Firstsource Group USA, Inc.

Special Purpose Financial statements
together with the Independent Auditors’ Report
for the year ended 31 March 2019

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for the year ended 31 March 2019

Contents

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FIRSTSOURCE SOLUTIONS LIMITED

Report on the Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements of **Firstsource Group USA, Inc.** (the 'Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the 'Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements'). The Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared by the Management of the Company for the limited purpose of facilitating the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of Firstsource Solutions Limited as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019 in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India ('Indian GAAP') and to assist Firstsource Solutions Limited, the holding company to comply with the requirements of Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Special Purpose 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 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ('Ind AS') and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2019, of its profit and total comprehensive income, its changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act ('SAs'). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose 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 Special Purpose 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 we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Special Purpose 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 Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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 Special Purpose 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 Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Special Purpose 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 Special Purpose 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 Special Purpose 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- 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 appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Special Purpose 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 audit work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements.

Basis of preparation

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements, which describes the basis of preparation of the Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements.

Restriction on Distribution and Use

Our report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors of Firstsource Solutions Limited for the preparation of their consolidated financial statements for the year ended and as at 31 March 2019, and compliance with the requirements of Section 129(3) as aforesaid and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than the specified parties.

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

G. K. SUBRAMANIAM
Partner
(Membership No. 109839)

Mumbai
8 July 2019

Firstsource Group USA, Inc.

Balance sheet

as at 31 March 2019

(Currency: In US Dollar)

	Note	**31 March 2019**	31 March 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	*3*	**110,181**	308,726
Other intangible assets	*3*	**214,864**	589,768
Financial assets			
Investments	*4*	**392,297,835**	389,297,835
Other financial assets	*5(i)*	**-**	2,375
Other non-current assets	*6(i)*	**-**	24,680
Total non-current assets		**392,622,880**	390,223,384
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	*7*	**1,619,618**	961,587
Cash and cash equivalents	*8*	**273,661**	4,106,345
Other financial assets	*5(ii)*	**8,747,964**	33,059,249
Other current assets	*6(ii)*	**88,351**	205,167
Total current assets		**10,729,594**	38,332,348
Total assets		**403,352,474**	428,555,732
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	*9*	**218,483**	218,483
Other equity	*10*	**225,836,077**	180,431,149
Total equity		**226,054,560**	180,649,632
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	*11(i)*	**91,000,000**	60,652,969
Other financial liabilities		**12,626**	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	*12(i)*	**4,985,880**	2,379,434
Total non-current liabilities		**95,998,505**	63,032,403
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	*11(ii)*	**39,815,069**	40,302,790
Trade payables		**442,653**	466,062
Other financial liabilities	*13*	**40,459,874**	143,338,287
Other current liabilities	*14*	**1,582**	9,745
Provisions for employee benefits	*15*	**76,377**	74,945
Provision for Tax	*12(ii)*	**503,854**	681,868
Total current liabilities		**81,299,409**	184,873,697
Total equity and liabilities		**403,352,474**	428,555,732

Significant accounting policies *2*

The accompanying notes from 1 to 28 are an integral part of these special purpose financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G.K. Subramaniam
Partner
Membership No: 109839
08 July 2019
Mumbai

Rajesh Subramaniam
Director

Venkat Raman
Director

Firstsource Group USA, Inc.

Statement of profit and loss

for the year ended 31 March 2019
(Currency: In US Dollar)

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2019	31 March 2018
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	*16*	**12,790,193**	12,710,306
Other income,net	*17*	**53,324,810**	534,103
Total income		**66,115,003**	13,244,409
EXPENSES			
Services rendered by business associates and others		**9,721,193**	10,345,887
Employee benefits expenses	*18*	**792,813**	580,554
Finance costs	*19*	**2,395,516**	4,165,693
Depreciation and amortization expense	*3*	**573,449**	621,884
Other expenses	*20*	**4,496,740**	3,201,862
Total expenses		**17,979,711**	18,915,880
Profit before tax		**48,135,292**	(5,671,471)
Tax expense			
Current tax	*12*	**123,916**	697,740
Deferred tax	*12*	**2,606,448**	(2,238,190)
Profit / (Loss) for the year		**45,404,928**	(4,131,021)
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**45,404,928**	(4,131,021)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year			
Basic		**218,483**	218,483
Diluted		**218,483**	218,483
Earnings per equity share			
Basic		**207.82**	(18.91)
Diluted		**207.82**	(18.91)

Significant accounting policies *2*

The accompanying notes from 1 to 28 are an integral part of these special purpose financial statements.
As per our report of even date attached.

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G.K. Subramaniam
Partner
Membership No: 109839
08 July 2019
Mumbai

Rajesh Subramaniam
Director

Venkat Raman
Director

Firstsource Group USA, Inc.

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency: In US Dollar)

Statement of changes in Equity

		Attributable to owners of the Company	
		Reserve and surplus	
	Equity share capital	**Retained earnings**	**Total**
Balance as at 1 April 2018	**218,483**	**180,431,149**	**180,649,632**
Profit / (loss) for the year	**-**	**45,404,928**	**45,404,928**
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**218,483**	**225,836,077**	**226,054,560**

		Attributable to owners of the Company	
		Reserve and surplus	
	Equity share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2017	218,483	184,562,170	184,780,653
Profit / (loss) for the year	-	(4,131,021)	(4,131,021)
Balance as at 31 March 2018	218,483	180,431,149	180,649,632

As per our report of even date attached.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**

Chartered Accountants

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G.K. Subramaniam

Partner

Membership No: 109839

08 July 2019

Mumbai

Rajesh Subramaniam

Director

Venkat Raman

Director

Firstsource Group USA, Inc.

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency: In US Dollar)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**48,135,292**	(5,671,471)
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortisation	**573,449**	621,884
Dividend Income	**(54,000,000)**	-
Loss / (Gain) on sale of fixed assets, net	-	52,315
Finance Costs	**2,395,516**	4,165,693
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital	**(2,895,743)**	(831,579)
Changes in working capital		
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	**(658,031)**	(844,649)
Decrease / (Increase) in loans and advances and other assets	**24,455,156**	21,496,903
(Decrease) / Increase in liabilities and provisions	**(57,822,916)**	(2,601,205)
Net changes in working capital	**(34,025,791)**	18,051,049
Income taxes paid	**(301,930)**	(73,054)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities (A)	**(37,223,464)**	17,146,416
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**(162,334)**	(275,746)
Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment	**-**	34,587
Dividend received from Subsidiaries	**54,000,000**	
Investments made during the year	**(3,000,000)**	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities (B)	**50,837,666**	(241,159)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Short term borrowings (net)	**(487,721)**	23,990,183
Repayment of long term borrowings	**(59,703,271)**	(53,887,251)
Proceeds from Long term borrowings	**45,000,000**	21,000,000
Interest paid	**(2,255,894)**	(4,575,523)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities (C)	**(17,446,886)**	(13,472,591)
Net (decrease) / Increase in cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (A+B+C)	**(3,832,684)**	3,432,666
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**4,106,345**	673,679
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**273,661**	4,106,345

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:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with banks	**273,661**	4,106,345
- in current accounts	**273,661**	4,106,345
Cash and cash equivalents	**273,661**	4,106,345

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities for the year ended 31 March, 2019

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2018**	**Proceeds**	**Repayment**	**Effects of change in Foreign exchange**	**As at 31 March 2019**
Long Term Borrowings	105,703,271	45,000,000	(59,703,271)	-	91,000,000
Short Term Borrowings	40,302,790	-	(487,721)	-	39,815,069
Total Liabilities from financing activities	146,006,061	45,000,000	(60,190,992)	-	130,815,069

As per our report of even date attached.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**

Chartered Accountants

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Firstsource Group USA, Inc.

G.K. Subramaniam

Partner

Membership No: 109839

08 July 2019

Mumbai

Rajesh Subramaniam

Director

Venkat Raman

Director

1 Company overview

Firstsource Group USA Inc. (‘the Company’) was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware on 25 November 2009. The Company provides contact centre and transaction processing services for customers in the financial services, telecommunications and healthcare industry. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Firstsource Solutions Limited (‘FSL’) incorporated under the laws of India.

Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance

These special purpose financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values and 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 and relevant amendment rules issued thereunder.

These special purpose financial statements have been prepared for the limited purpose of facilitating the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of Firstsource Solutions Limited, the Holding Company, as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019 in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India ('Indian GAAP') and to assist Firstsource Solutions Limited the Holding Company to comply with the requirements of section 129(3) of the Act.

These special purpose financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of Firstsource Solutions Limited the Holding Company, and authorised for issue on 6 May 2019.

2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 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 2.1.1.

2.1.1 Critical accounting estimates

a Income taxes

The Company's major tax jurisdiction is United States of America. 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 and Intangible assets

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

2 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.2 Revenue recognition

Effective 1 April 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers' using the cumulative catch-up transition method which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. The adoption of the standard did not have any material impact to the financial statements of the Company.

The Company, in its contracts with customers, promises to transfer distinct services rendered either in the form of customer management, healthcare (transaction processing and revenue cycle management) or collection.

Each distinct service, results in a simultaneous benefit to the corresponding customer. Also, the Company has an enforceable 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 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, refund, credits, incentives, performance bonuses, etc., (variable consideration) aganist each performance obligation each reporting period and recgnises changes to estimated variable consideration as changes to the transaction price (i.e., revenue) of the apllicable performance obligation.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established.

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.

2.3 Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets 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 / amortisation on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is provided pro-rata to the period of use based on management’s best estimate of useful lives of the assets as summarised 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
Office equipment*	2 – 5
Furniture and fixtures*	2 – 5
Intangible assets	
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 Companies Act, 2013.

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

2 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.4 Impairment

a. Financial assets

The Company recognises 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. A default on a financial asset is when there is a significant increase in the credit risk which is evaluated based on the business environment. The assets are written off when the Company is certain about the non-recovery.

b. Non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets 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 Cash Generating Unit ('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 recognised for the asset in prior years.

2.5 Leases

Finance lease

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

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

Operating lease

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

2 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.6 Foreign Currency transactions

Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company is the United States Dollar (USD)

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 realised 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.

2.7 Employee benefits

a) Post employment benefits (continued)

Defined contribution plans

The Company has a saving and investment plan under section 401 (k) of the Internal Revenue Code of the United States of America. This is a Defined Contribution Plan. Contribution made under the plan are charged to statement of Profit and loss in the period in which that accrue. The Company has no further obligation to the plan beyond its monthly contribution. Other retirement benefits, including social security and medicare, are accrued based on the amounts payable as per local regulations.

Compensated absences

Provision for compensated absence cost has been made on eligible vacation balances at balance sheet date.
Employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences to be utilised within one calendar year. The employees can 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 increase this entitlement.

2.8 Income Taxes

Current Income taxes and deferred income tax

Income-tax expense comprises current tax (i.e. amount of tax for the year determined in accordance with the income-tax law) and deferred tax charge or credit (reflecting the tax effects of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the year). The deferred tax charge or credit and the corresponding deferred tax liabilities or assets are recongised using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available aganist which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be recognised.

The Income tax liability and Deferred Tax Asset and Liability are computed on a combined basis and a combined tax return is filed for all subsidiaries of Firstsource Solutions Limited operating in the United States of America and the charge, the asset and the liability is accounted on a combined basis by the Company in its financial statements.

2 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.9 Earnings per equity share

The basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. 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.

2.10 Provisions and contingencies

The Company creates a provision when there is present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an economic benefit will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

2.11 Financial instruments

2.11.1 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.

2.11.2 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.

2 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

2.11 Financial instruments (continued)
2.11.2 Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

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 the statement of profit and loss.

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 approximates 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 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.

2.11.3 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.

2.11.4 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.

2.12 Cash flow statement

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

2.13 Onerous contracts

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

2.14 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ind AS 116 Leases:

On 30 March, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116 'Leases', Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases standard Ind AS 17 'Leases and related interpretations'. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure for leases for both parties to a contract , i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Ind AS 116 also contains enhanced disclosure requirement for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirement in Ind AS 17. The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019 and permits two possible methods of transition; (a) Full retrospective - retrospectively adjusting each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and error or (b) Modified retrospective - retrospectively, with cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of Ind AS 116 on the financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 12 Income taxes

On 30 March 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12 'Income Taxes' in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes. The effective date of application of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. This amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in the Statement of Profit and Loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. The effect of application of this amendment on the financial statements is expected to be insignificant.

Ind AS 12 Appendix C Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments

On 30 March, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments with effective date for adoption for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. This appendix requires companies to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment or group of tax treatments that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit or loss, tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, The effect of adoption of the Appendix on the financial statements is expected to be insignificant.

Amendment to Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits

On 30 March 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits' which requires an entity to use updated assumptions to determine service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement and to recognise in the Statement of Profit and Loss as part of past service cost or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the assets ceiling. The effective date of application of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. The effect of application of this amendment on the financial statements is expected to be insignificant.

Firstsource Group USA, Inc.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2019

(Currency: In US Dollar)

3) Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets

	Tangible Asset						Intangible Asset	
	Leasehold improvements	**Computers**	**Service Euipment**	**Office equipment**	**Furniture and fixture**	**Total**	**Software**	**Grand Total**
Gross block								
As at 1 April 2018	**3,681,175**	**1,184,037**	**750,860**	**202,511**	**621,574**	**6,440,157**	**1,772,654**	**8,212,811**
Additions / adjustments during the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Deletions during the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(13,507)**	**-**	**(13,507)**	**(200,498)**	**(214,005)**
As at 31 March 2019	**3,681,175**	**1,184,037**	**750,860**	**189,004**	**621,574**	**6,426,650**	**1,572,156**	**7,998,806**
Accumulated depreciation / amortization								
As at 1 April 2018	**3,440,005**	**1,142,852**	**744,575**	**183,263**	**620,736**	**6,131,431**	**1,182,886**	**7,314,317**
Charge for the year	**150,746**	**36,190**	**2,309**	**9,011**	**289**	**198,545**	**374,904**	**573,449**
On deletions / adjustments during the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(13,507)**	**-**	**(13,507)**	**(200,498)**	**(214,005)**
As at 31 March 2019	**3,590,751**	**1,179,042**	**746,884**	**178,767**	**621,025**	**6,316,469**	**1,357,292**	**7,673,761**
Net block								
As at 31 March 2019	**90,424**	**4,995**	**3,976**	**10,237**	**549**	**110,181**	**214,864**	**325,045**
As at 31 March 2018	**241,170**	**41,185**	**6,285**	**19,248**	**838**	**308,726**	**589,768**	**898,494**

Net Block of Leasehold Improvements includes assets on Finance Lease amounting to USD 83,922

	Tangible Asset						Intangible Asset	
	Leasehold improvements	Computers	Service Euipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fixture	Total	Software	Total
Gross block								
As at 1 April 2017	3,681,175	1,182,954	747,235	240,692	621,574	6,473,630	1,846,428	8,320,058
Additions	-	1,083	20,510	(11,814)	-	9,779	-	9,779
Deletions during the year	-	-	(16,885)	(26,367)	-	(43,252)	(73,774)	(117,026)
As at 31 March 2018	3,681,175	1,184,037	750,860	202,511	621,574	6,440,157	1,772,654	8,212,811
Accumulated depreciation / amortization								
As at 1 April 2017	3,269,145	1,094,192	741,265	168,386	619,377	5,892,365	830,192	6,722,557
Charge for the year	170,860	48,660	6,973	17,869	1,359	245,721	376,163	621,884
On deletions	-	-	(3,663)	(2,992)	-	(6,655)	(23,469)	(30,124)
As at 31 March 2018	3,440,005	1,142,852	744,575	183,263	620,736	6,131,431	1,182,886	7,314,317
Net block								
As at 31 March 2018	241,170	41,185	6,285	19,248	838	308,726	589,768	898,494
As at 31 March 2017	412,030	88,762	5,970	72,306	2,197	581,265	1,016,236	1,597,501

Net Block of Leasehold Improvements includes assets on Finance Lease amounting to USD 231,413

(Currency: In US Dollar)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
4) Investments		
(i) Non-current		
Unquoted		
Investments carried at cost (Investment in equity instruments of subsidiaries)		
lnvestment in MedAssist Holding Inc.- 992 equity shares (31 March 2018 992 equity shares)	**346,518,624**	346,518,624
lnvestment in Firstsource Business Process Services Limited. -100%, voting rights (31 March 2018: 100% voting rights)	**29,088,000**	29,088,000
Investment in Sourcepoint, Inc.(formerly known as ISGN Solutions, Inc.)		
Equity share capital - 733 voting common stock (31 March 2018: 733 voting common stock)	**13,691,211**	13,691,211
Capital contribution	**3,000,000**	-
	392,297,835	389,297,835
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments	**392,297,835**	389,297,835

Note : The Board of Directors of the Company approved Capital Contribution of USD 3 million in its wholly owned subsidiary Sourcepoint, Inc. The amount has been netted off by extinguishing a trade receivable of equivalent amount from the wholly owned subsidiary.

(Currency: In US Dollar)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
5) Other financial assets		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
(i) Other non-current financial assets		
Deposits	**-**	2,375
	-	2,375
(ii) Other current financial assets		
Unbilled Revenues	**145,139**	729,153
Advance to related parties	**8,602,825**	30,488,236
Foreign currency forward contract	**-**	1,841,860
	8,747,964	33,059,249
6) Other assets		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
(i) Other non-current assets		
Prepaid expenses	**-**	24,680
	-	24,680
(ii) Other current assets		
Prepaid expenses	**87,081**	205,167
Other current assets	**1,270**	-
	88,351	205,167
7) Trade receivables		
(Unsecured)		
Considered good	**1,619,618**	961,587
	1,619,618	961,587

a) Trade receivables are non interest bearing.
b) No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company, either severally or jointly
c) For receivables from related parties, refer note 23.

(Currency: In US Dollar)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
8) Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
-in current accounts	**273,661**	4,106,345
	273,661	4,106,345

9) Share capital

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Authorised		
218,483 common stock (31 March 2018 : 218,483 common stock) fully paid-up common stock of USD 1 each	**218,483**	218,483
	218,483	218,483
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
218,483 common stock (31 March 2018 : 218,483 common stock) fully paid-up common stock of USD 1 each	**218,483**	218,483
	218,483	218,483

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

	31 March 2019		31 March 2018	
	Number of shares	**Amount**	Number of shares	Amount
At the commencement of the year	**218,483**	**218,483**	218,483	218,483
At the end of the year	**218,483**	**218,483**	218,483	218,483

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

	31 March 2019		31 March 2018	
	Number of shares	**% of total shares**	Number of shares	% of total shares
Firstsource Solutions Limited	**218,483**	**100.00%**	218,483	100.00%

c) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company’s residual assets. The equity shareholders are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company.

10) Other equity	**31 March 2019**	31 March 2018
Retained earnings		
At the commencement of the year	**180,431,149**	184,562,170
Add: Net profit for the year	**45,404,928**	(4,131,021)
At the end of the year	**225,836,077**	180,431,149
Total other equity	**225,836,077**	180,431,149

(Currency: In US Dollar)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
11) Borrowings		
(i) Long-term borrowings		
Secured		
Non-current maturities of finance lease obligations (refer note 'a')	-	64,135
Unsecured		
Loan from Group Companies (refer note 'c')	**91,000,000**	60,588,834
	91,000,000	60,652,969
(ii) Short-term borrowings		
Unsecured		
Line of Credit from banks (refer note 'b')	**39,815,069**	40,302,790
	39,815,069	40,302,790

a Finance lease obligation carries interest in the range of 4% - 12.5% for the period of 3 - 5 years from April 2013 to October 2019, repayable in quarterly installments. This is secured by way of hypothecation of underlying fixed assets taken on lease.- refer note 3.

b Line of credit from bank carries interest in the range of 4.75% to 5%.

c Unsecured Loan from Firstsource UK Limited at an interest rate of 4.25%. The currency risk is secured by a forward exchange contract.

(Currency: In US Dollar)

12) Taxation

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
(i) Deferred tax		
Deferred tax asset on account of:		
Depreciation	**200,139**	577,101
Gratuity and compensated absences	**1,521,650**	1,549,239
Carry forward losses	**41,401,604**	44,451,637
Accrued Expenses	**590,632**	706,399
	43,714,025	47,284,376
Deferred tax liability on account of:		
Goodwill and other Amortization	**48,699,908**	49,663,810
	48,699,908	49,663,810
Net Deferred tax liability	**(4,985,880)**	(2,379,434)
(ii) Income tax liability		
Advance tax and tax deducted at source (net)	**(1,076,972)**	(775,042)
Provision for tax (net) -	**1,580,826**	1,456,910
	503,854	681,868

Income tax expense

Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss comprises:

	Year ended	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Current taxes	**123,916**	697,740
Deferred taxes	**2,606,448**	(2,238,190)
Income tax expense	**2,730,364**	(1,540,450)

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by the applying statutory income tax rate to the income before income taxes is summarised below. As explained in Note 2.8, the tax charge is computed on a combined basis for all subsidiaries of the Company and a combined return is filed, hence, the below reconciliation considers profit before tax and adjustments on a consolidated basis :

	Year ended	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Profit before income taxes	**23,789,992**	11,743,590
Enacted tax rates in United States of America	**23.37%**	24.85%
Computed expected tax expense	**5,559,721**	2,918,282
Effect of change in tax rates	**(1,687,712)**	(3,753,155)
Reversal of Deferred Tax Allowance	**(409,228)**	-
Previous years tax adjustments	**(374,084)**	-
Others	**(358,333)**	(705,577)
Income tax expense	**2,730,364**	(1,540,450)

(Currency: In US Dollar)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
13) Other financial liabilities		
(i) Other non-current financial liabilities		
Deposits	**12,626**	-
	12,626	-
(ii) Other current financial liabilities		
Book credit in bank account	**77,162**	63,443
Payable to related parties	**38,515,383**	97,974,512
Foreign currency forward contract	**1,640,011**	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	**161,327**	21,705
Current maturities of long term borrowings :		
Secured		
Term Loan	**-**	45,000,000
Finance lease obligation	**65,991**	164,190
Loan from Non Banking Financing Companies	-	114,437
	40,459,874	143,338,287
14) Other current liabilities		
Statutory dues	**1,582**	9,745
	1,582	9,745
15) Provision for employee benefits		
Current		
Compensated absences	**76,377**	74,945
	76,377	74,945

(Currency: In US Dollar)

	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
16) Revenue from operations		
Sale of services	**12,790,193**	12,710,306
	12,790,193	12,710,306

The Company provides contact centre and transaction processing services for customers in the financial services, telecommunications and healthcare 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 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 2019	31 March 2018
17) Other income		
Dividend from Subsidiaries	**54,000,000**	-
Loss on sale of fixed assets, net	**-**	(52,315)
Foreign exchange (loss) / gain	**(675,190)**	586,418
	53,324,810	534,103
18) Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and wages	**779,017**	563,458
Contribution to social security and other benefits	**3,809**	3,902
Staff welfare expenses	**9,987**	13,194
	792,813	580,554
19) Finance cost		
Interest expense		
- on term loan	**1,606,693**	891,118
- on others	**1,232,727**	1,723,519
Finance charges on leased assets	**77,790**	915,672
Foreign exchange (loss) / gain	**(521,694)**	635,384
	2,395,516	4,165,693

(Currency: In US Dollar)

	Year ended 31 March 2019	31 March 2018
20) Other expenses		
Rent	**116,386**	405,374
Allocated corporate cost	**3,180,546**	947,448
Legal and professional fees	**859,021**	538,268
Travel and conveyance	**136,978**	129,016
Car and other hire charges	**25,224**	428,067
Repairs, maintenance and upkeep	**10,508**	369,609
Computer expenses	**2,621**	1,301
Connectivity, Information and communication expenses	**1,267**	28,020
Marketing and support expense	**747**	-
Printing and stationery	**667**	1,816
Recruitment and training expenses	**-**	311
Miscellaneous expenses	**162,775**	352,632
	4,496,740	3,201,862

(Currency: In US Dollar)

21) Financial instruments

I. *Financial instruments by category:*

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31 March 2019 were as follows:

	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total carrying amount	Total fair value
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	**1,619,618**	**-**	-	**1,619,618**	**1,619,618**
Cash and cash equivalents	**273,661**	**-**	-	**273,661**	**273,661**
Other financial assets	**8,747,965**	**-**	-	**8,747,965**	**8,747,965**
Total	**10,641,244**	**-**	-	**10,641,244**	**10,641,244**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	**130,815,069**	**-**	-	**130,815,069**	**130,815,069**
Other financial liabilities	**38,832,489**	**1,640,011**	-	**40,472,500**	**40,472,500**
Trade payables	**442,653**	**-**	-	**442,653**	**442,653**
Total	**170,090,211**	**1,640,011**	-	**171,730,222**	**171,730,222**

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31 March 2018 were as follows:

	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total carrying amount	Total fair value
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	961,587	-	-	961,587	961,587
Cash and cash equivalents	4,106,345	-	-	4,106,345	4,106,345
Other financial assets	31,219,764	1,841,860	-	33,061,624	33,061,624
Total	36,287,696	1,841,860	-	38,129,556	38,129,556
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	100,955,759	-	-	100,955,759	100,955,759
Other financial liabilities	143,338,287	-	-	143,338,287	143,338,287
Trade payables	466,062	-	-	466,062	466,062
Total	244,760,108	-	-	244,760,108	244,760,108

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 31 March 2019:

	As 31 March 2019	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments				
Investment in equity instruments	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency forward contract	**(1,640,011)**	**-**	**(1,640,011)**	**-**

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of 31 March 2018:

	As of 31 March 2018	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments				
Investment in equity instruments	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency forward contract	1,841,860	-	1,841,860	-

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

Foreign currency forward contract is valued based on quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace.

(Currency: In US Dollar)

21) Financial instruments *(continued)*

III. Financial risk management:

a) Market risk

The Company operates in the United States of America and there are no major transactions outside the United States of America. Hence, there is no significant foreign exchange risk for the Company.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to USD 1,619,618 and USD 961,654 as of 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 respectively and unbilled revenue amounting to USD 145,139 and USD 729,153 as of 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 respectively. Trade receivables and unbilled revenue are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in the United States of America. 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 table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018:

	31 March 2019		31 March 2018	
	Less than 1 Year	**More than 1 year**	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 year
Trade payables	**442,653**	**-**	466,062	-
Borrowings	**39,815,069**	**91,000,000**	40,302,790	60,652,969
Other Financial Liabilities	**40,459,874**	**12,626**	143,338,287	-

22) Leases

Operating lease

The Company is obligated under non-cancellable operating leases for office space and office equipment which are renewable on a periodic basis at the option of both the lessor and lessee. Expenses under non-cancellable operating leases for the year ended 31 March 2019 aggregated to USD 508,870 (31 March 2018: USD 496,521).

The future minimum lease payments in respect of non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Amount due within one year from the balance sheet date	**477,143**	508,870
Amount due in the period between one year and five years	**-**	477,143
	477,143	986,013

The Company also leases office facilities under cancellable operating leases that are renewable on a periodic basis at the option of both the lessor and lessee. Expenses under cancellable operating leases for the year ended 31 March 2019 is USD 572,493 (31 March 2018 is USD 440,000).

Finance lease

The Company has acquired certain capital assets under finance lease. Future minimum lease payments under finance lease as at 31 March 2019 are as follows:

	Minimum lease payments	**Finance charges**	**Present value of minimum payments**
As at 31 March 2019			
Amount payable within one year from the balance sheet date	**71,455**	**5,464**	**65,991**
Amount payable in the period between one year and five years	**-**	**-**	**-**
	71,455	**5,464**	**65,991**
As at 31 March 2018			
Amount payable within one year from the balance sheet date	177,785	13,595	164,190
Amount payable in the period between one year and five years	68,379	4,244	64,135
	246,164	17,839	228,325

(Currency: In US Dollar)

23) Related party transactions

Details of related parties including summary of transactions entered into during the year ended 31 March 2019 are summarized below:

Ultimate Holding Company	CESC Ventures Limited (formerly known as RP-SG Business Process Services Limited)
Holding Company	Firstsource Solutions Ltd
Fellow Subsidiaries	Firstsource BPO Ireland Limited Firstsource Process Management Services Limited Firstsource Dialog Solutions (Private) Ltd. Firstsource Solution UK Limited Kolkata Games and Sports Private Limited Quest Properties India Limited Metromark Green Commodities Private Limited Guiltfree Industries Limited Bowlopedia Restaurants India Limited Apricot Foods Private Limited
Subsidiary wherein control exists	Firstsource Business Process Services LLC Sourcepoint Fulfillment Services, Inc. Sourcepoint, Inc. ISGN Fulfillment Agency, LLC Firstsource Advantage LLC One Advantage LLC Firstsource Solutions USA LLC Firstsource Transaction Services LLC MedAssist Holding LLC
Fellow Associate	Nanobi Data and Analytics Private Limited
Directors	Rajesh Subramaniam Venkat Raman

Particulars of related party transactions:

Name of the related party	Description	Transaction value during year ended 31 March 2019	31 March 2018	Receivable / (Payable) at 31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Firstsource Solutions Limited	Services rendered by business associates and others	**9,721,193**	10,345,887	**-**	-
	Recovery of expenses	**5,403**	1,629,231	**-**	-
	Parental Guarantee	**-**	-	**-**	-
	Reimbursement of expenses	**3,187,583**	2,576,293	**-**	-
	Receivable / (Payable)	**-**	-	**(9,217,516)**	(10,082,938)
Firstsource UK Limited	Reimbursement of expenses	**1,634,025**	-	**-**	-
	Recovery of expense	**4,876,779**	-	**-**	-
	Loan received	**45,000,000**	21,000,000	**-**	-
	Loan repaid	**10,000,000**	9,500,000	**-**	-
	Interest expenses	**4,725,794**	2,071,504	**-**	-
	Loan Outstanding	**-**	-	**(91,000,000)**	(56,000,000)
	Receivable / (Payable)	**-**	-	**839,651**	(1,772,832)
Medassist Holdings LLC	Reimbursement of expenses	**67,477**	78,415	**-**	-
	Recovery of expense	**4,837,246**	2,986,569	**-**	-
	Dividend received	**54,000,000**	-	**-**	-
	Investment	**-**	-	**346,518,624**	346,518,624
	Receivable / (Payable)	**-**	-	**(9,459,310)**	(2,860,482)
Firstsource Transcations Services LLC	Reimbursement of expenses	**250,532**	377,658	**-**	-
	Recovery of expense	**5,088,579**	3,049,998	**-**	-
	Receivable / (Payable)	**-**	-	**(6,874,066)**	(50,740,879)
Firstsource Advantage LLC	Reimbursement of expenses	**8,944**	16,833	**-**	-
	Recovery of expense	**353,674**	381,738	**-**	-
	Receivable / (Payable)	**-**	-	**(5,386,169)**	(2,914,499)
Firstsource Business Process Services LLC	Investment	**-**	-	**29,088,000**	29,088,000
	Receivable / (Payable)	**-**	-	**4,962,682**	17,612,682
Sourcepoint Fulfillment Services, Inc.	Reimbursement of expenses	**20,743**	15,475	**-**	-
	Recovery of expense	**806,355**	483,506	**-**	-
	Receivable / (Payable)	**-**	-	**2,800,492**	(23,408,996)
Sourcepoint, Inc.	Reimbursement of expenses	**8,675**	295,513	**-**	-
	Recovery of expense	**1,464,281**	903,093	**-**	-
	Investment	**3,000,000**	-	**16,691,211**	13,691,211
	Receivable / (Payable)	**-**	-	**(6,095,990)**	12,875,554
Firstsource BPO Ireland Limited	Repayment of Loan	**-**	-	**-**	-
	Interest accrued	**-**	-	**-**	-
	Interest expenses	**203,966**	159,502	**-**	-
	Loan Repaid	**4,588,834**	-		
	Loan Outstanding			**-**	(4,588,834)
One Advantage LLC	Reimbursement of expenses	**1,133**	-	**-**	-
	Recovery of expense	**57,175**	52,863	**-**	-
	Receivable / (Payable)	**-**	-	**(1,482,332)**	(6,204,399)

(Currency: In US Dollar)

24) Segment reporting

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

25) Computation for calculating basic and diluted earnings per share

	For year ended	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	**218,483**	218,483
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential	**218,483**	218,483
Net profit after tax attributable to shareholders	**45,404,928**	(4,131,021)
Net profit after tax for diluted earnings per share	**45,404,928**	(4,131,021)

26) Capital and other commitments and contingent liabilities

The Company has capital commitments of USD 22,111 (31 March 2018: USD 648) as at the balance sheet date and there are no contingent liabilities as at Balance sheet date. (31st March 2018 : USD Nil)

27) Long-term contracts

The Company has a process whereby yearly all long-term contracts (including derivative contracts) are assessed for material foreseeable losses. At the year end, the Company has reviewed and assessed that there is no provision required under any law / accounting standards for material foreseeable losses on such long term contracts (including derivative contracts) in the books of account.

28) Subsequent events

The Company evaluated subsequent events from the balance sheet date through 08 July 2019 and determined there are no material items to report.

As per our report of even date attached.

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Firstsource Group USA, Inc.

G.K. Subramaniam
Partner
Membership No: 109839
08 July 2019
Mumbai

Rajesh Subramaniam
Director

Venkat Raman
Director