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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF FIRSTSOURCE PROVIDER SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Firstsource Provider Services Private Limited (earlier known as Quintessence Business Solutions and Services Private Limited)** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025, and 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 ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Standalone Financial Statements").

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 Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2025, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act ("SA"s). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone 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 standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, 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 standalone financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon ("Other Information")

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the 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 the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements in place 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone 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 standalone 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 financial controls 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.

Other Matter

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2024 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at 1 April 2023 included in these standalone Ind AS financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 audited by the predecessor auditor whose report for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 dated 26 July 2024 and 8 September 2023, respectively expressed an unmodified opinion on those standalone financial statements, as adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to the Ind AS, which have been audited by us.

Our opinion on the financial statements is not modified in respect of the above matters on the comparative financial information.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
   a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
   b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
   c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
   d. In our opinion,the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31 March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure A'. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements.

g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 30 to the standalone financial statements;

   ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

   iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

   (b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding

Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software system for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the 'Order') issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

TERENCE LEWIS
Partner
(Membership No. 107502)
(UDIN: 25107502BMIBBH5668)

Mumbai, 28 April 2025

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") of Firstsource Provider Services Private Limited

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of **Firstsource Provider Services Private Limited (earlier known as Quintessence Business Solutions and Services Private Limited)** (the "Company") as at 31 March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's and Board of Director's Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements based on the internal control with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements. The Guidance Note and those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. 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.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

TERENCE LEWIS
Partner
(Membership No. 107502)
(UDIN:25107502BMIBBH5668)

Mumbai, 28 April 2025

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment:

   (a) A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work-in-Progress and the relevant details of its Right-of-Use assets.

   B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.

   (b) The property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and right-of-use assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the property, plant and equipment at reasonable intervals. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

   (c) The Company does not hold any immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company). Hence reporting under paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

   (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-of-Use Assets and Intangible Assets during the year.

   (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at 31 March 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

ii. In respect of the Company's inventories:

   (a) The Company is in the business of rendering services and consequently does not hold any physical inventories. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

   (b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility by banks or financial institutions during the year on the basis of security of its current assets.

iii. The Company during the year has not provided any guarantee to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other Parties. The details of unsecured loans / investments made during the year are list below (a): -

(a) The Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee or provided security to any other entity during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The investments made, terms and conditions for grant of loans during the year are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) In respect of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and repayments or receipts of principal amount have not been regular as per stipulation for the following:

₹ Lacs

Name of the entity	Nature	Amount	Due date	Extent of delay	Remarks, if any
Claritrics India Private Limited	Repayment of Principal - Unsecured loan	2.30	11-Oct-24	367	During the year, the Company has written off the loans.
Claritrics India Private Limited	Repayment of Principal - Unsecured loan	150.00	2-Jun-24	367	During the year, the Company has written off the loans.
Claritrics India Private Limited	Repayment of Principal - Unsecured loan	75.00	21-Jun-24	367	During the year, the Company has written off the loans.
Claritrics India Private Limited	Repayment of Principal - Unsecured loan	60.00	10-Oct-24	367	During the year, the Company has written off the loans.
Claritrics India Private Limited	Repayment of Principal - Unsecured loan	160.00	30-Jan-24	366	During the year, the Company has written off the loans.
Claritrics India Private Limited	Payment of Interest - Unsecured loan	0.55	11-Oct-24	367	During the year, the Company has written off the loans.

Claritrics India Private Limited	Payment of Interest - Unsecured loan	36.10	2-Jun-24	367	During the year, the Company has written off the loans.
Claritrics India Private Limited	Payment of Interest - Unsecured loan	18.05	21-Jun-24	367	During the year, the Company has written off the loans.
Claritrics India Private Limited	Payment of Interest - Unsecured loan	14.44	10-Oct-24	367	During the year, the Company has written off the loans.
Claritrics India Private Limited	Payment of Interest - Unsecured loan	14.40	30-Jan-24	366	During the year, the Company has written off the loans.

(d) In respect of following loans granted by the Company and overdue at the beginning of the year, the Company evaluated the recoverability, based on efforts it had carried out including in previous year and based on the same has written off the loan during the year:

₹ lacs

No. of cases	Principal amount overdue	Interest overdue	Total overdue	Remarks, if any
1	447.30	83.54	530.84	During the year, the Company has written off the loans.

(e) No loan granted by the Company which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence reporting under paragraph 3(iii)(f) is not applicable.

iv. In our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence reporting under paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. The requirement of maintenance of cost records pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 specified by the Central Government of India under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company for the year under the audit.

vii. In respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues payable on account of duty of customs and duty of excise.

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31 March 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on 31 March 2025 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Forum where the dispute is pending	Financial years to which the dispute relates	₹ Lacs
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	CIT Appeals	2017-18	2.43
			2018-19	0.04
			2019-20	0.31

viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.

ix. With respect to reporting requirements of paragraph 3(ix) of the Order:

(a) The Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

(b) The Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company has not availed any term loan during the year.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries. The Company does not have any associate or joint venture.

(f) The Company has not raised any loan during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or associate company.

x. (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Therefore, reporting under paragraph 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partially or optionally). Therefore, reporting under paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) As represented to us by the Management, there was no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report). Therefore, reporting under paragraph 3(x)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

xii. In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. In our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 177 and 188 of the Act, for all applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. The Company is not required to have an internal audit system. Therefore, reporting under paragraph 3(xiv) (a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable.

xv. During the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its Directors.

xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3(xvi) (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Group, as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2011, has more than one Core Investment Company (CIC) as part of the Group. There are 4 CICs which form part of the Group.

xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year. The predecessor statutory auditors have confirmed to us that they were not aware of reasons as to why we should not accept the statutory audit of the Company.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

xxi. The Company does not have subsidiaries, Joint ventures or Associates incorporated in India and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

TERENCE LEWIS
Partner
(Membership No. 105702)
(UDIN: 25107502BMIBBH5668)

Mumbai, 28 April 2025

Firstsource Provider Services Private Limited
(Formerly known as Quintessence Business Solutions
& Services Private Limited)

Standalone financial statements
together with the Independent Auditor's Report
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Firstsource Provider Services Private Limited
(Formerly known as Quintessence Business Solutions & Services Private Limited)

Financial statements together with the Independent Auditor's Report
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Contents

Firstsource Provider Services Private Limited
(Formerly known as Quintessence Business Solutions & Services Private Limited)

Standalone Balance sheet
as at March 31, 2025
(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	4	**237.85**	441.53	429.31
Right-of-use assets	5A	**677.26**	1,030.55	1,383.85
Other intangible assets	5B	**55.75**	179.58	247.12
Financial assets				
Investments	6(i)	-	1,342.12	1,341.27
Other financial assets	7(i)	**293.48**	788.48	384.67
Other non-current assets	8(i)	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	12	**628.54**	180.59	143.88
Income tax assets (net)	12	**215.27**	598.51	56.81
Total non-current assets		**2,108.15**	4,561.36	3,986.91
Current assets				
Financial assets				
Investments	6(ii)	**2,406.25**	871.06	847.42
Trade receivables	9			
-Billed		**2,829.28**	2,634.59	821.97
-Unbilled		**1,260.84**	1,287.60	1,336.44
Cash and cash equivalents	10	**434.87**	553.77	634.71
Other Bank balances	11	-	300.87	211.61
Other financial assets	7(ii)	**7.65**	-	2.22
Other current assets	8(ii)	**747.29**	327.88	251.86
Total current assets		**7,686.18**	5,975.77	4,106.23
Total assets		**9,794.33**	10,537.13	8,093.14
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	13	**50.00**	50.00	50.00
Other equity	14	**6,290.43**	6,005.95	5,554.78
Total equity		**6,340.43**	6,055.95	5,604.78
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities		**484.93**	818.27	1,174.01
Provisions for employee benefits	18(i)	**350.14**	366.93	261.58
Total non-current liabilities		**835.07**	1,185.20	1,435.59
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Short-term borrowings	15(i)	-	0.02	30.56
Trade payables	16	**955.22**	1,310.09	213.04
Lease liabilities		**424.02**	505.42	468.86
Other financial liabilities	17	**978.82**	1,163.20	167.19
Provisions for employee benefits	18(ii)	**134.42**	126.11	76.69
Other current liabilities	19	**126.35**	191.14	96.43
Total current liabilities		**2,618.83**	3,295.98	1,052.77
Total equity and liabilities		**9,794.33**	10,537.13	8,093.14

Material accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes from 1 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.

In terms of our report attached

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 117366W/W-100018

Terence Lewis
Partner
Membership No. 107502

Mumbai
April 28, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Firstsource Provider Services Private Limited

Dinesh Jain
Director
DIN 02044474

Cyrus Shroff
Director
DIN 09610208

Firstsource Provider Services Private Limited
(Formerly known as Quintessence Business Solutions & Services Private Limited)

Standalone statement of profit and loss
for the year ended March 31, 2025
(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	20	**15,631.01**	11,788.12
Other income, net	21	**466.58**	168.78
Total income		**16,097.59**	11,956.90
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expenses	22	**9,208.93**	8,068.50
Finance costs	23	**70.89**	104.92
Depreciation and amortization expense	4,5A, 5B	**470.37**	627.91
Other expenses	24	**5,792.05**	2,712.29
Total expenses		**15,542.24**	11,513.62
Profit before tax		**555.35**	443.28
Tax expense			
Current tax	12	**865.16**	29.71
Deferred tax	12	**(447.95)**	(36.71)
Profit for the year		**138.14**	450.28
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the statement of profit and loss			
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability/asset		**146.34**	0.89
Total comprehensive income for the year		**284.48**	451.17
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year			
Basic	29	500,000	500,000
Diluted	29	500,000	500,000
Earnings per equity share			
Basic		**27.63**	**90.06**
Diluted		**27.63**	**90.06**
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes from 1 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements
In terms of our report attached

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
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Terence Lewis
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Firstsource Provider Services Private Limited
(Formerly known as Quintessence Business Solutions & Services Private Limited)

Statement of changes in equity

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

Equity share capital and other equity

	Attributable to owners of the Company		
		Reserve and surplus	
	Equity share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2024	50.00	6,005.95	6,055.95
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability/asset		146.34	146.34
Profit for the year	-	138.14	138.14
Balance at the end of the March 31, 2025	**50.00**	**6,290.43**	**6,340.43**

	Attributable to owners of the Company		
		Reserve and surplus	
	Equity share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2023	50.00	5,833.84	5,883.84
Transition impact on adoption of Ind AS 116	-	(279.06)	(279.06)
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability/asset	-	0.89	0.89
Profit for the year	-	450.28	450.28
Balance at the end of the March 31, 2024	**50.00**	**6,005.95**	**6,055.95**

In terms of our report attached.

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Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 117366W/W-100018

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Cyrus Shroff
Director
DIN 09610208

Firstsource Provider Services Private Limited

(Formerly known as Quintessence Business Solutions & Services Private Limited)

Statement of cash flows

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**555.35**	443.28
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortisation	**470.37**	627.91
Allowance for expected credit loss debts / bad written off, net	**1,398.14**	-
Loss / (gain) on disposal of Property Plant and Equipment	**422.32**	(5.97)
Foreign exchange loss, net unrealised	**2.73**	0.08
Finance costs	**70.89**	104.92
Provision for dimunition in the value of investments	**1,342.12**	-
Interest income	**(17.56)**	(126.16)
Profit on sale of mutual fund investments	**(229.80)**	(16.56)
Loan recoverable written off	**533.67**	-
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital	**4,548.23**	1,027.50
Changes in working capital		
Increase in trade receivables	**(1,566.07)**	(1,763.83)
Increase in loans and advances and other assets	**(361.12)**	(377.40)
(Decrease)/Increase in liabilities and provisions	**(758.86)**	2,342.94
Net changes in working capital	**(2,686.05)**	201.71
Income taxes paid	**(352.50)**	(571.38)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**1,509.68**	657.83
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of current investments	**(10,649.47)**	(24.48)
Proceeds from sale of current investments	**9,344.08**	16.56
Interest income received	**2.58**	26.36
Purchase of property plant and equipments	**(211.89)**	(222.18)
Proceeds from sale of Property Plant and Equipment	-	8.86
Movement of deposits held in margin money	**300.87**	(89.27)
Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)	**(1,213.83)**	(284.15)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayment/Proceeds from short term borrowings	**(0.02)**	(30.53)
Repayment of lease liabilities	**(343.85)**	(319.18)
Interest paid on lease liabilities and other borrowings	**(70.89)**	(104.92)
Net cash (used in) financing activities (C)	**(414.76)**	(454.63)
Net Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (A+B+C)	**(118.90)**	(80.95)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**553.77**	634.71
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**434.87**	553.77

Firstsource Provider Services Private Limited
(Formerly known as Quintessence Business Solutions & Services Private Limited)

Statement of cash flows (Continued)
as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025
(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

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 balance sheet amounts:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash on hand	-	0.08
Balances with banks		
-in Current account	**434.87**	377.42
Deposits with maturity period for a period of less than three months	-	176.27
	434.87	553.77
Cash and cash equivalents	**434.87**	553.77

In terms of our report attached.
For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 117366W/W-100018

Terence Lewis
Partner
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April 28, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
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Dinesh Jain
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Firstsource Provider Services Private Limited
(Formerly known as Quintessence Business Solutions & Services Private Limited)

Notes to the Standalone financial statements
as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025
(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

1 **Company overview**

Firstsource Provider Services Private Limited w.e.f. October 10, 2024 (Formerly known as Quintessence Business Solutions & Services Private Limited). The Company is engaged in engaged in revenue cycle management services and technology offering solutions to medical billing and coding companies and healthcare providers.

Basis of Preparation

These standalone financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards, under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereunder.

The list of entities with percentage holding is as below:

Subsidiaries / Entities	Country of incorporation and other particulars	Percentage of holding by voting rights
QBSS US (QHL)	A subsidiary of Firstsource Provider Services Private Limited, incorporated under the laws of USA	100%

Yc

2 Material accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements (herein referred as 'financial statements') of Firstsource Provider Services Private Limited ('the Company') are prepared in accordance with Ind AS as per the provisions of the Act (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereunder.
The financials for the year ended March 31, 2025 of the company are the first financial statements prepared in compliance with Ind AS. The date of transition to Ind AS is April 1, 2023. The financial statements upto the year ended March 31, 2024, were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 ("I-GAAP") and other relevant provisions of the Act. The figures for the year ended March 31, 2024 have now been restated as per Ind AS to provide comparability.

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 2.2.1.

2.2.1 Critical accounting estimates

a Income taxes

The Company's tax jurisdiction is India. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid / recovered for uncertain tax positions. Also refer to Note 2.8.

b 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 are 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.

c Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116 and identification of lease requires significant judgement. Ind AS 116 additionally requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in the future periods is reassessed to ensure the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements
as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025
(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

2 Material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.3 Revenue recognition

The Company, in its contracts with customers, promises to transfer distinct services rendered. Each distinct service, results in a simultaneous benefit to the corresponding customer. Also, the Company has an enforeable right to payment from the customer for the performance completed to date. Revenue from unit price based contracts is measured by multiplying the units of output delivered with the agreed transaction price per unit while in the case of time and material based contracts, revenue is the product of the efforts expended and the agreed transaction price per unit.

The Company continually reassesses the estimated discounts, rebates, price concessions, refunds, credits, incentives, performance bonuses, etc. (variable consideration) against each performance obligation each reporting period and recognises changes to estimated variable consideration as changes to the transaction price (i.e. revenue) of the applicable performance obligation.

For all instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

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 property, plant and equipment 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

* For these class of assets, based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers, the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives for these assets is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Act

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

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred by the Company in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of those property, plant and equipment which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

2 Material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.5 Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances), and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset. Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed periodically including at each financial year end.

Asset category	Useful life (in years)
Software*	2 – 4

* For these class of assets, based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers, the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives for these assets is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Act

Software purchased is capitalised together with the related hardware and amortised over the best estimate of useful life from the date the asset is available for use. Software product development costs are expensed as incurred during the research phase until technological feasibility is established. Software development costs incurred subsequent to the achievement of technological feasibility are capitalised and amortised over the estimated useful life of the products as determined by the management. This capitalisation is done only if there is an intention and ability to complete the product, the product is likely to generate future economic benefits, adequate resources to complete the product are available and such expenses can be accurately measured. Such software development costs comprise expenditure that can be directly attributed, or allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis, to the development of the product. The amortisation of software development costs is allocated on a systematic basis over the best estimate of its useful life after the product is ready for use. The factors considered for identifying the basis include obsolescence, product life cycle and actions of competitors.

2.6 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.

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 recognised 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 Material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.7 Employee benefits

a) Post employment benefits

Gratuity

The Gratuity scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of the gratuity benefit scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value . The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan are based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date. The Company recognises the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its balance sheet as an asset or liability. Gains or losses through re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability / (asset) are recognised in other comprehensive income and other components are recognise in the statement of profit and loss.The effects of any plan amendments are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Defined contribution plans

In accordance with Indian regulations, all employees receive benefits from a Government administered provident fund scheme. This is a defined contribution retirement plan in which both, the Company and the employee contribute at a determined rate. Monthly contributions payable to the provident fund are charged to the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

b) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

c) Other long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences

Provision for compensated absences cost is made based on actuarial valuation by an independent actuary.

Where employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences, the employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absence and utilise it in future periods or receive cash compensation at termination of employment for the unutilised accrued compensated absence. 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 balance sheet date.

2 Material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.8 Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the period. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current income taxes

Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes are presented in the balance sheet after off-setting advance tax paid and income tax provision arising in the same tax jurisdiction and where the relevant tax paying units intend to settle the asset and liability on a net basis.

Deferred income taxes

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, 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 profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that 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 recognised.

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 recognised. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries 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 recognised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

2 Material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.9 Leases

The Company enters into contract as a lessee for assets taken on lease. The Company at the inception of a contract assesses whether the contract contains a lease by conveying the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. A Right-of-use asset is recognised representing its Right-of-use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date except in case of short term leases with a term of twelve months or less and low value leases which are accounted as an operating expense on a straight line basis over the lease term. The cost of the right-of use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred. Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the conditions required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision for costs are included in the related Right-of-use asset. The Right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The Right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. Right of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease and if that rate cannot be readily determined the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate in the country of domicile of the leases. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the option to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. Right of use assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised. The lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related Right-of-use asset if the Company changes its assessment whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

2 Material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.10 Foreign currency

Functional currency and peresentation currency

The financial statements of the Company are presented in the Indian Rupee ('INR') which is also the functional currency of the Company . The numbers are rounded off to lakhs.

Transactions and translations

Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. The gains or losses resulting from such translations are included in net profit in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

Gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the period in which the transaction is settled. Revenue, expense and cash flow items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currencies using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction.

2 Material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.11 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.

2.12 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. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre tax rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and risk specific to the liability.

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.

2.13 Financial instruments

2.13.1 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.

2.13.2 Classification and subsequent measurement

a) Non-derivative financial instruments

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.

ii) 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.

iii) 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.

iv) 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.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements
as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025
(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

2 Material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.13 Financial instruments (Continued)

2.13.2 Classification and subsequent measurement(Continued)

a) Non-derivative financial instruments(Continued)

v) 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.

vi) 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 recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

2.13.3 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.

2.13.4 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 realised. For all other financial instruments, the carrying amounts approximate the fair value due to short maturity of those instruments.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements
as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025
(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

2 Material accounting policies *(Continued)*

2.14 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 items 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.

2.15 Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

3 First-time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements of Firstsource Provider Services Private Limited for the year ended March 31, 2025 have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as the Company was acquired by Firstsource Solutions Limited on May 3, 2024 and therefore, it is mandatory for Firstsource Provider Services Private Limited to prepare the standalone financial statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards as the Company is subsidiary of the Listed Company. 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 April 1, 2023 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 March 31, 2025 and the comparative information. An explanation of how the transition from IGAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's balance sheet, statement of profit and loss and statement of cash flows is set out in Notes 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 respectively. Exemptions on first time adoption of Ind AS availed in accordance with Ind AS 101 have also been set out below.

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has accordingly applied the following exemptions:

(a) Property plant and equipment and intangible assets

As per Ind AS 101 an entity may elect to:

(i) measure an item of property plant and equipment at the date of transition at its fair value and use that fair value as its deemed cost at that date.

(ii) use carrying values of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as on the date of transition to Ind AS (which are measured in accordance with previous GAAP and after making adjustments relating to decommissioning liabilities prescribed under Ind AS 101) if there has been no change in its functional currency on the date of transition.

As per Ind AS 101, the Company has elected to measure property plant and equipment at the date of transition to Ind AS at its deemed cost at that date.

(b) Leases

As per Ind AS 116, the Company has applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2023 retrospectively. On transition for operating leases, the Company recognised a lease liability of Rs 1,642.87 lakhs measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments and a Right-of-use asset of Rs 1,383.85 lakhs at its carrying value, as if the standard had been applied since commencement of respective lease, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate as at April 1, 2024 (India: 7 %). The cumulative effect on transition adjusted in retained earnings is Rs 279.06 lakhs (net of deferred tax of Rs 43.52 lakhs). The Company has elected certain practical expedients on initial transition: (a) to apply Ind AS 116 to existing contracts; (b) apply a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics and in similar environment; (c) relied on its assessment whether leases are onerous applying Indian Accounting Standard 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (Ind AS 37) immediately before the date of initial application as an alternate to performing an impairment review; (d) excluded initial direct costs from measurement of right-of-use asset at the date of initial application (e) elected not to apply the requirements of the standard to leases for which the lease term end within twelve months of the date of initial application and accounted for those as short term leases (f) used hindsight in determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

Firstsource Provider Services Private Limited
(Formerly known as Quintessence Business Solutions & Services Private Limited)

Notes to the Standalone financial statements
as at March 31, 2025

(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

3 (i) Reconciliation of equity as previously reported under IGAAP to Ind AS

	Note	Opening balance sheet as at April 1, 2023			Balance sheet as at March 31, 2024		
		IGAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	IND AS	IGAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	IND AS
ASSETS							
Non-current assets							
Property, plant and equipment	*a*	429.31	-	429.31	441.53	-	441.53
Right-of-use assets		-	1,383.85	1,383.85	-	1,030.55	1,030.55
Other intangible assets		247.12	-	247.12	179.58		179.58
Financial assets							
Investments		1,341.27	-	1,341.27	1,342.12	-	1,342.12
Other financial assets		448.23	(63.56)	384.67	836.25	(47.77)	788.48
Deferred tax assets (net)		100.36	43.52	143.88	132.46	48.13	180.59
Income tax assets (net)		56.81	-	56.81	598.51	-	598.51
Total non-current assets		**2,623.10**	**1,363.81**	**3,986.91**	**3,530.45**	**1,030.91**	**4,561.36**
Current assets							
Financial assets							
Investments		847.42	-	847.42	871.06	-	871.06
Trade receivables							
-Billed		821.97	-	821.97	2,634.59	-	2,634.59
-Unbilled		1,336.44	-	1,336.44	1,287.60	-	1,287.60
Cash and cash equivalents		634.71	-	634.71	553.77	-	553.77
Other Bank balances		211.61	-	211.61	300.87	-	300.87
Other financial assets		2.22	-	2.22	-	-	-
Other current assets		251.86	-	251.86	327.88	-	327.88
Total current assets		**4,106.23**	**-**	**4,106.23**	**5,975.77**	**-**	**5,975.77**
Total assets		6,729.33	1,363.81	8,093.14	9,506.22	1,030.91	10,537.13
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
Equity share capital		50.00	-	50.00	50.00	-	50.00
Other equity		5,833.84	(279.06)	5,554.78	6,298.73	(292.78)	6,005.95
Total equity		**5,883.84**	**(279.06)**	**5,604.78**	**6,348.73**	**(292.78)**	**6,055.95**
LIABILITIES							
Non-current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
Lease liabilities		-	1,174.01	1,174.01	-	818.27	818.27
Provisions for employee benefits		261.58	-	261.58	366.93	-	366.93
Total non-current liabilities		**261.58**	**1,174.01**	**1,435.59**	**366.93**	**818.27**	**1,185.20**
Current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
Short-term borrowings		30.56	-	30.56	0.02	-	0.02
Trade payables		213.04	-	213.04	1,310.09	-	1,310.09
Lease liabilities		-	468.86	468.86	-	505.42	505.42
Other financial liabilities		167.19	-	167.19	1,163.20	-	1,163.20
Provisions for employee benefits		76.69	-	76.69	126.11	-	126.11
Other current liabilities		96.43	-	96.43	191.14	-	191.14
Total current liabilities		**583.91**	**468.86**	**1,052.77**	**2,790.56**	**505.42**	**3,295.98**
Total equity and liabilities		**6,729.33**	**1,363.81**	**8,093.14**	**9,506.22**	**1,030.91**	**10,537.13**

(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

3 **(ii) Reconciliation of statement of profit and loss as previously reported under IGAAP to Ind AS**

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2024 IGAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Income				
Revenue from operations		11,788.12	-	11,788.12
Other income		152.99	15.79	168.78
Total income		**11,941.11**	**15.79**	**11,956.90**
Expenses				
Employee benefits expense		8,067.61	0.89	8,068.50
Finance costs		12.89	92.03	104.92
Depreciation and amortisation		274.61	353.30	627.91
Other expenses		3,123.50	(411.21)	2,712.29
Total expenses		**11,478.61**	**35.01**	**11,513.62**
Profit before taxation		**462.50**	**(19.22)**	**443.28**
Tax expenses				
- Current tax		29.71	-	29.71
- Deferred tax		(32.11)	(4.60)	(36.71)
Profit for the period		**464.90**	**(14.62)**	**450.28**
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be subsequently classified to profit or loss				
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset		-	0.89	0.89
Total comprehensive income for the period		**464.90**	**(13.73)**	**451.17**

(iii) Reconciliation of statement of cash flows as previously reported under IGAAP to Ind AS

	Year ended March 31, 2024 IGAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Net cash generated from operating activities	246.62	411.21	657.83
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(284.15)	-	(284.15)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	(43.42)	(411.21)	(454.63)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(80.95)	-	(80.95)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	634.71	-	634.71
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	553.76	-	553.76

(iv) Explanations for reconciliation of balance sheet and statement of profit and loss as previously reported under IGAAP to IND AS

a) The impact is on account of measurement of employee benefits obligations as per Ind AS 19. Under previous GAAP, actuarial gains and losses were recognised in profit and loss. Under Ind AS, the actuarial gains and losses forming part of remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset, are recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) under Ind AS instead of profit or loss.

b) As per Ind AS 101, the Company has elected to measure property plant and equipment at the date of transition to Ind AS at its deemed cost at that date.

c) Previous IGAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using balance sheet approach which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. Various transitional adjustments has resulted in recognition of temporary differences.

d) As per Ind AS 116, the Company has applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2023 retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised as an adjustment to Retained Earnings at the date of initial application.

(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Computers	Service equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fixture	Vehicles	Leasehold improvements
Gross block						
As at 1 April 2024	**541.31**	-	**100.81**	**9.78**	**125.56**	**178.36**
Additions / adjustments during the year	**59.28**	**5.74**	**22.59**	**13.54**	-	**79.99**
Deletions during the year	**(477.83)**	-	**(74.98)**	**(7.74)**	**(63.79)**	**(178.36)**
As at March 31, 2025	**122.76**	**5.74**	**48.42**	**15.58**	**61.77**	**79.99**
Accumulated depreciation / amortization						
As at 1 April 2024	**380.08**	-	**40.81**	**3.87**	**35.97**	**53.56**
Charge for the year	**37.28**	**0.58**	**14.45**	**1.39**	**30.11**	**4.33**
On deletions / adjustments during the year	**(373.54)**	-	**(40.64)**	**(3.86)**	**(34.42)**	**(53.56)**
As at March 31, 2025	**43.82**	**0.58**	**14.62**	**1.40**	**31.66**	**4.33**
Net block						
As at March 31, 2025	**78.94**	**5.16**	**33.80**	**14.18**	**30.11**	**75.66**
As at 31 March 2024	161.23	-	60.00	5.91	89.59	124.80

	Computers	Service equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fixture	Vehicles	Leasehold improvements
Gross block						
As at 1 April 2023	477.83	-	74.98	7.74	94.35	178.36
Additions / adjustments during the year	63.48	-	25.83	2.04	61.77	-
Deletions during the year	-	-	-	-	(30.56)	-
As at 31 March 2024	**541.31**	-	**100.81**	**9.78**	**125.56**	**178.36**
Accumulated depreciation / amortization						
As at 1 April 2023	299.68	-	29.23	3.13	54.03	17.88
Charge for the year	80.40	-	11.58	0.74	9.61	35.68
On deletions	-	-	-	-	(27.67)	-
As at 31 March 2024	**380.08**	-	**40.81**	**3.87**	**35.97**	**53.56**
Net block						
As at 31 March 2024	**161.23**	-	**60.00**	**5.91**	**89.59**	**124.80**
As at 31 March 2023	178.15	-	45.75	4.61	40.32	160.48

(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

5A Leases

The details of Right-of-use assets held by the Company are as follows:

	Opening as at April 1, 2024	**Addition during the year**	**Deletions during the year**	**Depreciation for the year**	**Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2025**
Leasehold properties	**1,030.55**	**-**	**-**	**(353.29)**	**677.26**
	1,030.55	**-**	**-**	**(353.29)**	**677.26**

	Opening as at April 1, 2023	Addition during the year	Deletions during the year	Depreciation for the year	Net Carrying value as at March 31, 2024
Leasehold properties	1,383.85	-	-	(353.30)	1,030.55
	1,383.85	-	-	(353.30)	1,030.55

Rent includes expense towards short term lease payments amounting to Rs. 29.71, expense towards low value leases payment amounting to Rs. Rs.5.46 and common area maintenance charges for leased properties amounting to Rs. 154.65 during the year ended 31 March 2025.

(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

5B Other intangible assets

	Software	Total
Gross block		
As at 1 April 2024	**482.80**	**482.80**
Additions	**31.03**	**31.03**
Deletions during the year	**(413.74)**	**(413.74)**
As at March 31, 2025	**100.09**	**100.09**
Accumulated depreciation / amortization		
As at 1 April 2024	**303.22**	**303.22**
Charge for the year	**28.94**	**28.94**
On deletions	**(287.82)**	**(287.82)**
As at March 31, 2025	**44.34**	**44.34**
As at March 31, 2025	**55.75**	**55.75**
As at 31 March 2024	179.58	179.58

	Software	Total
Gross block		
As at 1 April 2023	413.74	413.74
Additions	69.06	69.06
Deletions during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	482.80	482.80
Accumulated depreciation / amortization		
As at 1 April 2023	166.62	166.62
Charge for the year	136.60	136.60
On deletions	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	303.22	303.22
As at 31 March 2024	179.58	179.58
As at 31 March 2023	247.12	247.12

(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
6 (i) Investments			
Non-current			
Unquoted			
Investments carried at cost (Investment in equity instruments of subsidiaries)			
Investment in Equity Shares of Quintessence Health LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary 1,810,000 (March 31, 2024 - 1,810,000) (April 1, 2023 - 1,809,000) Equity shares of 1 USD each fully paid	**1,342.12**	1,342.12	1,341.27
	1,342.12	**1,342.12**	**1,341.27**
Impairment of investment in Subsidary	**(1,342.12)**	-	-
	-	1,342.12	1,341.27
(ii) Current			
Investments carried at fair value through statement of profit and loss			
Mutual and other funds (quoted)	**2,406.25**	871.06	847.42
	2,406.25	871.06	847.42
7 Other financial assets			
(Unsecured, considered good)			
(i) Other non-current financial assets			
Deposits	**293.48**	254.46	224.67
Loans	-	534.02	160.00
	293.48	788.48	384.67
(ii) Other current financial assets			
Loans and advances to employees	**7.65**	-	2.22
	7.65	-	**2.22**
8 Other assets			
(i) Other non-current assets			
Other non-current assets	-	-	-
	-	-	-
(ii) Other current assets			
Prepaid expenses	**55.24**	61.71	53.86
Indirect tax recoverable	**578.16**	262.94	193.93
Other advances	**113.89**	3.23	1.36
Other current assets	-	-	2.71
	747.29	327.88	251.86
9 Trade receivables			
Billed			
Considered doubtful	**1,398.13**	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	**1,398.13**	-	-
	-	-	-
Considered good	**2,829.28**	2,634.59	821.97
	2,829.28	2,634.59	821.97
Unbilled revenues	**1,260.84**	1,287.60	1,336.44
	1,260.84	1,287.60	1,336.44

a) For receivables from related parties, refer note 26

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule
As at March 31, 2025

	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	1,072.24	1,734.03	23.01	-	-	-	2,829.28
Undisputed Trade receivable – considered doubtful	-	-	284.12	1,105.01	9.00	-	1,398.13
Total	1,072.24	1,734.03	307.13	1,105.01	9.00	-	4,227.41

As at March 31, 2024

	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good		1,988.23	627.88	12.90	1.50	4.08	2,634.59
Undisputed Trade receivable – considered doubtful		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1,988.23	627.88	12.90	1.50	4.08	2,634.59

As at April 1, 2023

	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good		564.93	91.21	162.81	3.02	-	821.97
Undisputed Trade receivable – considered doubtful		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	564.93	91.21	162.81	3.02	-	821.97

Firstsource Provider Services Private Limited

(Formerly known as Quintessence Business Solutions & Services Private Limited)

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at March 31, 2025

(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
10 Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand	-	0.08	0.26
Balances with banks			
-in Current account	434.87	377.42	557.88
Deposits with maturity period for a period of less than three months	-	176.27	76.57
	434.87	553.77	634.71
11 Other bank balances			
Deposits held as Margin Money under lien (*)	-	300.87	211.61
	-	300.87	211.61

(*) Deposit under lien with Axis Bank towards Overdraft Facility of Rs Nil (March 31, 2024 Rs 100 lakhs) (March 31, 2023 Rs 100 lakhs), HDFC Bank Rs Nil (March 31,2024 Rs 50 lakhs). (March 31,2023 Rs 50 Lakhs)

12 Taxation

March 31, 2025

Taxation	Balance as on March 31, 2024	Transition impact on adoption of Ind AS 116	Recognised in Profit and loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance as on March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets on account of:					
Property, plant and equipment and intangibles	(0.68)	-	87.26	-	86.58
Lease liabilities	48.13	-	0.48	-	48.61
Accrued expenses / Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	370.03	-	370.03
Other employee benefits payable	133.14	-	(9.82)	-	123.32
	180.59	-	447.95	-	628.54

March 31, 2024

Taxation	Balance as on April 1, 2023	Transition impact on adoption of Ind AS 116	Recognised in Profit and loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance as on March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets on account of:					
Property, plant and equipment and intangibles	(10.55)	-	9.87	-	(0.68)
Lease liabilities	-	43.52	4.61	-	48.13
Other employee benefits payable	110.91	-	22.22	-	133.14
	100.36	43.52	36.70	-	180.59

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Income tax asset			
Income tax assets (net)	215.27	598.51	56.81
	215.27	598.51	56.81

(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

12 Taxation (continued)

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before income taxes is summarized below:

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2024**
Profit before income taxes	**555.35**	443.28
Enacted tax rates in India	**25.17%**	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense	**139.77**	111.56
Income Exempt from Tax and Tax Holidays	**(96.53)**	(137.57)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**235.76**	22.80
Others	**138.20**	(3.79)
Income tax expense	**417.21**	(7.00)

(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
13 Share capital			
Authorised			
500,000 (March 31, 2024: 500,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	**50.00**	50 00	50 00
	50.00	50 00	50.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up			
500,000 (March 31, 2024 500,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid up	**50.00**	50 00	50 00
	50.00	50 00	50 00

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

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024		April 1, 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
At the commencement of the year	500,000	50.00	500,000	50 00	500,000	50 00
At the end of the year	500,000	50.00	500,000	50 00	500,000	50.00

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

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024		April 1, 2023	
	Number of shares	% of total shares	Number of shares	% of total shares	Number of shares	% of total shares
Firstsource Solutions Limited	500,000	100%	-	-	-	-
Anitha Balasubramaniam	-	-	45,001	9 00%	45,001	9 00%
N.S. Raghunathan	-	-	151,667	30 33%	151,667	30 33%
T.S. Giridharan	-	-	151,666	30 33%	151,666	30 33%
R. Nirmal Kumar	-	-	151,666	30 33%	151,666	30 33%

c) Shares held by holding company

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024		April 1, 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Firstsource Solutions Limited	500,000	100%	-	-	-	-

f) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of 10/- per share Each shareholder is eligible for one Vote per Share The dividend if any proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders with the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in the case of Interim Dividend In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion of their shareholding

(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
14 Other equity		
Retained earnings		
At the commencement of the year	**6,005.95**	5,833.84
Add : Remeasurement of the net defined benefit	**146.34**	0.89
Add: Transition impact on adoption of Ind AS 116	-	(279.06)
Add: Net profit for the year	**138.14**	450.28
Add: Issue of equity shares on exercise of options	-	-
At the end of the year	**6,290.43**	6,005.95
Total other equity	**6,290.43**	6,005.95

(Currency: In millions of Indian rupees)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
15 Borrowings			
(i) Short term borrowings			
Line of credit from banks	-	0.02	30.41
Current maturities of long term borrowings			
Loan from banks (refer note a)	-	-	0.15
	-	0.02	30.56

Notes:

a Rate of interest on above loans ranges from 8.73% to 8.93% per annum. The total number of repayments for the above loans is 60 months period of maturity for the above loan ranges from 3 years to 5 years.

(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
16	**Trade Payables**			
	Trade Payables	**955.22**	1,310.09	213.04
		955.22	1,310.09	213.04

Trade payables Ageing Schedule
As at 31 March 2025

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not Due	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 Years**	**Total**
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-		-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	952.89	2.33	-	-		955.22
Total	952.89	2.33	-	-	-	955.22

As at March 31, 2024

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not Due	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 Years**	**Total**
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	12.39	-	-	-	12.39
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	128.09	1,169.61	-	-	-	1,297.70
Total	128.09	1,182.00	-	-		1,310.09

As at April 1, 2023

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not Due	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 Years**	**Total**
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	76.56	136.47	-	-	-	213.03
Total	76.56	136.47	-	-	-	213.03

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
17	**Other financial liabilities**			
	Other current financial liabilities			
	Employee benefits payable	**433.09**	1,163.20	167.19
	Payable to related parties	**545.73**	-	-
		978.82	1,163.20	167.19
18	**Provision for employee benefits**			
(i)	**Non-Current**			
	Provision for gratuity	**350.14**	366.93	261.58
		350.14	366.93	261.58
(ii)	**Current**			
	Provision for Compensated Absenses	**134.42**	126.11	76.69
		134.42	126.11	76.69
19	**Other liabilities**			
	Other current liabilities			
	Statutory Dues	**68.72**	69.64	63.09
	Tax deducted at source	**57.63**	121.50	33.34
		126.35	191.14	96.43

(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

	Year ended 31 March 2025	31 March 2024
20 Revenue from operations		
Sale of services	**15,631.01**	11,788.12
	15,631.01	11,788.12

The Company provides transaction processing and revenue cycle management services for customers in the healthcare industry and operates in the US geography only.
Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (which is referred as unbilled revenues). Changes in contract assets are directly attributable to revenue recognised based on the accounting policy defined and the invoicing done during the year. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures as the revenue recognised corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the company's performance completed to date.

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
21 Other income, net		
Interest income	**17.56**	126.16
Foreign exchange gain/(loss), net	**207.82**	8.77
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipments, net	**-**	5.97
Gain / (loss) on mutual fund investments	**229.80**	16.56
Miscellaneous income	**11.40**	11.32
	466.58	168.78
22 Employee benefits expenses		
Salaries and wages	**8,379.65**	7,410.55
Contribution to provident and other funds	**610.98**	508.97
Staff welfare expenses	**218.30**	148.98
	9,208.93	8,068.50
23 Finance costs		
Interest expense		
- on borrowings	**2.44**	12.89
Interest expense on leased liabilities	**68.45**	92.03
	70.89	104.92

(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

24 Other expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Computer expenses	**280.71**	59.62
Repairs, maintenance and upkeep	**103.49**	66.73
Car and other hire charges	**86.59**	18.38
Electricity, water and power consumption	**227.53**	162.97
Connectivity, information and communication expenses	**74.35**	63.70
Legal and professional fees	**383.97**	1,509.44
Recruitment and training expenses	**6.73**	27.40
Travel and conveyance	**95.80**	50.86
Contribution to Corporate Social Responsibility	**20.91**	29.00
Rent	**45.63**	142.63
Insurance	**144.41**	291.92
Printing and stationery	**10.41**	3.74
Marketing and Support fees	**309.16**	179.22
Allocated service cost	**204.47**	-
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipments, net	**422.32**	-
Loan recoverable written off	**533.67**	-
Impairment of investment in subsidary	**1,342.12**	-
Auditors remuneration and expenses		
- as audit fees	**13.00**	0.24
- as taxation matters	**2.00**	-
- as other services	**0.45**	0.06
- as reimbursement of expenses	**0.15**	0.15
Allowance for expected credit loss debts / bad written off, net	**1,398.14**	-
Miscellaneous expenses	**86.04**	106.23
	5,792.05	2,712.29

Firstsource Provider Services Private Limited
(Formerly known as Quintessence Business Solutions & Services Private Limited)
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)
as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025
(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

25 Financial instruments

I. Financial instruments by category:

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2025 were as follows:

	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total carrying amount	Total fair value
Investments	-	2,406.25	-	2,406.25	2,406.25
Trade receivables	4,090.12	-	-	4,090.12	4,090.12
Cash and cash equivalents	434.87	-	-	434.87	434.87
Other financial assets	301.13	-	-	301.13	301.13
Total	4,826.12	2,406.25	-	7,232.37	7,232.37
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	955.22	-	-	955.22	955.22
Lease liabilities	908.95	-	-	908.95	908.95
Other financial liability	978.82	-	-	978.82	978.82
Total	2,842.99	-	-	2,842.99	2,842.99

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2024 were as follows:

	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total carrying amount	Total fair value
Financial assets					
Investments	1,342.12	871.06	-	2,213.18	2,213.18
Trade receivables	3,922.19	-	-	3,922.19	3,922.19
Cash and cash equivalents	553.77	-	-	553.77	553.77
Other balances with banks	300.87	-	-	300.87	300.87
Other financial assets	788.48			788.48	788.48
Total	6,907.43	871.06	-	7,778.49	7,778.49
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	0.02	-	-	0.02	0.02
Trade and other payables	1,310.09	-	-	1,310.09	1,310.09
Lease liabilities	1,323.69	-	-	1,323.69	1,323.69
Other financial liabilities	1,163.20	-	-	1,163.20	1,163.20
Total	3,797.00	-	-	3,797.00	3,797.00

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at April 1, 2023 were as follows:

	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total carrying amount	Total fair value
Financial assets					
Investments	1,341.27	847.42	-	2,188.69	2,188.69
Trade receivables	2,158.41	-	-	2,158.41	2,158.41
Cash and cash equivalents	634.71	-	-	634.71	634.71
Other balances with banks	211.61	-	-	211.61	211.61
Other financial assets	386.89			386.89	386.89
Total	4,732.89	847.42	-	5,580.31	5,580.31
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	30.56	-	-	30.56	30.56
Trade and other payables	213.04	-	-	213.04	213.04
Lease liabilities	1,642.87	-	-	1,642.87	1,642.87
Other financial liabilities	167.19	-	-	167.19	167.19
Total	2,053.66	-	-	2,053.66	2,053.66

II. 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 asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at March 31, 2025

	As of March 31, 2025	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investment in liquid mutual fund units	2,406.25	2,406.25	-	-
Total	2,406.25	2,406.25	-	-

(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

25 Financial instruments *(Continued)*

II. Fair value hierarchy: (Continued)

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at March 31, 2024:

	As of March 31, 2024	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments				
Investment in liquid mutual fund units	871.06	871.06	-	-
Total	871.06	871.06	-	-

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at April 1, 2023:

	As of April 1, 2023	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments				
Investment in liquid mutual fund units	847.42	847.42	-	-
Total	847.42	847.42	-	-

The fair value of other financial assets and liabilities approximate the carrying value.

The fair value of Mutual and other funds is based on quoted price. Derivative financial instruments are valued based on quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace. The fair value of equity instruments and preference instruments is based on inputs that are not based on observable market data.

III. Financial risk management:

Financial risk factors:

The Company's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risk to the Company is foreign exchange risk. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to mitigate foreign exchange related risk exposures. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers.

a) Market risk

The Company operates internationally and a major portion of the business is transacted in USD and consequently the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through its services from India for contracts and purchases from overseas suppliers in the overseas geographies, primarily in the United States of America. The exchange rate between the Indian rupee and foreign currencies has changed substantially in recent years and may fluctuate substantially in the future. Consequently, the results of the Company's operations may be affected as the Rupee fluctuates against USD.

The following table analyzes foreign currency risk as of March 31, 2025:

	USD	Total
Total financial assets	**4,090.12**	**4,090.12**
Total financial liabilities	**495.39**	**495.39**

The following table analyses foreign currency risk as of March 31, 2024:

	USD	Total
Total financial assets	3,986.42	3,986.42
Total financial liabilities	152.76	152.76

The following table analyses foreign currency risk as of April 1, 2023:

	USD	Total
Total financial assets	2,597.92	2,597.92
Total financial liabilities	72.32	72.32

(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

25 Financial instruments *(Continued)*

III. Financial risk management (continued):

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 amounting to Rs 2829.28 , Rs 3,922.19 and Rs 2,158.41 as at March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024 and April 1, 2023 respectively and unbilled revenue amounting to Rs 1260.84, Rs 1287.60 and Rs 1336.44 as at March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024 and April 1, 2023 respectively. Trade receivables and unbilled revenue are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in the United States. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company by continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

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 following are contractual maturities of Lease Liabilities on an undiscounted basis as at March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024

Particulars	**March 31, 2025**	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Less than one year	**424.17**	535.54	445.45
One to five years	**888.19**	1,137.73	1,582.73
More than five years	-	-	-
Total	**1,312.36**	1,673.27	2,028.18

Future cash outflows in respect of certain leasehold properties to which the Company is potentially exposed as a lessee that are not reflected in the measurement of the lease liabilities include exposures from options of extension and termination. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, the Management has considered all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company as a lessee to exercise the option to extend the lease or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease as at March 31, 2025. The Company shall revise the lease term when there is a change in the facts and circumstances.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of other significant financial liabilities as at March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024 and April 1, 2023

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024		April 1, 2023	
	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	**955.22**	-	1,310.09	-	213.04	-
Other borrowings	-	-	0.02	-	30.56	-
Lease liabilities	**424.02**	**484.93**	505.42	818.27	468.86	1,174.01
Other financial liabilities	**978.82**	-	1,163.20	-	167.19	-

Management expects the recoveries from current financial assets as at the year end and the net cash inflows from operations during the ensuing financial year to be sufficient for the Company to be able to meet these obligations of lease and other significant financial liabilities. In addition, the Company also has unused lines of credit.

Firstsource Provider Services Private Limited
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Notes to the Standalone financial statements (Continued)
for the year ended March 31, 2025
(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

26 Related party transactions

Details of related parties including summary of transactions entered into during the year ended March 31, 2025 are summarized below:

Ultimate Holding Company	RPSG Ventures limited (w.e.f. May 3, 2024)
Holding Company	Firstsource Solutions Limited (w.e.f. May 3, 2024)
Fellow Subsidaries Company (where transactions exists)	MedAssist Holding LLC (w.e.f. May 3, 2024)
Subsidiary wherein control exist	The related parties where control exist is subsidiary as referred to in Note 1 to the condensed financial statements.
Enterprise with common Key Managerial Personnel	Montage management models LLP (Ceased w.e.f. May 3, 2024)
Key Managerial Personnel	Ritesh Mohan Idnani (appointed w.e.f.May 3, 2024) Dinesh Jain (appointed w.e.f. May 3, 2024) Cyrus Shroff (appointed w.e.f. May 3, 2024) Anitha Balasubramaniam (ceased to be director w.e.f. May 3, 2024) N.S. Raghunathan (ceased to be director w.e.f. May 3, 2024) R. Nirmal Kumar (ceased to be director w.e.f. May 3, 2024) T.S. Giridharan (ceased to be director w.e.f. May 3, 2024)

Particulars of related party transactions:

Name of the related party	Description	Transaction value during the year ended			Receivable / (Payable) as at		
		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	31 March 2023	**March 31, 2025**	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
FSL India	Reimbursement of expenses	218.19	-	-	50.34	-	-
QHL	Income from services	930.91	897.23	150.20	161.75	673.24	337.50
	Reimbursement of expenses	480.80	4.24	-	460.75	-	-
	Investment	-	0.85	-	-	-	-
MedAssist	Income from services	22.06	-	-	21.92	-	-
Montage management models LLP	Receipt of services	-	108.00	687.62	-	(9.72)	(40.05)
Key Managerial Personnel	Remuneration*	42.51	371.46	87.18	-	(6.06)	(4.12)
	Others	-	2.44	-	-	-	-

*excluding gratuity and compensated absences.

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to that prevails in arm's length transactions.

	Year ended		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	31 March 2023
Short-term employee benefits	42.51	371.46	87.18
Other	-	2.44	-

(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

27 Employee benefits

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India (funded). The Company's defined benefit gratuity plan is a final salary plan for employees, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund.
The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, Indian employee who has completed five years or more of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

a) Gratuity plan

The following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan:
Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation and fair value of planned assets:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Change in present value of obligations		
Obligations at beginning of the year	366.93	261.59
Service cost	124.04	102.11
Interest cost	25.84	19.16
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(164.46)	(15.04)
Benefits paid	(2.21)	(0.89)
Obligations at the end of the year	**350.14**	366.93
Gratuity cost for the year		
Service cost	**124.04**	102.11
Net Interest cost	**25.84**	19.16
Net gratuity cost	**149.88**	121.27
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/ (asset)		
Actuarial (gains) / losses	**(164.46)**	(0.89)
Total actuarial (gain)/loss recognized in (OCI)	**(164.46)**	(0.89)
Assumptions		
Interest rate	**7.01%**	7.22%
Rate of growth in salary levels	**6.00%**	9.00%

The estimates of future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand factors in the employment market.

b) Contribution to Provident fund

The provident fund charge during the year amounts to Rs 389.13 (March 31, 2024: Rs 371.46).

c) Compensated absences

Actuarial assumptions	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest rate	**7.01%**	7.22%
Rate of growth in salary levels	**6.00%**	9.00%

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
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28 Segment reporting

The Company is in the business of revenue cycle management services and technology offering solutions to medical billing & coding companies and healthcare providers and accordingly has only one reportable business segment.

29 Computation for calculating diluted earnings per share

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	**500,000**	500,000
Add: Effect of potential issue of shares/ stock options *	-	-
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	**500,000**	500,000
Net profit after tax attributable to shareholders	**138.14**	450.28
Net profit after tax for diluted earnings per share	**138.14**	450.28

* Not considered when anti-dilutive

30 Capital and other commitments and contingent liabilities

Estimated value of contracts in capital account remaining to be executed and not provided for (net of advances) Rs. Nil/- (Previous Year Rs. Nil)

Direct tax matters

Income tax demands amounting to Rs.2.78 (March 31, 2024: Rs.2.78)(March 31, 2023: Rs.2.78) for the various assessment years are disputed in Commissioner Appeals by the Company in respect of which it has favourable decisions supporting its stand based on the past assessment or otherwise and hence, the provision for taxation is considered adequate.

Indirect tax matters

Goods and Service tax demands amounting to Rs 13.75 in respect of GST departmental audit findings is disputed in appeal by the Company. The Company expects favourable appellate decision in this regard. The Company has paid Rs 13.75 tax under protest against the demand raised.

The Company's pending litigations comprise of claims against the Company and pertaining to proceedings pending with Income tax and Goods and service tax. The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed as contingent liabilities where applicable, in the financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its financial statements.

31 Long-term contracts

The Company has a process whereby yearly all long-term contracts are assessed for material foreseeable losses. At the year 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 has been made in the books of account.

32 Corporate social responsibility (CSR)

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, funds have been contributed by the Company to NGO trust and are to be utilized on the activities which are specified in Schedule VII to the Act. The areas identified by the Company includes carrying out Animal welfare projects and support to tution centers to be pursued in a manner aligned with the CSR rules and regulations.

Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year is Rs 20.91 (March 31, 2024: Rs 29.00 Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening balance	-	1.50
Contribution accrued for the year	**20.91**	29.00
Amount spent by the Company during the year	**(20.91)**	(30.50)
Closing balance payable	-	-

33 Micro, small and medium enterprises

The Company has not received information from all the Vendors regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 and hence disclosure relating to amount unpaid as at the year end together with Interest Paid / Payable under this Act have been given to the extent information available.

Trade payables (Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as per MSMED Act ,2006

Particulars	**March 31, 2025**	March 31, 2024
The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year.	-	12.39
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day	-	-

Firstsource Provider Services Private Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Currency: In Lacs of Indian rupees)

34 **Ratio Analysis and its elements**

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	2.93	1.81
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service	1.51	1.21
Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	5%	8%
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Sale of services	Average Trade Receivable	3.90	3.88
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Other Expenses	Average Trade Payables	5.11	4.66
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Sale of services	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	3.08	3.14
Net Profit ratio	Net Profit	Sale of services	1%	4%
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Net worth + Lease Liabilities	9%	8%
Return on investment	Profit on Sale of Investments	Average Investments	15%	11%

Change in the ratios of more than 25% as compared to the preceding year is a derivation of the change in the numerator defined against each ratio.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
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35 Subsequent events

The Company evaluated subsequent events from the balance sheet date through April 28, 2025 and determined there are no material items to report.

In terms of our report attached.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 117366W/W-100018

Terence Lewis
Partner
Membership No: 107502

Mumbai
April 28, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Firstsource Provider Services Private Limited

Dinesh Jain
Director
DIN 02044474

Cyrus Shroff
Director
DIN 09610208