

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

**TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FIRSTSOURCE SOLUTIONS LIMITED**

Report on the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements of **Firstsource Dialog Solutions (Private) Limited** (the 'Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income/Loss), 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 Financial Statements'). The Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared by the Management of the Company 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 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 2022, of its loss and total comprehensive loss, 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 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 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 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 Financial Statements.

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Management's Responsibility for the Special Purpose 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 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 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 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 Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Special Purpose 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 Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Special Purpose 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 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 Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Special Purpose Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

**Deloitte
Haskins & Sells LLP**

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Special Purpose Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Special Purpose 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 Financial Statements.

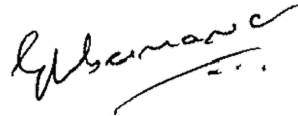
Basis of preparation

We draw attention to Note 1 to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, which describes the basis of preparation of the Special Purpose Financial Statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 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)
(UDIN: 22109839ALYUCP3338)

Mumbai
30 June 2022

Firstsource-Dialog Solutions (Private) Limited

Special Purpose Financial Statements
together with the Independent Auditor's Report
as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022

Firstsource-Dialog Solutions (Private) Limited

Special Purpose Financial statements together with the Independent Auditor's Report

as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022

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Firstsource-Dialog Solutions (Private) Limited

Balance sheet

as at 31 March 2022

(Currency : In LKR)

	Note	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Income tax assets (net)	3	5,593,485	5,593,485
Total non-current assets		5,593,485	5,593,485
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	51,542,285	52,090,580
Total current assets		51,542,285	52,090,580
Total assets		57,135,770	57,684,065
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	5	4,610,520	4,610,520
Other equity	6	50,652,542	51,720,302
Total equity		55,263,062	56,330,822
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	7	1,872,708	1,353,243
Total current liabilities		1,872,708	1,353,243
Total equity and liabilities		57,135,770	57,684,065

Significant accounting policies

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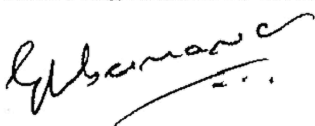
The accompanying notes from 1 to 15 are an integral part of these special purpose financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**

Chartered Accountants

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



G.K. Subramaniam

Partner

Membership No: 109839

30 June 2022

Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Dinesh Jain

Director



Cyrus Shroff

Head of Finance

Firstsource-Dialog Solutions (Private) Limited

Statement of profit and loss

for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : In LKR)

		Year ended	
	Note	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
INCOME			
Revenue from services		-	-
Other income	8	509,231	769,927
Total income		<u>509,231</u>	<u>769,927</u>
EXPENSES			
Other expenses	9	1,576,991	1,605,552
Total expenses		<u>1,576,991</u>	<u>1,605,552</u>
(Loss) before taxation		<u>(1,067,760)</u>	<u>(835,625)</u>
Tax expense			
Current tax	3	-	-
(Loss) for the year		<u>(1,067,760)</u>	<u>(835,625)</u>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>(1,067,760)</u>	<u>(835,625)</u>
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year			
Basic		4,610,520	4,610,520
Diluted		4,610,520	4,610,520
Earnings per equity share			
Basic and diluted Earnings per share		(0.23)	(0.18)

Significant accounting policies

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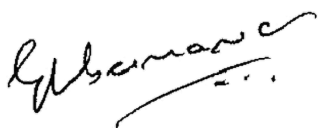
The accompanying notes from 1 to 15 are an integral part of these special purpose financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**

Chartered Accountants

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



G.K. Subramaniam

Partner

Membership No: 109839

30 June 2022

Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Dinesh Jain
Director



Cyrus Shroff
Head of Finance

Firstsource-Dialog Solutions (Private) Limited**Statement of changes in equity***as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022*

(Currency : In LKR)

Equity Share Capital and Other Equity

Particulars	Attributable to owners of the Company			Total
	Equity share capital	Securities premium	Reserve and surplus Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2021	4,610,520	48,515,238	3,205,064	56,330,822
(Loss) for the year	-	-	(1,067,760)	(1,067,760)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	4,610,520	48,515,238	2,137,304	55,263,062

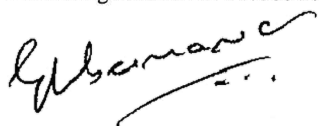
Particulars	Attributable to owners of the Company			Total
	Equity share capital	Securities premium	Reserve and surplus Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2020	4,610,520	48,515,238	4,040,689	57,166,447
(Loss) for the year	-	-	(835,625)	(835,625)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	4,610,520	48,515,238	3,205,064	56,330,822

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**

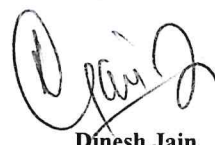
Partner

Membership No: 109839

30 June 2022

Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**Dinesh Jain**

Director

**Cyrus Shroff**

Head of Finance

Firstsource-Dialog Solutions (Private) Limited

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : In LKR)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
<u>Cash flow from operating activities</u>		
Net (Loss) before taxation	(1,067,760)	(835,625)
Adjustments for		
Interest income	(509,231)	(769,927)
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital	(1,576,991)	(1,605,552)
Changes in working capital		
Increase in Liabilities and Provisions	519,465	753,243
Net changes in working capital	519,465	753,243
Income taxes paid	-	-
Net cash (used in) operating activities (A)	(1,057,526)	(852,309)
<u>Cash flow from investing activities</u>		
Interest income received	509,231	769,927
Net cash generated from investing activities (B)	509,231	769,927
<u>Cash flow from financing activities</u>		
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities (C)	-	-
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (A+B+C)	(548,295)	(82,382)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	52,090,580	52,172,962
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	51,542,285	52,090,580

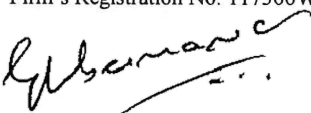
Notes to the cash flow statement

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 2022	31 March 2021
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	51,542,285	52,090,580
Cash and cash equivalents	51,542,285	52,090,580

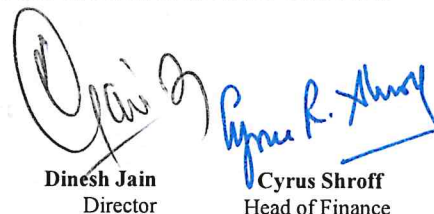
As per our report of even date attached.

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



G.K. Subramaniam
Partner
Membership No: 109839
30 June 2022
Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Dinesh Jain
Director

Cyrus Shroff
Head of Finance

1 Company overview

Firstsource Solutions Limited ('FSL') acquired 74% stake in Firstsource Dialog Solutions (Private) Limited ('the Company') on 6 June 2011. The Company provides contact center and transaction processing services for customers in financial services and telecommunication industry.

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 relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

These special purpose financial statements have been prepared to assist Firstsource Solutions Limited, the Holding Company, to comply with the requirement of section 129(3) of the Act.

The financial information based on which these special purpose financial statements are prepared were approved by the Board of Directors of Firstsource Solutions Limited, the Holding Company on 5 May 2022.

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 Sri Lanka. 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 2.4.

2.2 Revenue recognition

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

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

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 Impairment

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.

2.4 Taxation

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

The current income tax expense includes income taxes payable by the Company.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be recognised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be recognised. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Foreign Currency transactions

Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company is the Sri lankan Rupee (LKR) .

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

2.6 Employee benefits

Employees are eligible for Employee's Provident Fund contributions and Employee's Trust Fund contributions in line with respective statutes and regulations and are required to be charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 Financial instruments

2.9.1 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.

2.9.2 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.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments(Continued)

2.9.2 Classification and subsequent measurement(continued)

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.

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 recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

2.9.3 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.

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

2.10 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the year 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 The Code on Social Security 2020

The Code on Social Security, 2020 (the 'Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits has been notified on 28 September 2020. The effective date on which the Code becomes effective is yet to be notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it becomes effective and will record any related impact in the period in which the Code becomes effective.

2.13 Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

On 23 March 2022, the Ministry of Company Affairs amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022 which include amendments / clarifications in the following accounting standards applicable to the Company:

- a) Ind AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment
- b) Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
- c) Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments

The effect of application of these amendments / clarifications on the Standalone financial statements of the Company is expected to be insignificant.

2.14 Estimation of impact of Sri Lanka Economic Crisis

Management has assessed the impact of Sri Lanka economic crisis on Company's business and the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the financial year including but not limited to its assessment of liquidity and going concern assumption, carrying amounts of assets of the Company and expects the carrying amount of the assets will be recovered, net of provisions established. The current impact of economic crisis is not material and might change from that presently estimated and would be recognized in the financial statements when material changes to economic conditions arise or are anticipated.

Firstsource-Dialog Solutions (Private) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2022

(Currency : In LKR)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
3) Taxation		
(i) Advance Tax and Tax Deducted at Source(net)	<u>5,593,485</u>	<u>5,593,485</u>
	<u>5,593,485</u>	<u>5,593,485</u>

(ii) **Income tax expense**

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

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Current taxes	-	-
Income tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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

	Year ended	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Profit before income taxes	(1,067,760)	(835,625)
Enacted tax rates in Sri Lanka	28.00%	28.00%
Computed expected tax expense	(298,973)	(233,975)
Deferred Tax Asset Not Accounted	298,973	233,975
Income tax expense	-	-

(iv) Deferred tax asset has not been recognised on accumulated tax losses as there are no projected future taxable profits which shall be available for utilisation against such asset.

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
4) Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
-in current accounts	<u>51,542,285</u>	<u>52,090,580</u>
	<u>51,542,285</u>	<u>52,090,580</u>

Firstsource-Dialog Solutions (Private) Limited**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**

as at 31 March 2022

(Currency : In LKR)

31 March 2022 31 March 2021

5) Share capital**Authorised**

9,221,040 (31 March 2021: 9,221,040) Equity Shares of LKR 1 each

9,221,040 9,221,040

9,221,040 9,221,040

Issued, subscribed and paid-up

4,610,520 (31 March 2021: 4,610,520) Equity Shares of LKR 1 each

4,610,520 4,610,520

4,610,520 4,610,520

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

	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
At the commencement of the year	4,610,520	4,610,520	4,610,520	4,610,520
At the end of the year	4,610,520	4,610,520	4,610,520	4,610,520

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

	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
	Number of shares	% of total shares	Number of shares	% of total shares
Firstsource Solutions Limited	3,411,785	74.00%	3,411,785	74.00%
Dialog Axiata PLC	1,198,735	26.00%	1,198,735	26.00%

c) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

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

Year ended
31 March 2022 31 March 2021

6) Other equity**Securities premium**

At the commencement of the year

48,515,238 48,515,238

At the end of the year

48,515,238 48,515,238

Retained earnings

At the commencement of the year

3,205,064 4,040,689

Add: Net Loss for the year

(1,067,760) (835,625)

At the end of the year

2,137,304 3,205,064

Total other equity

50,652,542 51,720,302

Firstsource-Dialog Solutions (Private) Limited**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : In LKR)

Year ended
31 March 2022 31 March 2021

7) Trade Payables

Trade Payables

1,872,708 1,353,243

1,872,708 1,353,243

Trade payables Ageing Schedule**As at 31 March 2022**

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Trade Payables	1,872,708	-	-	-	-	1,872,708
Total	1,872,708	-	-	-	-	1,872,708

As at 31 March 2021

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Trade Payables	1,353,243	-	-	-	-	1,353,243
Total	1,353,243	-	-	-	-	1,353,243

8) Other income

Interest income

509,231 769,927

509,231 769,927

9) Other expenses

Legal and professional fees

1,067,520 720,000

Bank administration charges

235,304 234,311

Rates and taxes

107,955 551,514

Miscellaneous expenses

166,212 99,727

1,576,991 1,605,552

Firstsource-Dialog Solutions (Private) Limited**Notes to the financial statements (continued)***as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022*

(Currency : In LKR)

10) Financial instruments**I. Financial instruments by category:**

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31 March 2022 were as follows:

	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total carrying amount	Total fair value
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	51,542,285	-	-	51,542,285	51,542,285
Total	51,542,285	-	-	51,542,285	51,542,285
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	1,872,708	-	-	1,872,708	1,872,708
Total	1,872,708	-	-	1,872,708	1,872,708

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31 March 2021 were as follows:

	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total carrying amount	Total fair value
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	52,090,580	-	-	52,090,580	52,090,580
Total	52,090,580	-	-	52,090,580	52,090,580
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	1,353,243	-	-	1,353,243	1,353,243
Total	1,353,243	-	-	1,353,243	1,353,243

Fair value hierarchy for the above stated financial assets and liabilities is using measurement principles at Level 3 as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

II Financial risk management:**a) Market Risk**

The Company operates in Sri Lanka and there are no major transactions outside Sri Lanka. 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. There are no amounts outstanding from trade debts and unbilled revenues as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021. Expected credit losses are accounted on financial assets based on the measurement criteria as defined in the policy. 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.

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 2022 and 31 March 2021:

	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 year	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 year
Trade payables	1,872,708	-	1,353,243	-

Firstsource Dialog Solutions (Private) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : In LKR)

11) Related party transactions

Details of related parties including summary of transactions entered into during the year ended 31 March 2022 are summarized below:

Ultimate Holding Company	RPSG Ventures Limited
Holding Company	Firstsource Solutions Limited
Directors	Dinesh Jain
	Deepak Kolambkar
	Badrinath Bharadwaj
	Supun Weerasinghe
	Sandra De Zoysa

There are no related party transactions during the years ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

Firstsource-Dialog Solutions (Private) Limited**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Currency : In LKR)

12) 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 Firstsource Solutions Limited ('the Holding Company').

13) Computation for calculating basic and diluted earnings per share

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	4,610,520	4,610,520
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	4,610,520	4,610,520
Net profit after tax attributable to shareholders	(1,067,760)	(835,625)
Net profit after tax for diluted earnings per share	(1,067,760)	(835,625)

14) Capital and other commitments and contingent liabilities

The Company has no capital commitments as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021- Nil) and there are no contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021- Nil).

15) Subsequent events

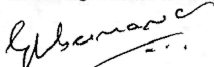
The Company evaluated subsequent events from the balance sheet date through 30 June 2022 and determined there are no material items to report.

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

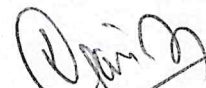
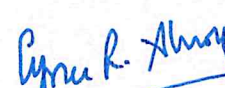
Partner

Membership No: 109839

30 June 2022

Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Dinesh Jain
Director
Cyrus Shroff
Head of Finance