Special Purpose Financial statements together with the Independent Auditors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2018

Special Purpose Financial statements together with the Independent Auditors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2018

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Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants Indiabulls Finance Centre Tower 3, 27th-32th Floor Senapati Bapat Marg Elphinstone Road (West) Mumbai - 400 013 Maharashtra, India

Tel: +91 22 6185 4000 Fax: +91 22 6185 4001

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FIRSTSOURCE SOLUTIONS LIMITED

Report on the Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements of MedAssist Holdings LLC (the 'Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and the cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 ('Ind AS').

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision 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 free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements based on our audit.

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

We conducted our audit of the Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Audit specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

assessment of risks of material misstatement of the Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements that give true and fair view 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements.

Opinion

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 Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2018, and its Profit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Other Matter

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2017 prepared in accordance with Ind AS included in these Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements have been audited by another auditor. The report of the other auditor on these comparative financial information dated May 5, 2017 expressed an unmodified opinion.

Our report on the Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements is not modified in respect of this matter.

Restriction on Distribution and Use

The Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared for the limited purpose of facilitating the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of Firstsource Solutions Limited as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018 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. As a result, the Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors of the Firstsource Solutions Limited for the preparation of their consolidated financial statements 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 July 13, 2018

Balance sheet

as at 31 March 2018 (Currency : In US Dollar)

	Noie	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	491,141	429,901
Other intangible assets	3	215,554	191,533
Intangible assets under development		264,945	*
Financial assets			
Investments	4	*	*
Other financial assets	5(1)	64,142	49,784
Other non-current assets	6(i)	4,982	10,257
Income tax assets (net)	7	208,219	199,243
Total non-current assets		1,248,983	880,718
Current assets			7
Pinancial assets			
Trade receivables	8	19,731,681	15,301,439
Cash and cash equivalents	9		-
Other financial assets	5(11)	24,843,136	12,188,305
Other current assets	6(11)	808,818	499,125
Total current assets		45,383,635	27,988,869
Total assets		46,632,618	28,869,587
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		Ψ.	
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	11,531,137	11,531,137
Other equity		16,893,461	1,118,375
Total equity		28,424,598	12,649,512
LIABILITIES			
Current liabliities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables		4,825,669	3,546,000
Other financial liabilities	II	583,054	223,450
Provisions for employee benefits	12(11)	969,067	714,731
Other current liabilities	13	387,952	293,616
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	7	11,442,278	11,442,278
Total current liabilities		18,208,020	16,220,075
Total equity and liabilities		46,632,618	28,869,587

Significant accounting policies

The accompanying notes from 1 to 25 are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP

Chartered Accountants

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

GK Subramaniam

Partner Membership No: 109839 13 July 2018

Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

K Newhattam

Arjun Mitra Director Venkat Raman Director

Statement of profit and loss

for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Currency: In US Dollar)

		Year ende	ed
	Note	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	14	93,034,891	80,510,341
Total income		93,034,891	80,510,341
EXPENSES			
Service Rendered by Business Associate and Others		1,940,043	1,066,668
Employee benefits expenses	15	55,663,719	50,432,414
Finance costs	16	2,417,568	3,904,092
Depreciation and amortization expense	3	412,803	450,482
Other expenses	17	16,825,672	16,036,805
Total expenses		77,259,805	71,890,461
Profit before tax	-	15,775,086	8,619,880
Tax expense		, ,	
Current tax	7		
Deferred tax	7		196
Profit for the year		15,775,086	8,619,880
Other comprehensive income	_		
Total other comprehensive income, net of taxes	-	3	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		15,775,086	8,619,880
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	-		
Basic		992	992
Diluted		992	992
Diffaced			77
Earnings per equity share			
Basic		15,902.30	8,689.40
Diluted		15,902.30	8,689.40

2

Significant accounting policies

The accompanying notes from 1 to 25 are an integral part of these 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

13 July 2018 Mumbai Arjun Mitra

Venkat Raman

Director

Director

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 March 2018 (Currency: In US Dollar)

Statement of Changes in Equity

**		Attributable to owners of the Company	
	Equity share capital	Reserve and surplus Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2017	11,531,137	1,118,375	12,649,512
Profit for the year		15,775,086	15,775,086
Balance as at 31 March 2018	11,531,137	16,893,461	28,424,598

		Attributable to owners of the Company	
	Equity share capital	Reserve and surplus Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2016 Other comprehensive income for the year	11,531,137	(7,501,505)	4,029,632
Profit for the year		088,619,8	8,619,880
Balance as at 31 March 2017	11,531,137	1,118,375	12,649,512

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

jun Mitra

Venkat Ramai

Director

13 July 2018 Mumbai

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Currency : In US Dollar)

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	15,775,086	8,619,880
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortisation	412,803	450,482
Provision for doubtful debts written off / (written back)	851,502	242,699
Finance costs	2,417,568	3,904,092
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital	19,456,959	13,217,153
Changes in working capital		
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables	(5,281,744)	(734,892)
Decrease in loans and advances and other assets	(12,973,607)	(7,635,690)
Increase in liabilities and provisions	1,987,945	(838,809)
Net changes in working capital	(16,267,406)	(9,209,391)
Income taxes paid	(8,976)	(33,426)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	3,180,577	3,974,336
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(763,009)	(339,323)
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities (B)	(763,009)	(339,323)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Interest paid	(2,417,568)	(3,904,092)
Net cash (used in) / used from financing activities (C)	(2,417,568)	(3,904,092)
Net Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (A+B+C)		
	7.55	(269,079)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	16	269,079
Cash and cosh equivalents at the end of the year		
Notes to the cash flow statement Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and balances with bank. Cash and cash equ the following balance sheet amounts:	ivalents included in the cash flo	ow statement comprise
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Cash on hand		
Balances with banks	<u> </u>	14
- in current accounts		
	*	-
Cash and cash equivalents		
As per our report of even date attached.		
For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP	For and on behalf of the	e Board of Directors
Chartered Accountants		
Firm's Registration No: 117366W/W-100018	_	

ffelse ~ GK Subramantan

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

Partner

Membership No: 109839

13 July 2018 Mumbai

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2018 (Currency: In US Dollar)

1 Company overview

Medassist Holding, LLC. (the 'Company'), a Kentucky corporation, was formed in April 2003. The Company is a leading provider of revenue cycle management services in the healthcare industry. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Firstsource Group USA Inc., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Firstsource Solutions Limited.

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 extend 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 Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 (the 'Rules').

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, 2018 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 7 May 2018.

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.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2018 (Currency: In US Dollar)

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

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.

2.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contact centre and transaction processing services comprises from both time / unit price and fixed fee based service contracts. Revenue from time / unit price based contracts is recognised as services are rendered and is billed in accordance with the contractual terms specified in the customer contracts. Revenue from fixed fee based service contracts is recognised on achievement of performance milestones specified in the customer contracts. Unbilled receivables represent costs incurred and revenues recognised on contracts to be billed in subsequent periods as per the terms of the contract.

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.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2018 (Currency: In US Dollar)

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

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	
Computers*	2-4
Service equipment*	2-5
Office equipment*	2-5
Furniture and fixtures*	2-5
Leasehold improvements	Lease term or 5 years, whichever is shorter
Intangible assets	
Software*	2-4
* For these class of assets, based on internal assessment and inde	pendent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers, the management believes that
the useful lives as given above best represent the period over w different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Sched	which management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives for these assets is talled It to the Companies Act, 2013.

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

2.4 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.

b. Non-Financial assets

Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets and 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-inuse) 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 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 amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2018 (Currency: In US Dollar)

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

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.

2.6 Foreign currency transactions

Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company is the United States Dollars (\$).

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 currency using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction.

2.7 Employee benefits

a) Defined Contribution Plans

The Company has a savings 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 the statement of Profit and loss in the period in which that accure. Other retirement benefits are accrued based on the amounts payable as per local regulations.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2018 (Currency: In US Dollar)

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.7 Employee benefits (Continued)

b) Compensated absences

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 increase 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.

2.8 Taxation

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 is computed on combined basis and a combined return is filed for all subsidiaries of First Source Solutions Limited operating in the United States of America and the charge, the asset and the liability is accounted on a combined basis by Firstsource Group USA, Inc. (parent company in the United States of America) in its financial statements.

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2018 (Currency: In US Dollar)

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

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 financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2018 (Currency: In US Dollar)

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.11 Financial instruments (Continued)

2.11.2 Classification and subsequent measurement (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 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 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.

2.13 Onerous contracts

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognised when the expected benefits to be derived 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.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2018 (Currency: In US Dollar)

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.14 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ind AS 21 Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration:

On 28 March 2018, MCA has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration which clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. This amendment will come into force from 1 April 2018. The Company has evaluated the effect of this on the financial statements and the impact is not material.

Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contract with Customers:

On 28 March 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified the Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers. The core principle of the new standard is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Further the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers. The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 115 is financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 on the financial statements is expected to be insignificant.

Mec MedAssist Holding, LLC.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)
as at 31 March 2018
(Currency: In US Dollar)

Dronarty, alast and aguinment and Intengible secote			Tar	Tangible Asset			Intangible Asset	e Asset
rioperty, prant and equipment and manging assess	Computers	Sprvice	Office	Furniture and	Leasehold	Total	Software	Total
	Completion	equipment	equipment	Fixtures	Improvements			
Gross block (at deemed cost) As at 1 April 2017 Additions / adjustments during the year	15,58,062 2,31,679	21,00,396 48,359	1,95,214	2,53,900	2,53,540	43,61,112	46,18,895	4,98,064
Details during my year As at 31 March 2018	17,89,741	21,48,755	2,38,631	2,55,019	2,53,540	46,85,686	47,92,385	94,78,071
Accumulated depreciation / amortization As at 1 April 2017 Charge for the year	13,45,133	19,93,137 66,276	1,04,845	2,39,158	2,48,938	39,31,211	1,49,469	83,58,573
On deletions / aquisments during the year As at 31 March 2018	14,87,765	20,59,413	1,46,395	2,48,609	2,52,363	41,94,545	45,76,831	1,29,65,921
Net block As at 31 March 2018	3,01,976	89,342	92,236	6,410	1,177	4,91,141	2,15,554	7,06,695
As at 31 March 2017	476,71,7	1,01,00	505,05	114/11				
			Ta	Tangible Asset			Intangible Asset	e Asset
	Computers	Service equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	Total	Software	Total
Gross block (at deemed cost) As at 1 April 2016 Additions / adjustments during the year	15,86,317	21,00,396	1,54,039	2,52,283	2,53,540	43,46,575 2,31,361	45,48,901 69,994	88,95,476 3,01,355 2,16,824
Deletions during the year As at 31 March 2017	15,58,062	21,00,396	1,95,214	2,53,900	2,53,540	43,61,112	46,18,895	89,80,007
Accumulated depreciation / amortization As at 1 April 2016 Charge for the year	14,56,910 1,05,047 2,16,824	19,11,545	71,711	2,28,332	2,38,619	39,07,117 2,40,918 2,16,824	42,17,798 2,09,564	81,24,915 4,50,482 2,16,824
On detections, adjustments and mig are year. As at 31 March 2017	13,45,133	19,93,137	1,04,845	2,39,158	2,48,938	39,31,211	44,27,362	83,58,573
Net block As at 31 March 2017	2,12,929	1,07,259	90,369	14,742	4,602	4,29,901	1,91,533	6,21,434
As at 31 March 2016	1,29,407	1,88,851	82,328	23,951	14,921	4,39,458	3,31,103	7,70,561

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2018 (Currency: In US Dollar)

4 I	Investments	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
4 1	Non-current Unquoted Investments carried at cost (Investment ln equity instruments o	ıf	
	subsidiaries) Investment in Firstsource Solutions USA LLC Investment in Firstsource Transcation Services, LLC	* 2	*
		* <u>*</u>	*
	Out of a suitable and a		
	Other financial assets (Unsecured, considered good)		
	(i) Other non-current financial assets Deposits	64,142	49,784
	25,000	64,142	49,784

	(ii) Other current financial assets Unbilled revenue	(*)	1,56,843
	Advances to subsidiaries	2,48,43,136 2,48,43,136	1,20,31,462
		2,40,43,130	1,21,00,,03
-	Other assets		
,	(Unsecured, considered good) (I) Other non-current assets		
	Descrit superses	4,982	10,257
	Prepaid expenses	4,982	10,257
	(ii) Other current assets		
	Prepaid expenses	8,08,818 8,08,818	4,99,125 4,99,125
	Taxation		
	Taxation		
	Deferred tax llability on account of: Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets	(53,983)	(53,983)
- 1	On goodwill and other amortisation	25,55,101	25,55,101
	Carry forward losses Transfer on account of merger	89,41,160	89,41,160
		1,14,42,278	1,14,42,278
	Income tax asset Advance tax and tax deducted at source (net)	2,08,219	1,99,243
	100000000	2,08,219	1,99,243
. 1	Trade receivables		
	(Unsecured)	22 (# 000	10 22 177
	Considered doubtful Less: Impairment allowance	23,67,009 23,67,009	18,33,177 18,33,177
	Considered good	1,97,31,681	1,53,01,439
		1,97,31,681	1,53,01,439
		1,97,31,681	1,53,01,439
	a) Trade receivables are non interest bearing.b) No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers oc) For receivables from related parties, refer note 20.	f the Company, either severally or jointle	у
9	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash on hand		
	Balances with banks	8,817	13,968
	-in Trust account	0,01/	13,700
	Less: Current account balance held	(8,817)	(13,968)

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2018 (Currency: In US Dollar)

31 March 2018

31 March 2017

10 Share capital

992 Voting common stock Net Additional Paid in capital Net Retained earnings (Prior to Acquistion)	10 95,04,889 20,26,238	10 95,04,889 20,26,238
	1,15,31,137	1,15,31,137

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

	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
1	Number of	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
A.	shares			
At the commencement of the year	992	10	992	10
At the end of the year	992	10	992	10

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

	31 March	2018	31 March	2017
	Number of	% of total	Number of shares	% of total shares
, and the second	shares	shares		
Firstsource Group USA Inc.,	992	100%	992	100%

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.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2018 (Currency: In US Dollar)

		31 March 2018	31 March 2017
11	Other financial liabilities		
	Other current financial liabilities		
	Book credit in bank account	5,83,054	2,23,450
		5,83,054	2,23,450
12	Provision for employee benefits		
	Current		
	Compensated absences	9,69,067	7,14,731
		9,69,067	7,14,731
13	Other liabilities		
	Other current liabilities		
	Statutory Dues	3,87,952	2,93,616
		3,87,952	2,93,616

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2018 (Currency: In US Dollar)

		Year ended	
		31 March 2018	31 March 2017
14	Revenue from operations		
	Sale of services	9,30,34,891	8,05,10,341
		9,30,34,891	8,05,10,341
15	Employee benefits expense		
	Salaries and wages Contribution to social security and other benefits Staff welfare expenses	5,04,87,669 2,94,550 48,81,500	4,57,47,973 1,82,401 45,02,040
		5,56,63,719	5,04,32,414
16	Finance cost		
	Interest expense	24,17,568	39,04,092
		24,17,568	39,04,092
17	Other expenses		
	Rent	18,26,340	18,75,621
	Car and other hire charges	6,41,077	6,74,376
	Repairs, maintenance and upkeep	2,83,696	2,62,084
	Electricity, water and power consumption	5,241	1,14,079
	Computer expenses	4,93,844	6,49,622
	Legal and professional fees	23,56,314	19,37,478
	Connectivity charges	12,15,569	11,27,645
	Recruitment and training expenses	7,29,040	4,98,856
	Information and communication expenses	40,58,369	42,32,745
	Travel and conveyance	17,10,495	17,18,691
	Insurance	3,60,053	4,42,056
	Printing and stationery	1,85,874	1,77,947
	Marketing and Support fees	5,24,455	5,67,699
	Allocated corporate cost	11,75,386	11,54,481
	Rates and taxes	3,00,794	1,96,827
	Bank administration charges	85,217	81,528
	_	22,406	82,371
	Miscellaneous expenses	8,51,502	2,42,699
	Provision for doubtful debts/ written off/ (written back), net	1,68,25,672	1,60,36,805
		1,08,25,072	1,00,00,003



Notes to the financials statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2018 (Currency: In US Dollar)

18 Financial instruments

I. Financial instruments by category:

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				1.05.21.601	1 07 31 691
Trade receivables	1,97,31,681	- T	-	1,97,31,681	1,97,31,681
Cash and cash equivalents	74	(A)	*		
Other financial assets	2,49,07,278	383	-	2,49,07,278	2,49,07,278
Total	4,46,38,959	74()	31	4,46,38,959	4,46,38,959
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	48,25,669	(0)		48,25,669	48,25,669
Other financial liabilities	5,83,054	*	(4)	5,83,054	5,83,054
Total	54,08,723	: *:		54,08,723	54,08,723

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

	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total carrying amount	Total fair value
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	1,53,01,439	726	(*)	1,53,01,439	1,53,01,439
Cash and cash equivalents		S.E.			•
Other financial assets	1,22,38,089	16	340	1,22,38,089	1,22,38,089
Total	2,75,39,528	361	<u>∞</u>	2,75,39,528	2,75,39,528
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	35,46,000	0#6		35,46,000	35,46,000
Other financial liabilities	2,23,450	le:	970	2,23,450	2,23,450
Total	37,69,450	I F	12	37,69,450	37,69,450

Fair value hierarchy for the above stated financial assets and liabilities is using measurement principles at Level 3 as at 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017.

II. Financial risk management:

a) Market risk

The Company operates in the United States of America and there are no major transcations 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 19,731,681 as at 31 March 2018 (31 March 2017: USD 15,301,439 and unbilled revenue amounting to USD Nil as at 31 March 2018 (31 March 2017: USD 156,843). 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 2018 and 31 March 2017:

	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 year	Less than 1 Year	More than
Trade payables	48,25,669	i -	35,46,000	
Other financial liabilities	5,83,054		2,23,450	

Notes to the financials statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2018 (Currency: In US Dollar)

19 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 2018 aggregated to USD 877,861 (31 March 2017: USD 568,373).

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

	As at	As at
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Amount due within one year from the balance sheet date	2,25,278	6,56,636
Amount due in the period between one year and five years	94,952	5,41,455
Amount due in the period beyond five years		
-	3,20,230	11,98,091

The Company also leases office facilities and residential facilities under cancellable operating leases that are renewable on a yearic basis at the option of both the lessor and lessee. Expenses under cancellable operating leases for the year ended 31 March 2018 is USD 426,222 (31 March 2017: USD 622,523).

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Currency: In US Dollar)

20 Related party transactions

Details of related parties including summary of transactions entered into during the year ended 31 March 2018 are summarized below:

Ultimate Holding Company	CESC Limited
Holding Company	Firstsource Group USA Inc.
	Firstsource Solutions Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries	Firstsource Business Process Services LLC
1 one of the second	Firstsource Advantage LLC
	Firstsource Solution UK Limited
	Firstsource Process Management Services Limited
	Firstsource BPO Ireland Limited
	Firstsource Dialog Solutions (Private) Ltd.
	ISGN Fulfillment Services, Inc
	ISGN Fulfillment Agency,LLC
	ISGN Solutions, Inc.
	One Advantage LLC
Subsidiaries	Firstsource Solutions USA LLC
	Firstsource Transcation Services, LLC
Fellow Associate	Nanobi Data and Analytics Private Limited.
No. 600-000 Accord	Venkat Raman
Directors	Arjun Mitra

Particulars of related party transactions:

Name of the related party	Description	Transaction value during year ended	Transaction value during year ended	Receivable / (Payable) at
		31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	Service Rendered by				
	Business Associate and	19,40,043	10,66,668		
Firstsource Solutions	Others				31 March 2017 (16,55,542) (31,65,755) 1,46,33,201 1,52,505
Limited	Recovery of expenses				
	Reimbursement of expenses	15,28,272	13,79,979		
	Receiveable / (Payable)			(26,22,771)	(16,55,542)
	Reimbursement of expenses	29,86,569	43,75,426		
Firstsource Group USA Inc	Recovery of expense	78,415	8,30,834		
	Receiveable / (Payable)			28,60,482	(31,65,755)
Firstsource Transcation	Reimbursement of expenses	4,77,108	4,31,896		
Services LLC	Recovery of expense	72,11,268	72,39,442		
Services LLC	Receiveable / (Payable)			2,14,97,349	1,46,33,201
	Reimbursement of expenses	1,15,205	5,50,241		
Firstsource Advantage LLC	Recovery of expense	3,32,561	7,25,271		
	Receiveable / (Payable)			11,753	1,52,505
One Advantage LLC	Reimbursement of expenses	1,30,028	4,15,085		
	Recovery of expense	16,26,148	17,07,535		
	Receiveable / (Payable)			62,249	6,46,434
ICCN Colutions Inc	Recovery of expense	2,62,820			
ISGN Solutions, Inc.	Receiveable / (Payable)			2,62,820	
ISGN Fulfillment Services,	Recovery of expense	13,50,636	14,20,618		
Inc	Receiveable / (Payable)			27,71,254	14,20,618

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2018 (Currency: In US Dollar)

21 Segment reporting

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

22 Computation for calculating basic and diluted earnings per share

	For year ended		
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	992	992	
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential	992	992	
shares outstanding			
Net profit after tax attributable to shareholders	15,775,086	8,619,880	
Net profit after tax for diluted earnings per share	15,775,086	8,619,880	

23 Capital and other commitments and contingent liabilities

The Company has capital commitments of USD 118,483 (31 March 2017: USD 52,383) as at the balance sheet date and there are no contingent liabilities as at Balance sheet date. (31st March 2017: Nil)

24 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.

25 Subsequent events

The Company evaluated subsequent events from the balance sheet date through 13 July 2018 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

G K Subramaniam

Partner

Membership No: 109839

13 July 2018 Mumbai For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

K N Venhalt

Arjun Mitra
Director

Venkat Raman Director