Paragraph 65 (6) of the Companies Act 2014 provides an exemption from the requirement to state both a description of each class of business and the amount of turnover attributable to each class of business if it would be seriously prejudicial to the interests of the company. The company availed of this exemption.

6. Operating profit/(loss)

Other pension costs

The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:	2023 €	2022 €
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets: - owned by the company	70,549	65,737
Operating lease rentals: - other operating leases	117,925	146,821
Difference on foreign exchange	90,631	40,662
Staff costs		
Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:	2023 €	2022 €
Wages and salaries	1,642,011	2,226,823
Social welfare costs	140,986	152,478

119,972

1,902,969

Capitalised employee costs during the year amounted to €Nil (2022 - €NIL).

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

2023	2022
No.	No.
2	2
43	57
45	59
	No. 2 43

218,813

2,598,113

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2023

8. Directors' remuneration

0.	Directors remaineration		
		2023 €	2022 €
	Directors' remuneration Directors' pension	85,844 7,644	80,048 7,183
		93,488	87,231
9.	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2023 €	2022 €
	Interest receivable from group companies	66,887	80,000
10.	Taxation		
		2023 €	2022 €
	Analysis of tax charge in the year		
	Current tax (see note below)		
	Corporation tax at 12.5% (2022 - 12.5%)	16,722	-
	Prior periods Total Current Tax	(13,290) 3,432	<u>-</u>
	Deferred tax (see note 14)		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(201,875)	5,796
	Total Deferred Tax	(201,875)	5,796
	Total tax on charge/(credit) loss on ordinary activities	(198,443)	5,796

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2023

10. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

	2023	2022 €
The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2022 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2022 - 12.5%). The differences are explained below:		
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	648,550	8,103
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2022 - 12.5%) Effects of:	81,069	1,013
Tax losses (used)/carried forward Income tax at a higher rate	(74,300) 8,361	9,429 (10,000)
Gross up net payments on which tax relief at source was claimed Others Prior periods	1,592 (13,290)	(472)
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(201,875)	5,796
Total tax charge for the year (see note above)	(198,443)	5,796

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2023

11.	Tangible fixed assets	Short-term leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Total
		Froperty	€	€	€
	Cost				
	At 1 April 2022	13,946	495	734,897	749,338
	Additions	-	-	92,988	92,988
	Disposals	(13,946)	<u>-</u>	(107,672)	(121,618)
	At 31 March 2023	<u>-</u>	495	720,213	720,708
	Depreciation				
	At 1 April 2022	13,946	495	636,164	650,605
	Depreciation	-	-	70,549	70,549
	Disposals	(13,946)	<u>=</u>	(75,140)	(89,086)
	At 31 March 2023		495	631,573	632,068
	Net book value				
	At 31 March 2023	-	<u>-</u> _	88,640	88,640
	At 31 March 2022			98,733	98,733

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2023

12. Debtors

		2023	2022 €
	Due within one year	ϵ	€
	Trade debtors	69,272	727,639
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,780,927	4,436,936
	VAT receivable	25,631	-
	Prepayments and accrued income	64,267	71,675
	Corporation tax		5,318
	Deferred tax (note 14)	196,079	<u> </u>
		4,136,176	5,241,568
13.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2023	2022
		€	€
	Bank loans and overdrafts	-	29,603
	Trade creditors	103,406	106,632
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	67,755	2,035,038
	VAT payable	-	87,569
	Payroll taxes	50,492	53,160
	Accruals	530,823	397,155
	Deferred tax (note 14)		5,796
		752,476	2,714,953

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2023

14. Deferred taxation

		2023 €	2022 €
	At beginning of year Credited/(charged) to the profit and loss account during the year	(5,796) 201,875	(5,796)
	Asset/(liability) at end of year (note 13)	196,079	(5,796)
	The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:		
		2023	2022
	Others	€ -	€ (5,796)
		196,079	_
	Carry forward losses	<u>196,079</u>	(5,796)
15.	Share capital		
		2023 €	2022 €
	Authorised		
	100,000 ordinary shares of €1 each	100,000	100,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	1,000 ordinary shares of €1 each	1,000	1,000

There is a single class of equity shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of all capital shares carry equal voting rights and rank for dividends to the extent to which the total amount on each share is paid up.

A description of each reserve within equity is outlined below:

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account represents accumulated comprehensive income for the financial year and prior financial years less any dividends paid.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2023

16. Operating lease commitments

At 31 March 2023 the company had total commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	Land and buildings	
	2023	2022
Expiry date:	$oldsymbol{\epsilon}$	€
Within 1 year	117,926	117,926
Between 2 and 5 years	275,160	393,085
	393,086	511,011

17. Pension

The company operates a defined contribution retirement scheme for employees. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds. During the year the company incurred €119,972 of retirement benefit costs (2022: €218,813). At 31 March 2023 there were accrued/(prepaid) contributions of €22,771 (2022: €22,451).

18. Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemption under FRS 102 in relation to the disclosure of transactions with group companies.

As set out in note 17, the company made contributions to an independently administered retirement benefit fund during the year.

19. Holding company and controlling party

Wipro Outsourcing Services (Ireland) Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV, a company incorporated in the Netherlands. The company's ultimate controlling party is Wipro Limited, a company incorporated in India.

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Wipro Limited. The consolidated accounts of this company are available to the public and may be obtained from www.wipro.com.

20. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 6 June 2023.