Financial statements together with the Independent Auditors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2017

Financial statements together with the Independent Auditors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2017

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SHELESH SINGHVI & Co.

Chartered Accountants

D-803, Dheeraj Jamuna CHS Chincholi Bunder road, Malad (West), Mumbai. Tel: 9314667335, 9773756991 Email- sheleshsinghvi@yahoo.co.in

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Firstsource Solutions Ltd.

Report on the standalone financial statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Firstsource BPO Ireland Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2017, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

Management's responsibility for the standalone financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India. including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of 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 the 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the standalone financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk



HEAD OFFICE: 80-H SECTOR, SHASTRI NAGAR, JODHPUR

Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

Auditor's responsibility (Continued)

assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Board of Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the standalone financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2017 and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year then ended.

Singhy

Chartered

Accountants

For Shelesh Singhvi & Co.

Chartered Accountants Firm's Registration No. 014792C

Shelesh Singhvi

Partner Membership No: 079817

Mumbai 5 May 2017

Balance sheet

as at 31 March 2017

Amount in Euro

Note	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
4	34,939	145.648	201.651
5	3,725,798		3,811,719
6			
7	3,268	125	20,972
9	3,764,005	3,857,940	4,034,342
	3,764,005	3,857,940	4,034,342
10	1	1	1
	3,666,686	3,655,463	3,448,496
	3,666,687	3,655,464	3,448,497
8	26,027	14,351	269,249
	66,893	188,125	250,669
5	4,398		65,927
	97,318	202,476	585,845
	4 5 6 7	4 34,939 5 3,725,798 6 - 7 3,268 3,764,005 3,764,005 10 1 3,666,686 3,666,687 8 26,027 9 66,893 5 4,398	4 34,939 145,648 5 3,725,798 3,699,882 6 - 12,285 7 3,268 125 3,764,005 3,857,940 3,764,005 3,857,940 10 1 1 3,666,686 3,655,463 3,666,687 3,655,464 8 26,027 14,351 9 66,893 188,125 5 4,398 -

Significant accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes from 1 to 22 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Chartered

As per our report of even date attached.

For SHELESH SINGHVI & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 014792C

Shelesh Singhvi

Partner

Membership No: 079817

May 5, 2017

Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Robert Rome

Director

Siddharth Parashar

Statement of profit and loss

for the year ended 31 March 2017

		Amount in	
		Year end	
THE COLUMN TWO IS NOT	Note	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	11		309,892
Other income	12	159,328	189,770
Total income	_	159,328	499,662
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	13	27,712	25,797
Finance costs	14		1,341
Other expenses	15	83,079	214,307
Total expenses	-	110,791	241,445
Profit before taxation		48,537	258,217
Exceptional Items			
Tax expense			
Current tax		37,314	52,715
Previous year tax			(1,465)
Deferred tax			
Profit for the year	_	11,223	206,967
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year	_	11,223	206,967
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	_		
Basic and Diluted		1	1
Earnings per equity share			
Basic and diluted Earnings per share		11,223	206,967

Significant accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes from 1 to 22 are an integral part of these financial statements. As per our report of even date attached.

Mum

For SHELESH SINGHVI & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 014792C

Shelesh Singhvi

Partner

Membership No: 079817

May 5, 2017

Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Robert Rome Director Siddharth Parashar

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 March 2017

Equity share capital and other equity

Amount in Euro

Particulars	Equity share capital	Attributable to	owners of the Company	Total	
		Reserve and surplus			
		Securities premium	Retained earnings		
Balance as at 1 April 2016	1	249,999	3,405,464	3,655,464	
Profit for the Year			11,223	11,223	
Balance at the end of the 31 Marc 2017	h 1	249,999	3,416,687	3,666,687	

Equity share capital and other equity

Chartered

Accountants

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Particulars	lars Equity share capital		Attributable to owners of the Company		
		Reserve and surplus			
		Securities premium	Retained earnings		
Balance as at 1 April 2015 Profit for the year	1	249,999	3,198,497 206,967	3,448,497 206,967	
Balance at the end of the 31 March 2016	1	249,999	3,405,464	3,655,464	

As per our report of even date attached.

For SHELESH SINGHVI & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 014792C

Shelesh Singhvi

Partner

Membership No: 079817

May 5, 2017

Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Robert Rome

Siddharth Parashar

Director

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 March 2017

Amount in Euro 31 March 2017 31 March 2016

Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	48,537	258,217
Adjustments for		
Interest expense		1,341
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital	48,537	259,558
Changes in working capital		
Decrease / (increase) in loans and advances and other assets	(29,059)	132,684
(Decrease) / Increase in liabilities and provisions	(97,188)	(395,654)
Net changes in working capital	(126,247)	(262,970)
Income taxes paid	(33,000)	(51,250)
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	(110,709)	(54,662)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities (B)	•	
Cash flow from financing activities Interest paid	-	(1,341)
800000000 • 100000	American Control of the Control of t	3.252
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	•	(1,341)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents at the end of the	(110,709)	(56,003)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	145,648	201,651
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	34,939	145,648

Notes to the cash flow statement

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and balances with bank. Cash and cash equivalents included in the cash flow statement comprise the following

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Accountants

Amount in Euro 31 March 2017 31 March 2016

Balanc	es with	banks	
- Book	credit is	trust	accounts

- in current accounts

Cash and cash equivalents

2	-
34,939	145,648
34,939	145,648
34,939	145,648

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

As per our report of even date attached.

For SHELESH SINGHVI & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 014792C

Shelesh Singhvi

Membership No: 079817

May 5, 2017 Mumbai

Robert Rome Director

Siddharth Parashar

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Company overview

Firstsource has set up a subsidiary in Ireland named Firstsource BPO Ireland Limited on 16 September 2011 incorporated under the laws of Ireland. The Company provides contact center and transaction processing services for customers in the financial services and telecommunications industry. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Firstsource Solutions Limited ('FSL') incorporated under the laws of India.

2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Statement of compliance with IND AS

The Company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 - First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP. Reconciliations and description of the effects of the transition have been summarized in Note 3.

In accordance with the notification dated February 16, 2015, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Ultimate Holding Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) notified under Sec 133 read with Rule 4A of the Company (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (Collectively, IND AS), with effect from April 1, 2016 and is required to prepare its financial statements in accordance with Ind AS for the year ended March 31, 2017. Accordingly as per the requirements of Section 129(3) of the Act, these financial statements of the Company has been prepared in the same form and manner as that of its Ultimate Holding Company.

The financial statements the Company have been prepared under the historical cost convention, on accrual basis of accounting principles generally accepted in India. The Balance Sheet and Statement of profit and loss of the Company has been drawn up in the country of its incorporation (Ireland) in the terms of ('Euro').

2.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of income and expenses for the period. Management believes that the estimates made in the preparation of financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Any revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively in current and future periods. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in Note 2.2

2.2.1 Critical accounting estimates

Property, plant and equipment

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of the Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.



Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2017

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue from operations comprises debt collection services to major credit card issuers and banks and is billed in accordance with the contractual terms specified in the respective customer contracts. Revenue from fixed fee based service contracts is recognized on achievement of performance milestones specified in the customer contracts. Revenue from debt collection services is recognized when debts are collected (including postdated cheques) / realized.

Unbilled receivables represent costs incurred and revenues recognized on contracts to be billed in subsequent periods as per the terms of the contract.

Interest income is recognized using the time proportion method, based on the underlying interest rates.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Cost includes freight, duties, taxes and incidental expenses related to acquisition and installation of the property, plant and equipment. Depreciation on fixed assets is provided pro-rata to the period of use based on management's best estimate of useful lives of the assets as summarized below.

Asset category	Useful life (in years)
Tangible assets	
Leasehold improvements	Lease term or 5 years, whichever is shorter
Computers*	2-4
Service equipment*	2-5
Furniture and fixtures*	2-5
Office equipment*	2-5
Vehicles	2-5
Intangible assets	
Software*	2-4
	ment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers, the best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically at the end of each financial year.

The Company has elected to apply fair value method on transition for Leasehold improvements as permitted under Ind AS 16 - Property, plant and equipments.

2.5 Impairment

a. Financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit and loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2017

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

b. Non-financial assets

i Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

2.6 Foreign Currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. Net exchange gain or loss resulting in respect of foreign exchange transactions settled during the period is, recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities other than fixed assets at year end are translated at the year end exchange rates and the resulting net gain or loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Non Monetary assets are carried at historical cost.

2.7 Taxation

Income-tax expense comprises current tax (i.e. amount of tax for the period determined in accordance with the income-tax law) and deferred tax charge or credit (reflecting the tax effects of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the year). The deferred tax charge or credit and the corresponding deferred tax liabilities or assets are recognized using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the assets can be realized in future.

2.8 Employee benefits

Contribution payable to the social security, medicare and other employee related contributions as required are charged to the statement of profit and loss

2.9 Leases

Finance lease

Assets acquired on finance leases, including assets acquired under sale and lease back transactions, have been recognised as an asset and a liability at the inception of the lease and have been recorded at an amount equal to the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the future minimum lease payments. Such leased assets are depreciated over the lease term or its estimated useful life, whichever is shorter. Further, the instalments of minimum lease payments have been apportioned between finance charge / expense and principal repayment. Assets given on finance lease are shown as amounts recoverable from the lessee. The rentals received on such leases are apportioned between the finance income and principal amount using the implicit rate of return.

The finance charge / (income) is recognised as income, and principal received is reduced from the amount receivable. All initial direct costs incurred are included in the cost of the asset.

Operating lease

Lease arrangements where the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset substantially vest with the lessor, are recognised as operating lease. Operating lease payments are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless the increase is on account of inflation, in the statement of profit and loss.



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Earnings per equity share

The basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period. The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share, and also the weighted average number of equity shares which may be issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential shares, unless the results would be anti-dilutive.

2.11 Provisions and contingencies

The Company creates a provision when there is present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an economic benefit will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

2.12 Financial instruments

2.12.1 Initial recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

a) Non derivative financial instrument

i) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

2.12.2 Classification and subsequent measurement

i) Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI')

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of equity investments not held for trading.



Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2017

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments (continued)

2.12.2 Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss ('FVTPL')

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit and loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in statement of profit and loss.

iv) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amount approximate fair value to short-term maturity of these instruments

v) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recognised by the Company at the proceeds received net of direct issue cost.

b) Share capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

De-recognition of financial instruments

The Company de-recognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or it transfers the financial assets and such transfer qualifies for de-recognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of financial liability) is de-recognised from the Company's balance sheet when obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

Fair value of financial instrument

In determining the fair value of its financial instrument, the Company uses the methods and assumptions based on market conditions and risk existing at each reporting date. Methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realized. For all other financial instruments, the carrying amounts approximate the fair value due to short maturity of those instruments.

2.13 Cash flow statement

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 flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

2.14 Onerous contracts

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of fulfilling the contract.

3) First-time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements of Firstsource BPO Ireland Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017 have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For the purposes of transition to Ind AS, the Company has followed the guidance prescribed in Ind AS 101 - First Time adoption of Indian Accounting Standard, with 1 April 2015 as the transition date and IGAAP as the previous GAAP.

The transition to Ind AS has resulted in changes in the presentation of the financial statements, disclosures in the notes thereto and accounting policies and principles. The accounting policies set out in note 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 and the comparative information. There is no transitional impact on the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and loss account.



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2017

		Amount in Euro				
		31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015		
4)	Cash and cash equivalents					
	Balances with banks					
	in current accounts	-	_			
		34,939	145,648	201,651		
		34,939	145,648	201,651		
5)	Other financial assets					
	Related Party					
	Loan to Group Company	3,725,798	3,699,882	3,811,719		
		3,725,798	3,699,882	3,811,719		
5)	Taxation					
	Income tax (Liability)/ Assets					
	(Provision for Income tax),net of advance tax	(4,398)	12,285	(65,927)		
		(4,398)	12,285	(65,927)		
				TO THE REAL PROPERTY.		
7)	Others assets					
	Statutory and other Advances	3,268	125	4,327		
	Prepaid expenses	-	-	16,645		
		3,268	125	20,972		
3)	Trade Payables					
	Trade and other payables	26,027	14,351	269,249		
		26,027	14,351	269,249		
)	Other liabilities					
	Other current liabilities					
	Amount payable to subsidiary	66 902	176,000			
	Employee related payable	66,893	4,012	2 215		
	Statutory Dues - Others	. ?	4,012 8,113	3,315		
	Advance from customer			2,531		
	Advance from customer	-	4III #659III	244,823		
		66,893	188,125	250,669		



FIRSTSOURCE BPO IRELAND

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2017

Amount in Euro 31 March 2017 31 March 2016 01 April 2015

10) Share capital

1987 (1987 (1987 1987 1987 1987 1987 1987 1987 1987			
Authorised			
100,000 Ordinary shares of EURO 1 each	100,000	100,000	100,000
(31 March 2016 :- 100,000)	E)	100 m m m m m m	
	100,000	100,000	100,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up			
1 Ordinary shares of EURO 1 each (31 March 2016 :- 1)	1	Ţ.	1
	1	1	1

a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		1 April 2015	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
At the commencement of the year	1	1	1	1	1	1
At the end of the year	1	1	1	1	1	1

b) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		1 April 2015	
	Number of shares	% of total shares	Number of shares	% of total shares	Number of shares	% of total shares
Firstsource Solutions Ltd.	1	100.00%	1	100.00%	1	100.00%

c) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company. On winding up of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2017

Amount in Euro
Year ended

		Year end	ed
		31 March 2017	31 March 2016
11)	Revenue from operations		
	Sale of services	×	309,892
		-	309,892
12)	Other income		
	Interest income	159,513	162,833
	Miscellaneous Income	0	26,952
	Gain/(Loss) on Foreign Exchange	(185)	(15)
		159,328	189,770
13)	Employee benefits expense		
	Salaries and wages	24,397	17,733
	Contribution to statutory fund	3,164	7,759
	Staff welfare expenses	151	305
		27,712	25,797
14)	Finance cost		14 02 1 ⁴⁵
	Interest expense		1,341
		·	1,341
		10	
15)	Other expenses		
	Production in the control of the con		
	Rent	El V	1,600
	Repairs, maintenance and upkeep	58	175
	Insurance		1,494
	Legal and professional fees	2.75	3,856
	Information and communication expenses	1,084	1,436
	Travel and conveyance	432	1,729
	Payment to auditors - as audit fees	6,300	6,300
	- as other services	13,628	18,125
	Common Corporate cost	59,616	176,000
	Bank administration charges	2,019	3,592
		83,079	214,307
	TO SECURE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	00,077	214,507

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2017

16) Financial instruments

I. Financial instruments by category:

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31 March 2017 were as follows:

	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total carrying amount	Total fair value
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	34,939		12	34,939	34,939
Other financial assets	3,725,798			3,725,798	3,725,798
Total	3,760,737	•		3,760,737	3,760,737
Financial liabilities	9				
Trade and other payables	26,027		-	26,027	26,027
Total	26,027	+	-	26,027	26,027

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31 March 2016 were as follows:

	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total carrying amount	Total fair value
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	145,648	-	-	145,648	145,648
Other financial assets	3,699,882			3,699,882	3,699,882
Total	3,845,530	* -	-	3,845,530	3,845,530
Financial liabilities				111	100-100-1
Trade and other payables	14,351			14,351	14,351
Total	14,351		-	14,351	14,351

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 1 April 2015 were as follows:

	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total carrying amount	Total fair value
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	201,651	-		201,651	201,651
Other financial assets	3,811,719	-	100	3,811,719	3,811,719
Total	4,013,370			4,013,370	4,013,370
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	269,249	-		269,249	269,249
Total	269,249	80		269,249	269,249



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2017

16) Financial instruments (continued)

II Financial risk management:

Financial risk factors:

The Company operates in the Ireland and there is no major transactions outside the Ireland, so there is no major market risk for the Company.

a) Market risk

The Company operates in the Ireland and there is no major transactions outside the Ireland, so there is no major market risk for the Company.

b) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables and unbilled revenue. The Company doesn't have any trade receivables and unbilled revenue.

c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to manage liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk to the Company's reputation.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of 31 March 2017, 31 March 2016 and 1 April 2015:

	31 M	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		il 2015
	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 year	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 year	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 year
Trade payables	26,027		14,351		269,249	



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2017

17) Related party transactions

Details of related parties including summary of transactions entered into during the year ended 31 March 2017 are summarized below:

Holding Company	Firstsource Solutions Ltd
Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Firstsource Group USA Inc.
	MedAssist Holding LLC
	Firstsource Advantage LLC
	Firstsource Solutions USA LLC (earlier known as MedAssist LLC)
	Firstsource Solution UK Limited
	Firstsource Process Management Services Limited
	Firstsource Dialog Solutions (Private) Ltd.
	Firstsource Business Process Services LLC
	ISGN Fulfillment Services, Inc
	ISGN Solutions, Inc.
	One Advantage LLC
Directors	Robert Rome
	John Paul Mahony

Particulars of related party transactions:

Name of the related party	Description	Transaction va ended Amo	lue during year unt in Euro	Receivable / (Payable) at Amount in Euro		
	¥ .	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	
	ParentalGuarantee	59,616	80,000		V.	
Firstsource Solutions Limited	Reimbursement of expenses		96,000			
	Receiveable / (Payable)	1 2	1	(59,616)	(176,000)	
Firstsource Group	Recovery of loan		100,000			
USA Inc	Interest income	25,918	162,833			
USA IIIC	Loan outstanding	2	-	3,725,800	3,699,882	
	Reimbursement of expenses	7,759				
Firstsource Solutions	Loan taken		130,000			
UK Limited	Repayment of loan		130,000			
	Recovery of expense	480	-			
	Receiveable / (Payable)	-	873	(7,279)		



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2017

18) Segment reporting

As per Ind AS 108 - Operating Segment, if a financial report contains both consolidated financial statements of a parent that is within the scope of this Ind AS as well as the parent's separate financial statements, segment information is required only in the consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, information required to be presented under Ind AS 108 - Operating Segment has been given in the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company.

19) Computation for calculating diluted earnings per share

		(Amount in EURO)
	For year e	nded
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	1	1
Add: Effect of potential issue of shares/ stock options *		
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	1	1
Net profit after tax attributable to shareholders	11,223	206,967
Net profit after tax for diluted earnings per share	11,223	206,967
Not considered when anti-dilutive		

20) Capital and other commitments and contingent liabilities

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The company has no contigent liability as at the Balance sheet date. (31st March 2016: Nil). There are no contingent liabilities as at the balance sheet date.

21) Long-term contracts

The Company has a process whereby periodically all long-term contracts (including derivative contracts) are assessed for material foreseeable losses. At the period end, the Company has reviewed and ensured that adequate provision as required under any law / Accounting Standards for material foreseeable losses on such long term contracts (including derivative contracts) has been made in the books of account.

22) Subsequent events

The Board of directors at its meeting held on 5 May 2017 approved the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2017. The company evaluated subsequent events from the balance sheet date through 5 May 2017 and determined there are no material items to report.

As per our report of even date attached.

For SHELESH SINGHVI & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 014792C

Shelesh Singhvi

Partner Membership No: 079817

May 5, 2017 Mumbai Robert Rome

Director

Director

Siddharth Parashar

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors