

ExlService Holdings, Inc.
Form S-1/A
October 04, 2006
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 4, 2006

Registration No. 333-121001

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

AMENDMENT No. 5

TO

FORM S-1

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

ExlService Holdings, Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

541990
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

82-0572194
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

350 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022
(212) 277-7100

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of Registrant's principal executive offices)

Vikram Talwar
Chief Executive Officer
ExlService Holdings, Inc.

350 Park Avenue

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to public: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box. "

If this form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering: "

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering: "

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering: "

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of each class of securities to be registered	Amount to be registered (1)	Proposed maximum offering price per unit	Proposed maximum aggregate offering price (2)	Amount of registration fee
Common Stock, par value \$0.001	5,750,000 shares	\$12.00	\$69,000,000	\$7,383(3)

- (1) Including 750,000 additional shares of common stock which may be purchased by the underwriters at their option.
- (2) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee in accordance with Rule 457(o) of the Securities Act of 1933.
- (3) A registration fee of \$9,503 was previously paid.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until this Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

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The information in this preliminary prospectus is not complete and may be changed. These securities may not be sold until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This preliminary prospectus is not an offer to sell nor does it seek an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion. Dated October 4, 2006.

5,000,000 Shares

ExlService Holdings, Inc.

Common Stock

This is an initial public offering of 5,000,000 shares of common stock of ExlService Holdings, Inc., all of which are being offered by us.

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for the common stock. We currently estimate that the initial public offering price per share will be between \$10.00 and \$12.00 per share. We have applied to list our common stock on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol EXLS.

Investing in our common stock involves risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page 12 to read about factors you should consider before buying shares of our common stock.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Per Share Total

Initial public offering price	\$	\$
Underwriting discount and commission	\$	\$
Proceeds, before expenses	\$	\$

To the extent that the underwriters sell more than 5,000,000 shares of our common stock, they have the option to purchase up to an additional 750,000 shares from us at the public offering price less the underwriting discount. Up to 5% of the shares offered hereby have been reserved for sale at the initial public offering price to specified persons under our directed share program.

The underwriters expect to deliver the shares to purchasers against payment in New York, New York on _____, 2006.

Citigroup

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Merrill Lynch & Co.

Thomas Weisel Partners LLC

Prospectus dated _____, 2006.

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. Neither we nor the underwriters have authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. Neither we nor the underwriters are making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date on the front cover of this prospectus or such other date stated in this prospectus.

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Until _____, 2006 (25 days after the date of this prospectus), all dealers that buy, sell or trade our common stock, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to the dealers' obligation to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters and with respect to their unsold allotments or subscriptions.

INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA

Industry and market data used throughout this prospectus were obtained through company research, surveys and studies conducted by third parties, and industry and general publications. The information contained in the joint report, or the NASSCOM-McKinsey report, published by the National Association of Software and Service Companies, or NASSCOM, and McKinsey & Company, or McKinsey, in December 2005, is based on studies and analysis of surveys of business process outsourcing service providers and customers conducted by McKinsey.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights all material information about us and this offering, but does not contain all of the information you should consider before investing in our common stock. You should read this entire prospectus carefully, including Risk Factors and the consolidated financial statements and related notes included herewith. This prospectus includes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. See Forward-Looking Statements. Except where otherwise indicated, all information presented in this prospectus on a pro forma basis gives effect to the acquisition of Inductis, Inc., or Inductis, as described under Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Information and The Inductis Acquisition.

The Company

Our Business

We are a recognized provider of offshore business process outsourcing services, primarily serving the needs of Global 1000 companies in the banking, financial services and insurance sector. We provide a broad range of outsourcing services, including business process outsourcing services, research and analytics services and advisory services. The business process outsourcing services we provide involve the transfer to us of select business operations of a client, such as claims processing, finance and accounting and customer service, after which we administer and manage the operations for our client. Our research and analytics services are intended to facilitate more effective data-based strategic and operating decisions by our clients using statistical and quantitative analytical techniques. Our advisory services include risk assessment, documentation and internal controls testing, business process re-engineering and process quality monitoring. Our revenues have grown from \$27.8 million in 2003 to \$60.5 million in 2004 and \$74.0 million in 2005 for a compound annual growth rate of 63.2% during that period. Our revenue growth over the three-year period is driven by a combination of new clients, ongoing growth in existing client relationships as well as the inclusion of full-year revenues from clients added in the preceding year. On a pro forma basis, our revenues were \$60.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006.

We combine in-depth knowledge of the banking, financial services and insurance, or BFSI, sector with proven expertise in transferring business operations to our centers in India and administering and managing them for our U.S. and U.K.-based clients. We have successfully transferred more than 225 processes covering a broad array of products and services from 22 clients to our operations centers. With our recent acquisition of Inductis, a provider of research and analytics services, we have expanded the types and sophistication of research and analytics services we offer. We believe that this acquisition will cause an increasing proportion of our revenues to be derived from these services. We have begun to expand our service offerings to other sectors with similar needs, such as utilities, healthcare and media, by leveraging our experience in the BFSI sector and operational expertise. Our services include:

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Our largest clients in 2005, on a pro forma basis, were Norwich Union (an Aviva company), American Express Financial Corporation, or American Express, and Dell (including Dell Financial Services). Other clients include Centrica plc, Prudential Financial, Indymac Bank, one of the three largest U.S. banks, two of the five largest U.S. insurers and one of the largest global providers of business information. Our operations centers are located in India, which enables us to leverage India's large pool of highly qualified and educated English-speaking technical professionals, who are able to handle complex processes and services that require functional skills and industry expertise. We also believe we can offer consistently high quality services at substantially lower costs than those available from in-house facilities or U.S. or U.K.-based outsourcing providers. Our total number of employees, substantially all of whom are based in India, has grown from approximately 1,800 at December 31, 2002 to approximately 7,300 at July 1, 2006.

Our Industry

Business process outsourcing, or BPO, providers work with clients to develop and deliver operational improvements with the goal of achieving higher performance at lower costs. Outsourcing of business processes is a long-term strategic commitment for companies that, once implemented, is generally not subject to cyclical spending or information technology budget reductions. Organizations in the BFSI sector, in particular, outsource their key business processes to third parties to reduce costs, improve process quality, handle increased transaction volumes and ensure redundancy. Increased global demand, cost improvements in international communications and the automation of many business services have created a significant opportunity for offshore business process service providers, and many companies are moving select office processes to providers with the capacity to perform these functions from overseas locations.

Market Opportunity

The NASSCOM-McKinsey report estimates that the offshore BPO industry will grow at a 37.0% compound annual growth rate, from \$11.4 billion in fiscal 2005 to \$55.0 billion in fiscal 2010. The report identifies the banking and insurance industries as representing 50% of the potential offshore BPO market and estimates that providers have captured less than 10% of the total opportunity, even in industries that began outsourcing processes early on such as insurance (life, health, and property and casualty) and retail banking (including deposits and lending, credit cards, mortgages, and loans). The report estimates that India-based companies accounted for 46% of offshore BPO revenue in fiscal 2005 and that India will retain its dominant position as the most favored offshore BPO destination for the foreseeable future. It forecasts that the Indian offshore BPO market will grow from \$5.2 billion in revenue in fiscal 2005 to \$25.0 billion in fiscal 2010, representing a compound annual growth rate of 36.9%. The report and the data within the report are based on studies and analysis of surveys of BPO service providers and customers conducted by McKinsey & Company.

EXL's Competitive Strengths and Business Strategy

Competitive Strengths

We believe we have a number of competitive strengths, including:

Deep and Comprehensive BPO Processing Experience Within the BFSI Sector. With 85.8% of our pro forma BPO revenues in 2005 derived from the BFSI sector, we have gained a deep understanding of that sector, especially in functions such as loan underwriting support, claims processing, premium research and reconciliation, collections and accounts receivable management. Our expertise stems from our early

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association with Consecro Inc., or Consecro, and has allowed us to provide a full range of services to our clients. While the outsourcing industry is highly fragmented, we believe that we are recognized within the industry and among prospective clients as being among a small number of BPO companies that can offer depth of expertise in the BFSI sector.

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Long-term Client Relationships that Result in a High Level of Recurring and Predictable Revenues in Our BPO Business. A substantial majority of our BPO services are provided under long-term contracts with initial terms ranging from three to seven years. This contract structure provides us with relatively predictable and recurring revenues for a substantial portion of our business and reduces our sales and marketing costs relative to project-based service providers.

In 2005, 38.3% of our pro forma revenues were generated by our largest BPO client under two framework agreements and work orders generated by these agreements. The first framework agreement expires in January 2007 and can be terminated by our client for cause only during its initial term, but work orders under that agreement cannot be terminated without cause before July 1, 2007. The second framework agreement expires in July 2009 and can be terminated by our client without cause upon six months prior notice and payment to us of a break-up fee during its initial term. In 2005, 11.9% of our pro forma revenues were generated by our second-largest BPO client under two main agreements. The first agreement expires on November 1, 2006, is automatically renewable for additional one-year terms and can be terminated by our client at any time and without cause with 30 days prior notice. The second agreement expires on May 15, 2009, is automatically renewable for additional one-year terms and can be terminated by our client at any time and without cause with 120 days prior notice. Contracts with other BPO clients representing approximately 3.6% of our pro forma revenues in 2005 will expire within 12 months, while the remainder of our BPO contracts expire in more than one year, or do not have specified initial terms and remain in effect until terminated or until there are no work orders or engagement schedules. Our other BPO clients can terminate their contracts without cause during the initial term.

Strong Focus on Process Migration, Operations Management and Process Excellence. Our ability to deliver continuous process improvements and our reputation for superior service have proven to be strong competitive advantages when developing new client relationships. Our process migration expertise, which combines industry knowledge, process and project management techniques and a consultative approach by which our services are tailored to meet the client's specific needs, has enabled us to successfully transfer more than 225 processes from 22 clients. We use well-known techniques to continually improve the services we offer, including the Six Sigma methodology for reducing defects in business operations and Kaizen initiatives, which stress continuous incremental improvements in each stage of a business process. We have also developed proprietary tools to identify and continue to deliver process improvements for our clients. We have been awarded an ISO 9001:2000 certification for quality assurance, a BS7799 certification for information security and an OHSAS certification for employee health and safety.

Robust Human Resources and Technology Infrastructure. Our investment in employee recruitment, training and retention provides us with the ability to rapidly increase the scale of our operations to respond to the needs of our clients. We currently have the ability to recruit and train an average of 390 employees per month and believe that the strength of our human resource function will enable us to continue to attract highly qualified and motivated employees, notwithstanding competitive pressures. We have also developed an extensive technological infrastructure with a focus on redundancies, scalability and, most importantly, information security.

Experienced Management Team With a Significant Equity Stake. We pride ourselves on the strength and depth of our management and their continued commitment to our ongoing success. With the Inductis acquisition, we have significantly expanded the depth of our management pool, including senior managers with long-term client relationships in key areas of our business. Our top 32 senior managers at or above the level of vice president have an average of approximately ten years of experience in the BFSI sector and extensive working experience with the business practices of multinational corporations. In addition, 32 members of our senior management team beneficially own 26.8% of our outstanding common stock and will continue to beneficially own 21.9% of our outstanding common stock following the consummation of this offering. The incentives that we provided in the Inductis acquisition, including through earnout and similar contingent payments, are intended to accomplish the same alignment of interests and motivate Inductis management to develop the significant market opportunity in the area of research and analytics.

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Competitive Weaknesses

As further described in *Risk Factors* beginning on page 12 of this prospectus, our operations face a number of risks. For example, our revenues depend substantially on three clients and a few industries. In addition, wage increases in India may prevent us from sustaining our competitive advantage and may reduce our profit margin. Furthermore, if we fail to effectively manage our rapid infrastructure and personnel growth, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Finally, the market for outsourcing services is highly competitive, and we expect competition to intensify from a number of sources.

Business Strategy

Our goal is to become the leading provider of BPO, research and analytics and advisory services in the BFSI sector and other sectors that we believe have significant potential, such as utilities, healthcare and media. Specific elements of our growth strategy include:

Maintaining Our Focus on Large-scale, Long-term Relationships. We believe there are significant opportunities for additional growth with our existing clients, and we seek to expand these relationships by increasing the depth and breadth of the services we provide.

Offering a Broad Range of Outsourcing Services. We seek to differentiate ourselves by emphasizing the broad range of outsourcing services that we provide. Many of our services are complementary, enabling us to combine them and provide a more sophisticated overall level of service for our clients. We will continue to identify opportunities for cross-selling our service offerings and enhancing client satisfaction.

Expanding Our Client Base. We intend to develop long-term relationships that present recurring revenue opportunities with new clients by leveraging our industry experience and expanding our marketing activities. In developing such relationships, we continue to be highly selective and seek industry-leading clients who are committed to long-term and strategic relationships with us.

Extending Our Industry Expertise. We intend to continue to strengthen our processing capabilities for the BFSI sector and other high-potential sectors by focusing on the more complex and value-enhancing services that are common to these sectors. We have begun to implement this strategy, expanding into the utilities, healthcare and media sectors during 2006.

Continuing to Focus on Complex Processes. We intend to continue to leverage our industry expertise to provide increasingly more complex services for our clients. As a result of our established and developing industry expertise and knowledge of our clients' businesses and processes, our employees are able to handle processes that are non-routine and that cannot be readily automated or transferred to other parties.

Continuing to Invest in Operational Infrastructure. We will continue to invest in infrastructure, including human resources, process optimization and delivery platforms, to meet our growing client requirements. We will also continue to invest in developing and refining methodologies and analytical models and tools.

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Pursuing Strategic Relationships and Acquisitions. We will continue to selectively consider strategic relationships with industry leaders or acquisitions or investments, such as the Inductis acquisition, that would expand the scope of our existing services, add new clients or allow us to enter new geographic markets.

Information about the Company

Our pre-predecessor, ExlService.com, Inc., or EXL Inc., a Delaware corporation, was formed on April 9, 1999 and began commercial operations in October 2000. On August 1, 2001, EXL Inc. was acquired by Conesco in the 2001 Acquisition, and operated as Conesco's wholly owned subsidiary until November 14, 2002.

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We were formed by a group including Vikram Talwar, Rohit Kapoor, Oak Hill Capital Partners L.P., FTVentures and certain other senior members of our management team, and on November 14, 2002 we purchased EXL Inc. from Consec in the 2002 Acquisition, and EXL Inc. became our wholly owned subsidiary.

We completed the acquisition of Inductis, a provider of research and analytics services, which we refer to as the Inductis Acquisition, on July 1, 2006. The Inductis Acquisition has expanded the types and sophistication of the research and analytics services we offer. Inductis had approximately 250 employees and had revenues of \$13.6 million in the first six months of 2006 and \$20.9 million in fiscal year 2005. We estimate that the total consideration for the Inductis Acquisition, including the assumption of liabilities, earnout and contingent payments and transaction costs, but excluding a working capital adjustment of approximately \$0.5 million, is approximately \$30.9 million. We paid approximately \$13.0 million at the closing of the Inductis Acquisition in the form of \$2.4 million in cash, the issuance of 535,918 shares of our Series A common stock (1,071,836 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion), subject to reduction for any cashless withholding in respect of taxes, \$0.9 million in transaction costs and a \$0.4 million bonus payable in January 2007. We assumed \$4.3 million of Inductis debt, which we repaid in full on September 26, 2006. We are obligated to make additional working capital adjustment, earnout and contingent payments to former holders of Inductis securities based on certain agreed-upon financial performance goals. The maximum number of shares to be issued in the earnout payment is 389,906 shares of Series A common stock (779,812 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion). The value of the contingent payment, payable in a mix of cash and additional shares of our common stock, the mix of which cannot be determined until the size of the contingent payment, if any, is determined, is expected to range from \$0.6 million to \$6.5 million. The actual value of the shares of our common stock to be issued in the earnout and contingent payments will vary based upon trading prices for our common stock at the time of issuance. See The Inductis Acquisition for a more detailed description of the terms of the Inductis Acquisition.

Our subsidiaries are EXL Inc., ExlService.com (India) Private Limited, an Indian corporation, or EXL India, Noida Customer Operations Private Limited, an Indian corporation, or NCOP, ExlService (U.K.) Limited, an entity formed in the United Kingdom, or EXL U.K., Exl Support Service Private Limited, an Indian corporation, or ESS, and Inductis, a Delaware corporation, and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Inductis LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, Inductis India Private Limited, an Indian corporation, or Inductis India, and Inductis (Singapore) PTE Ltd., a Singapore corporation.

The selected and other financial information included in this prospectus include those of both our company and our predecessor, EXL Inc. Periods prior to August 1, 2001 represent the accounts of EXL Inc. prior to the 2001 Acquisition, or the pre-predecessor; periods on or after August 1, 2001 and prior to November 15, 2002 represent the accounts of EXL Inc. after the 2001 Acquisition, or the predecessor; and periods on or after November 15, 2002 represent our accounts after the 2002 Acquisition, or the successor. Our fiscal year ends on December 31.

The unaudited pro forma financial and statistical information included in this prospectus reflect the Inductis Acquisition and are based on the historical financial statements of ExlService Holdings, Inc., or ExlService Holdings, and Inductis, subject to certain assumptions and adjustments.

ExlService Holdings was incorporated in Delaware on October 29, 2002. Our principal executive offices are located at 350 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022, and our telephone number at that address is (212) 277-7100. Our website address is <http://www.exlservice.com>. The information on our website is not part of, nor is it incorporated into, this prospectus.

Unless the context indicates or requires otherwise, the terms EXL, we, our, us and the company refer collectively to ExlService Holdings and its wholly owned subsidiaries and all predecessor entities. PromPT, SOFT, MOST, ECS and MICROANALYTIX are unregistered trademarks of EXL or our subsidiaries.

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In this prospectus, certain financial data has been rounded to ensure arithmetical accuracy. Certain U.S. dollar figures in this prospectus have been converted from Indian rupees at a rate of 45.56 rupees to \$1.00, the exchange rate in effect on June 30, 2006, unless otherwise specified.

Share Conversion

Prior to this offering, we had two classes of common stock, our Series A common stock and Series B common stock. In accordance with the terms of our certificate of incorporation and our existing stock option plan arrangements, immediately prior to the consummation of this offering, each share of our Series B common stock will be converted automatically and without any action on the part of the holders or our part into one share of our Series A common stock, and each option to purchase shares of our Series B common stock will be adjusted to convert without any action on the part of the holders into an option to purchase the same number of shares of our Series A common stock. In addition, prior to the consummation of this offering, we will increase our total authorized number of shares of capital stock, make certain changes to our charter documents and effect a two to one stock split, which we refer to as the Stock Split. As a result, after this offering, we will only have one class of common stock outstanding, which will be referred to as common stock. Investors will be acquiring common stock in this offering. We refer to the conversion of all our shares of Series B common stock into Series A common stock, the Stock Split and the other transactions described above collectively in this prospectus as the Share Conversion.

After the Share Conversion and the consummation of this offering, we will have 27,507,638 shares of common stock outstanding (or 28,257,638 shares if the underwriters exercise their option in full), 1,921,476 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of options to purchase common stock and 317,004 unvested shares of restricted stock. 5,000,000 shares of common stock offered hereby (or 5,750,000 shares if the underwriters exercise their option in full) will be freely tradable. Following this offering, we intend to file a registration statement under the Securities Act registering 4,231,130 shares of our common stock reserved for issuance under our equity incentive plans and 807,258 shares held for resale by our existing stockholders that were previously issued under our equity incentive plans. In addition, we intend to enter into a registration rights agreement with certain of our stockholders pursuant to which these holders will have the right, subject to certain conditions and the expiration of the lock-up applicable to those stockholders in connection with this offering, to require us to file registration statements covering 18,493,816 shares of our common stock (including restricted stock and shares issuable upon the exercise of currently outstanding options) or to include those shares and 2,124,940 additional shares of common stock in registration statements that we may file on our behalf or on behalf of other stockholders.

Share Ownership

Assuming that the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional shares, immediately following the Share Conversion and the consummation of this offering, Oak Hill Capital Partners L.P. and certain of its affiliates will beneficially own 10,542,504 shares (or 38.3%) of our outstanding common stock; FT Ventures and certain of its affiliates will beneficially own 3,514,168 shares (or 12.8%) of our outstanding common stock; our Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Vikram Talwar, will beneficially own 2,106,072 shares (or 7.7%) of our outstanding common stock; our President and Chief Financial Officer, Rohit Kapoor, will beneficially own 2,106,072 shares (or 7.7%) of our outstanding common stock; and certain other members of our management will beneficially own, collectively, 1,407,628 shares (or 5.1%) of our outstanding common stock.

Risk Factors

Investing in our shares involves risks, which include, among other things:

We have a limited number of clients and provide services to few industries. In 2005, 62.8% of our pro forma revenues came from three clients and our contracts with two of those clients, representing 24.5% of such pro forma revenues, are terminable without cause with 30 days or less prior notice to us;

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We may fail to attract and retain enough sufficiently trained employees to support our operations, as competition for highly skilled personnel is intense and we experience significant employee turnover rates;

Our operating results may experience significant variability and as a result it may be difficult for us to make accurate financial forecasts;

Our senior management team is critical to our continued success and the loss of one or more members of our senior management team could harm our business;

Wage increases in India may prevent us from sustaining our competitive advantage and may reduce our profit margin;

Our client contracts contain certain termination and other provisions, including provisions generally permitting our clients to terminate their agreements with us without cause and with limited prior notice generally ranging from 30 days to six months. As a result, our expected revenue stream could experience significant fluctuations;

Our agreements with our largest client, Norwich Union, which represented 38.3% of our pro forma revenues in fiscal year 2005, give it the option to assume the operations of one of our facilities. Norwich Union has recently publicly announced its intention to start exercising its option to assume the operations of the facilities of certain of its third party vendor-contractors, including one of our facilities in Pune; and

Oak Hill Capital Partners L.P. and FTVentures, which, together with certain of their respective affiliates, beneficially own 49.6% and 16.5%, respectively, of our outstanding voting stock have the ability to control substantially all matters brought before our board of directors and their interests in our business may be different than yours. They will continue to beneficially own 38.3% and 12.8%, respectively, of our outstanding common stock following the consummation of this offering.

See Risk Factors for a description of these and other risks of investing in our common stock.

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The Offering

Common stock outstanding before this offering 22,507,638 shares.

Common stock offered by us 5,000,000 shares.

Common stock to be outstanding immediately after this offering 27,507,638 shares.

Use of proceeds We expect to use the net proceeds from this offering:

to repurchase or redeem all outstanding shares of our Series A preferred stock held by certain of our directors, officers and significant stockholders;

to repay all outstanding senior promissory notes payable to certain of our directors, officers and significant stockholders; and

for working capital and general corporate purposes.

Proposed Nasdaq Global Market symbol EXLS.

Directed Share Program At our request, the underwriters have reserved up to 5% of the shares of common stock offered in this offering for sale at the initial public offering price to certain persons who are our directors, officers and employees, and certain friends and family members of these persons, and certain clients and prospective clients, through a directed share program.

Unless we specifically state otherwise, the information in this prospectus:

assumes an initial public offering price of \$11.00 per share, the mid-point of the offering range set forth on the cover of this prospectus;

gives effect to the Share Conversion;

excludes, in the number of shares of common stock to be outstanding after this offering, options to purchase 1,921,476 shares of common stock that are currently outstanding under our equity incentive plans or otherwise or that are to be granted upon consummation of this offering under our equity incentive plans, 317,004 unvested shares of restricted stock that are currently outstanding under our equity incentive plans and any additional shares of common stock that may be issued as an earnout or contingent payment in connection with the Inductis Acquisition; and

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assumes no exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase up to 750,000 additional shares. If the underwriters exercise this option in full, we will offer 750,000 additional shares of common stock and any such shares that are sold will thereafter be outstanding. See Underwriting.

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Summary Historical and Pro Forma Consolidated Financial and Other Data

The following table sets forth our summary consolidated financial and other data for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and June 30, 2005, and the fiscal years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003.

The summary balance sheet data as of December 31, 2005, and the summary statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 are derived from our consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, and are included elsewhere in this prospectus. The balance sheet data as of June 30, 2006 and the income statement data for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 were derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements for these periods which include all adjustments consisting of normal recurring adjustments that management considers necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and results of operations for these periods. The results for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year.

The following table also presents summary unaudited pro forma consolidated financial data for the year ended December 31, 2005 and as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2006 that give effect to the Inductis Acquisition. The unaudited pro forma consolidated statement of operations data for the year ended December 31, 2005 and the six months ended June 30, 2006 give effect to the Inductis Acquisition as if it had occurred at the beginning of the respective periods, and the unaudited pro forma consolidated balance sheet data at June 30, 2006 give effect to the Inductis Acquisition as if it had occurred on June 30, 2006. Such data has been derived from our audited and unaudited consolidated financial statements referred to above and the audited and unaudited financial statements of Inductis which are included elsewhere in this prospectus.

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You should read the following information in conjunction with Capitalization, Selected Historical Consolidated Financial and Other Data, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, our audited and unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto and the audited and unaudited consolidated financial statements of Inductis and the related notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus. The summary unaudited pro forma consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with the data set forth in Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Information.

	Pro Forma Six Months Ended June 30,	Six Months Ended June 30,		Pro Forma Year Ended December 31,	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2006	2005	2005	2005	2004	2003
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(in millions)		
Statement of Operations Data:							
Revenues(1)	\$ 60.4	\$ 46.8	\$ 35.6	\$ 94.9	\$ 74.0	\$ 60.5	\$ 27.8
Cost of revenues(2)	38.3	29.9	23.7	58.4	47.6	38.7	18.4
Gross profit	22.1	16.9	11.9	36.5	26.4	21.8	9.4
Operating expenses:							
General and administrative expenses(3)	12.0	7.3	6.0	18.3	13.2	11.1	7.9
Selling and marketing expenses(3)	2.4	1.5	0.8	2.5	1.7	1.5	1.1
Depreciation and amortization	3.9	3.6	3.0	6.4	5.9	3.9	0.4
Amortization of intangibles	1.2			2.5			
Impairment of loan receivable	0.3			2.8			
Total operating expenses	19.8	12.4	9.8	32.5	20.8	16.5	9.4
Income (loss) from operations	2.3	4.5	2.1	4.0	5.6	5.3	
Other income (expense):							
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(0.7)	(0.7)	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4
Interest and other income	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.2
Interest expense	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Interest expense - redeemable preferred stock			(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.3)
Income before income taxes	1.9	4.2	2.9	4.6	6.4	5.4	
Income tax (benefit) provision	0.3	0.5	0.2	(0.4)	(0.6)		0.8
Net income (loss)	1.6	3.7	2.7	5.0	7.0	5.4	(0.8)
Dividends and accretion on preferred stock	(0.3)	(0.3)		(0.2)	(0.2)		(0.2)
Net income (loss) to common stockholders	\$ 1.3	\$ 3.4	\$ 2.7	\$ 4.8	\$ 6.8	\$ 5.4	\$ (1.0)
Other Unaudited Financial Data:							
EBITDA(4)	\$ 7.7	\$ 8.0	\$ 6.4	\$ 17.5	\$ 13.1	\$ 10.2	\$ 1.0

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	Pro Forma As Adjusted at June 30, 2006(5)	At June 30, 2006	At December 31, 2005
	(unaudited)	(unaudited) (in millions)	
Balance Sheet Data:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 59.8	\$ 24.3	\$ 24.2
Working capital(6)	63.9	29.7	23.3
Total assets	125.0	68.0	62.6
Total debt		5.7	5.6
Series A preferred stock (liquidation preference)		6.5	6.2
Stockholders' equity	92.2	34.3	30.9

- (1) In accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, we include the amount of telecommunications and travel-related costs that are billed to and reimbursed by our clients in our revenues. Revenues include reimbursable expenses of \$2.0 million (\$3.1 million on a pro forma basis) for the six months ended June 30, 2006, \$1.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005, \$3.4 million (\$5.1 million on a pro forma basis) in 2005, \$4.2 million in 2004 and \$0.6 million in 2003.
- (2) Cost of revenues includes non-cash amortization of deferred stock compensation expense relating to our issuance of stock options to employees directly involved in providing services to our clients. Cost of revenues excludes depreciation and amortization related to fixed assets.
- (3) General and administrative and selling and marketing expenses, or SG&A expenses, include non-cash amortization of deferred stock compensation expense relating to our issuance of stock options to our non-operations staff.
- (4) EBITDA represents net income (loss) to common stockholders before deductions for interest, income taxes, the effects of dividends and accretion on preferred stock and depreciation, amortization and impairment. EBITDA is a supplemental non-GAAP financial measure used by management, and industry analysts to evaluate operations.

The following is a reconciliation of net income to EBITDA (in millions):

	Pro Forma Six Months Ended June 30, 2006	Six Months Ended June 30, 2006 2005		Pro Forma Year Ended December 31, 2005	Year Ended December 31, 2005 2004 2003		
Net income (loss) to common stockholders	\$ 1.3	\$ 3.4	\$ 2.7	\$ 4.8	\$ 6.8	\$ 5.4	\$ (1.0)
Interest expense	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3
Dividends and accretion on preferred stock	0.3	0.3		0.2	0.2		0.2
Interest expense - redeemable preferred stock			0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3
Income tax (benefit) provision	0.3	0.5	0.2	(0.4)	(0.6)		0.8
Depreciation and amortization and impairment	5.4	3.6	3.0	11.7	5.9	3.9	0.4
EBITDA	\$ 7.7	\$ 8.0	\$ 6.4	\$ 17.5	\$ 13.1	\$ 10.2	\$ 1.0

We believe that EBITDA is useful to investors as a measure of comparative operating performance, as it is less susceptible to variances in actual performance resulting from depreciation, amortization and other non-cash charges and more reflective of changes in pricing decisions, cost controls and other factors that affect operating performance. Management also uses EBITDA to develop incentive compensation plans and to measure operating performance. We are also presenting EBITDA because we believe it is useful to investors as a way to measure our ability to incur and service debt, make capital expenditures and meet working capital requirements. EBITDA is not intended as an alternative to net income as an indicator of our operating performance, or as an alternative to any other measure of performance in conformity with GAAP or as an alternative to cash flow from operating activities.

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- (5) As further adjusted to give effect to this offering and the application of the offering proceeds.
- (6) Working capital means total current assets minus total current liabilities.

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RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common stock involves substantial risks. In addition to the other information in this prospectus, you should carefully consider the following factors before investing in our common stock. Any of the risk factors we describe below could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. The market price of our common stock could decline if one or more of these risks and uncertainties develop into actual events, causing you to lose all or part of the money you paid to buy our shares. Certain statements in Risk Factors are forward-looking statements. See Forward-Looking Statements.

Risks Related To Our Business

We have a limited number of clients and provide services to few industries. In 2005, 62.8% of our pro forma revenues came from three clients.

We have derived and believe that we will continue to derive a substantial portion of our revenues from a limited number of large clients. In 2005, our three largest clients, Norwich Union (an Aviva company), a United Kingdom-based company, American Express and Dell (including Dell Financial Services), accounted for 62.8% of our pro forma revenues under several contracts. We provide services to Norwich Union under two framework agreements and work orders generated by these agreements. The first framework agreement expires in January 2007 and can be terminated by our client for cause only during its initial term, but work orders under that agreement cannot be terminated without cause before July 1, 2007. The second framework agreement expires in July 2009 and can be terminated by our client without cause upon six months prior notice and payment to us of a break-up fee during its initial term. After these initial terms, Norwich Union may terminate these agreements without cause or penalty with six months notice. American Express may terminate its agreement with us at any time and without cause with five days prior notice. We provide services to Dell (including Dell Financial Services) under two main agreements. The first agreement expires on November 1, 2006, is automatically renewable for additional one-year terms and can be terminated by our client at any time and without cause with 30 days prior notice. The second agreement expires on May 15, 2009, is automatically renewable for additional one-year terms and can be terminated by our client at any time and without cause with 120 days prior notice. We expect that a significant portion of our revenues will continue to be contributed by a limited number of large clients in the near future. The loss or financial difficulties of any of our large clients would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

In addition, the BPO services we provide to our clients (particularly under our general framework agreements), and the revenues and income from those services, may decline or vary as the type and quantity of services we provide under those contracts changes over time, including as a result of a shift in the mix of products and services we provide. Furthermore, our clients, some of which have experienced rapid changes in their prospects, substantial price competition and pressures on their profitability, have in the past and may in the future demand price reductions, automate some or all of their processes or change their outsourcing strategy by moving more work in-house or to other providers, any of which could reduce our profitability. Any significant reduction in or the elimination of the use of the services we provide to any of our clients, or any requirement to lower our prices, would harm our business.

A substantial portion of our BPO clients are concentrated in the BFSI sector. In 2005, 85.8% of our pro forma BPO revenues were derived from clients in those industries, including 66.9% of our pro forma BPO revenues that were derived from clients in the insurance industry. Our business and growth largely depend on continued demand for our services from clients and potential clients in these industries and those industries where we are focusing expansion efforts, such as utilities, healthcare and media. A downturn in any of these industries, particularly the insurance industry, or a slowdown or reversal of the trend to outsource business processes in any of these industries could decrease demand for our services. Other developments, such as consolidation, particularly involving our clients, could also cause the demand for our services in these industries to decline. In addition, our agreements with Norwich Union and American Express also contain certain restrictions (limited in duration or scope) on our ability to provide services to certain competitors of these entities without the approval of these entities.

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We may fail to attract and retain enough sufficiently trained employees to support our operations, as competition for highly skilled personnel is intense and we experience significant employee turnover rates.

The BPO industry is very labor intensive and our success depends to a significant extent on our ability to attract, hire, train and retain qualified employees, including our ability to attract employees with needed skills in the geographic areas in which we operate. The industry, including us, experiences high employee turnover. In the quarter ended June 30, 2006, our turnover rate for billable employees—employees who execute business processes for our clients following the completion of our six-month probationary period—was approximately 38%. There is significant competition for professionals in India with skills necessary to perform the services we offer to our clients. Increased competition for these professionals, in the BPO industry or otherwise, could have an adverse effect on us. A significant increase in the turnover rate among our employees in India, particularly among the highly skilled workforce needed to provide BPO services, would increase our recruiting and training costs and decrease our operating efficiency, productivity and profit margins, and could lead to a decline in demand for our services. High turnover rates generally do not impact our revenues as we factor the attrition rate into our pricing models by maintaining additional employees for each process. However, high turnover rates do increase our cost of revenues and therefore impact our profit margins due to higher recruitment, training and retention costs as a result of maintaining larger hiring, training and human resources departments and higher operating costs due to having to reallocate certain business processes among our operating facilities where we have access to the skilled workforce needed for the business. In 2005, on a pro forma basis, we incurred approximately \$1.0 million on recruitment and approximately \$0.4 million on training costs due to employee turnover, thereby increasing our cost of revenues and reducing our pro forma profit margins for that period by \$1.4 million.

In addition, our ability to maintain and renew existing engagements and obtain new business will depend, in large part, on our ability to attract, train and retain personnel with skills that keep pace with the demand for outsourcing, evolving industry standards and changing client preferences. A lack of sufficiently qualified personnel could also inhibit our ability to establish operations in new markets and our efforts to expand geographically. Our failure either to attract, train and retain personnel with the qualifications necessary to fulfill the needs of our existing and future clients or to assimilate new employees successfully could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Our agreements with our largest client give it the option to assume the operations of one of our facilities and operating subsidiaries, and the exercise of that option could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Under one of our agreements with Norwich Union, our largest client, Norwich Union has the option from January 2008 through February 2011 to purchase the shares of our subsidiary that operates one of our facilities in Pune, India, by paying us an amount approximating the net asset value of that facility on the date of transfer. The affected facility generated 23.9% of our revenues and 18.5% of our pro forma revenues in the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 26.7% of our revenues and 20.8% of our pro forma revenues in 2005. Norwich Union has recently publicly announced its intention to start exercising its option to assume the operations of the facilities of certain of its third party vendor-contractors, including one of our facilities in Pune. In addition, under our other agreement with Norwich Union, it also has the option to purchase certain of the assets of our operating subsidiary, EXL India, for the book value of those assets if we are in a material default of our agreement and such default affects the insurance services provided by more than 300 of our full-time employees or prejudices or is likely to prejudice the reputation of Norwich Union or its affiliates, or if there is a change of control that is not approved by Norwich Union. The exercise of either of these options would result in both a loss of revenues and a loss of our employees who are at that time working in the related facilities.

We have a long selling cycle for our BPO services that requires significant funds and management resources and a long implementation cycle that requires significant resource commitments.

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We have a long selling cycle for our BPO services, which requires significant investment of capital, resources and time by both our clients and us. Before committing to use our services, potential clients require us to expend

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substantial time and resources educating them as to the value of our services and assessing the feasibility of integrating our systems and processes with theirs. Our clients then evaluate our services before deciding whether to use them. Therefore, our selling cycle, which generally ranges from six to 12 months, is subject to many risks and delays over which we have little or no control, including our clients' decision to choose alternatives to our services (such as other providers or in-house offshore resources) and the timing of our clients' budget cycles and approval processes. In addition, we may not be able to successfully conclude a contract after the selling cycle is complete.

Implementing our services involves a significant commitment of resources over an extended period of time from both our clients and us. Our clients may also experience delays in obtaining internal approvals or delays associated with technology or system implementations, thereby delaying further the implementation process. Our clients and future clients may not be willing or able to invest the time and resources necessary to implement our services, and we may fail to close sales with potential clients to which we have devoted significant time and resources, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Once we are engaged by a client, it may take us several months before we start to recognize revenues.

When we are engaged by a client after the selling process, it takes from four to six weeks to integrate the client's systems with ours, and up to three months thereafter to build up our services to the client's requirements. Depending on the complexity of the processes being implemented, these time periods may be significantly longer. Implementing processes can be subject to potential delays similar to certain of those affecting the selling cycle. Therefore, we do not recognize significant revenues until after we have completed the implementation phase.

We enter into long-term contracts with our BPO clients, and our failure to estimate the resources and time required for our contracts may negatively affect our profitability.

The initial terms of our BPO client contracts typically range from three to seven years. In many of our BPO contracts we commit to long-term pricing with our clients and therefore bear the risk of cost overruns, completion delays and wage inflation in connection with these contracts. If we fail to estimate accurately the resources and time required for a contract, future wage inflation rates or currency exchange rates or if we fail to complete our contractual obligations within the contracted timeframe, our revenues and profitability may be negatively affected.

If we are unable to adjust our pricing terms to meet the changing demands of our BPO clients and potential BPO clients, our results of operations may be adversely affected.

Most of our BPO contracts use a pricing model that provides for hourly or annual billing rates. Industry pricing models are evolving, however, and we anticipate that clients may increasingly request transaction-based pricing. This pricing model will place additional pressure on the efficiency of our service delivery so that we can maintain reasonable operating margins. If we are unable to adapt our operations to evolving pricing protocols, our results of operations may be adversely affected or we may not be able to offer pricing that is attractive relative to our competitors.

Our research and analytics services and our advisory services are cyclical and based on specific projects involving short-term contracts.

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Our research and analytics services and our advisory services are cyclical and can be significantly affected by variations in business cycles. Changes in the deadlines or the scope of work required for compliance with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, for example, could have a significant impact on certain risk advisory service offerings of our advisory services business.

In addition, our research and analytics services and our advisory services usually consist of specific projects with contract terms generally not exceeding one year and may not produce ongoing or recurring business for us once the project is completed. These contracts also usually contain provisions permitting termination of the

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contract after a short notice period. The short-term nature and specificity of these projects could lead to material fluctuations and uncertainties in the revenues generated from these businesses. In 2005, 31.6% of our pro forma revenues were generated by our research and analytics services and our advisory services.

Our operating results may experience significant variability and as a result it may be difficult for us to make accurate financial forecasts.

Our operating results may vary significantly from period to period. Although our existing agreements with original terms of three or more years provide us with a relatively predictable revenue base for a substantial portion of our business, the long selling cycle for our services and the budget and approval processes of prospective clients make it difficult to predict the timing of new client acquisitions. The timing of revenue recognition under new client agreements also varies depending on when we complete the implementation phase. The completion of implementation varies significantly based upon the complexity of the processes being implemented. Our period-to-period results have in the past and may also in the future fluctuate due to other factors, including client losses, delays or failure by our clients to provide anticipated business, variations in employee utilization rates resulting from changes in our clients' operations, delays or difficulties in expanding our operational facilities and infrastructure (including hiring new employees or constructing new operations centers), changes to our pricing structure or that of our competitors, currency fluctuation, seasonal changes in the operations of our clients and other events identified under Forward-Looking Statements. Our revenues are also affected by changes in pricing under our contracts at the time of renewal or by pricing under new contracts. For example, because the majority of our revenues are denominated in pounds sterling or U.S. dollars while most of our expenses are incurred and paid in Indian rupees, our revenues can decrease or increase significantly if the exchange rates among the Indian rupee, the pound sterling and the U.S. dollar fluctuate significantly. Furthermore, Dell, one of our largest clients, experiences seasonal changes in its operations in connection with the year-end holiday season and the school year, which affects our period-to-period results. In addition, some of our contracts do not commit our clients to provide us with a specific volume of business. These factors may make it difficult to make accurate financial forecasts or replace anticipated revenues that we do not receive as a result of delays in implementing our services or client losses. If our actual results do not meet any estimated results that we announce, or if we underperform market expectations as a result of such factors, trading prices for our common stock could be adversely affected.

Our senior management team is critical to our continued success and the loss of one or more members of our senior management team could harm our business.

Our future success substantially depends on the continued services and performance of the members of our management team and other key employees possessing technical and business capabilities, including industry expertise, that are difficult to replace. Specifically, the loss of the services of our Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Vikram Talwar, or of our President and Chief Financial Officer, Rohit Kapoor, could seriously impair our ability to continue to manage and expand our business. There is intense competition for experienced senior management and personnel with technical and industry expertise in the industry in which we operate, and we may not be able to retain these officers or key employees. Although we have entered into employment and non-competition agreements with all of our executive officers, certain terms of those agreements may not be enforceable and in any event these agreements do not ensure the continued service of these executive officers. In addition, we currently do not maintain key person insurance covering any member of our management team. The loss of any of our key employees, particularly to competitors, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Our inability to effectively manage our rapid infrastructure and personnel growth could have a material adverse effect on our operations, results of operations and financial condition.

Since we were founded in April 1999, we have experienced rapid growth and significantly expanded our operations. We have six operations facilities in India, including a new facility in Noida, India, that became operational in February 2006. Our employees have increased from

approximately 1,800 on December 31, 2002 to

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approximately 7,300 on July 1, 2006. We expect to develop and improve our internal systems in the locations where we operate in order to address the anticipated growth of our business. In addition, we are actively looking at a few specific locations to invest in an operations facility outside of India and are contractually committed to one of our clients to do so by March 2007. We believe expanding our geographic base of operations will provide higher value to our clients by decreasing the risks of operating from a single country (including potential shortages of skilled employees, increases in wage costs during strong economic times and currency fluctuations), while also giving our clients access to a wider talent pool and establishing a base in countries that may be competitive in the future. However, we may not be able to effectively manage our infrastructure and employee expansion, open additional operations facilities or hire additional skilled employees as and when they are required to meet the ongoing needs of our clients, and we may not be able to develop and improve our internal systems. Our inability to execute our growth strategy, to ensure the continued adequacy of our current systems or to manage our expansion effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Wage increases in India may prevent us from sustaining our competitive advantage and may reduce our profit margin.

Our most significant costs are the salaries and related benefits of our operations staff and other employees. Wage costs in India have historically been significantly lower than wage costs in the United States and Europe for comparably skilled professionals, which has been one of our competitive advantages. However, because of rapid economic growth in India, increased demand for BPO to India and increased competition for skilled employees in India, wages for comparably skilled employees in India are increasing at a faster rate than in the United States and Europe, which may reduce this competitive advantage. In addition, as the U.S. dollar declines in value against the Indian rupee, wages in the United States will decrease relative to wages in India, which may further reduce our competitive advantage. We may need to increase the levels of employee compensation more rapidly than in the past to remain competitive in attracting and retaining the quality and number of employees that our business requires. Wages are generally higher for employees performing research and analytics services and advisory services than for employees performing other BPO services. As the scale of our research and analytics services and our advisory services increases, wages as a percentage of revenues will likely increase. Wage increases in the long term may reduce our profit margins. Additionally, because substantially all of our employees are based in India and paid in Indian rupees, while our revenues are primarily in U.S. dollars and pounds sterling, our employee costs as a percentage of revenues may increase or decrease significantly if the exchange rates among the Indian rupee, the pound sterling and the U.S. dollar fluctuate significantly.

We may disrupt our clients' operations as a result of inadequate service or other factors, including telecommunications or technology downtime or interruptions.

The services we provide are often critical to our clients' businesses, and any failure to provide those services could result in a reduction in revenues or a claim for substantial damages against us, regardless of whether we are responsible for that failure. In particular, our dependence on our offshore operations centers requires us to maintain active voice and data communications among our main operations centers in India, our international technology hubs in the United States and our clients' offices. Although we maintain redundant facilities and communications links, disruptions could result from, among other things, technical breakdowns, computer glitches and viruses and weather conditions. We also depend on certain significant vendors for facility storage and related maintenance of our main technology equipment and data at those technology hubs. Any failure by these vendors to perform those services, any temporary or permanent loss of our equipment or systems, or any disruptions to basic infrastructure like power and telecommunications could impede our ability to provide services to our clients, have a negative impact on our reputation, cause us to lose clients, reduce our revenues and harm our business.

We may not be fully insured for all losses we may incur.

Although we attempt to limit and mitigate our liability for damages arising from negligent acts, errors or omissions through contractual provisions, limitations of liability set forth in our contracts may not be enforceable.

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in all instances or may not otherwise protect us from liability for damages. In addition, certain liabilities, such as claims of third parties for which we may be required to indemnify our clients, are generally not limited under those agreements. Although we have general liability insurance coverage, including coverage for errors or omissions and breaches of privacy and network security, that coverage may not continue to be available on reasonable terms or to be available in sufficient amounts to cover one or more large claims, and our insurers may disclaim coverage as to any future claim. The successful assertion of one or more large claims against us that exceed available insurance coverage, or changes in our insurance policies (including premium increases or the imposition of large deductible or co-insurance requirements), could have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Unauthorized disclosure of sensitive or confidential client and customer data, whether through breach of our computer systems or otherwise, could expose us to protracted and costly litigation and cause us to lose clients.

We are typically required to collect and store sensitive data in connection with our services, including names, addresses, social security numbers, credit card account numbers, checking and savings account numbers and payment history records, such as account closures and returned checks. In addition, many of our agreements with our clients do not include any limitation on our liability to them with respect to breaches of our obligation to keep the information we receive from them confidential. We take precautions to protect confidential client and customer data. However, if any person, including any of our employees, penetrates our network security or otherwise mismanages or misappropriates sensitive data, we could be subject to significant liability and lawsuits from our clients or their own customers for breaching contractual confidentiality provisions or privacy laws. Penetration of the network security of our data centers could have a negative impact on our reputation, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Our industry may not develop in ways that we currently anticipate due to negative public reaction in the United States and elsewhere to offshore outsourcing, recently proposed legislation or otherwise.

We have based our strategy of future growth on certain assumptions regarding our industry and future developments in the BFSI market. For example, we believe that there will continue to be changes in product and service requirements, and investments in the products offered by our clients will continue to increase. However, the trend to outsource business processes may not continue and could reverse. Offshore outsourcing is a politically sensitive topic in the United States and elsewhere, and many organizations and public figures have publicly expressed concern about a perceived association between offshore outsourcing providers and the loss of jobs in the United States and elsewhere. In addition, there has been recent publicity about the negative experience of certain companies that use offshore outsourcing, particularly in India. Current or prospective clients may elect to perform such services themselves or may be discouraged from transferring these services to offshore providers to avoid any negative perception that may be associated with using an offshore provider. Any slowdown or reversal of existing industry trends would harm our ability to compete effectively with competitors that operate out of facilities located in the United States and elsewhere.

A variety of U.S. federal and state legislation has been proposed that, if enacted, could restrict or discourage U.S. companies from outsourcing their services to companies outside the United States. For example, legislation has been proposed that would require offshore providers to identify where they are located. Because most of our clients are located in the United States, any expansion of existing laws or the enactment of new legislation restricting offshore outsourcing could adversely impact our ability to do business with U.S. clients and have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. In addition, it is possible that legislation could be adopted that would restrict U.S. private sector companies that have federal or state government contracts from outsourcing their services to offshore service providers. Such restrictions could affect our ability to attract or retain clients that have such contracts in the future.

In other countries, such as the United Kingdom where we derived 40.4% of our pro forma revenues in 2005, there has also been some negative publicity and concern expressed regarding the possible effect of job losses caused by outsourcing. Recent legislation introduced in the United Kingdom (consolidating past case law)

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provides that if a company transfers or outsources its business or a part of its business to a transferee or a service provider, the employees who were employed in such business are entitled to become employed by the transferee or service provider on the same terms and conditions as they had been employed before. The dismissal of such employees as a result of such transfer of business is deemed unfair dismissal and entitles the employees to compensation. As a result, we may become liable for redundancy payments to the employees of our clients in the United Kingdom who outsource business to us. We are generally indemnified in our existing contracts with clients in the United Kingdom to the extent we incur losses or additional costs due to the application of this legislation to us, and we intend to obtain indemnification in future contracts with clients. However, if we are unable to obtain indemnification in future contracts with clients, we may be liable under any service level agreements we enter into in the future with United Kingdom clients. Although we are not yet able to assess at this time the potential impact of this new legislation, which came into effect in April 2006, we expect this legislation to have a material adverse effect on potential business from clients in the United Kingdom.

We face significant competition from U.S.-based and non-U.S.-based outsourcing and information technology companies and from our clients, who may perform outsourcing services themselves, either in-house, in the United States or through offshore groups or other arrangements.

The market for outsourcing services is highly competitive, and we expect competition to intensify and increase from a number of sources. We believe that the principal competitive factors in our markets are price, service quality, sales and marketing skills, the ability to develop customized services and technological and industry expertise. We face significant competition for our services from our clients' own in-house groups, including, in some cases, in-house groups operating offshore. For example, Norwich Union, our largest client, has the option under one of our contracts to purchase the shares of our subsidiary that operates one of our facilities in Pune, India. Norwich Union has recently publicly announced its intention to start exercising its option to assume the operations of the facilities of certain of its third party vendor-contractors, including one of our facilities in Pune. We also face competition from non-U.S.-based outsourcing and information technology, or IT, companies (including those in the United Kingdom and India) and U.S.-based outsourcing and IT companies. In addition, the trend toward offshore outsourcing, international expansion by foreign and domestic competitors and continuing technological changes will result in new and different competitors entering our markets. These competitors may include entrants from the communications, software and data networking industries or entrants in geographic locations with lower costs than those in which we operate. Some of these existing and future competitors have greater financial, personnel and other resources, longer operating histories, a broader range of service offerings, greater technological expertise, more recognizable brand names and more established relationships in industries that we currently serve or may serve in the future. In addition, some of our competitors may enter into strategic or commercial relationships among themselves or with larger, more established companies in order to increase their ability to address client needs, or enter into similar arrangements with potential clients. The trend in multi-vendor relationships has been growing, which could reduce our revenues to the extent that clients obtain services from other vendors. Increased competition, our inability to compete successfully against competitors, pricing pressures or loss of market share could result in reduced operating margins, which could harm our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Our client contracts contain certain termination provisions that could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We provide services to Norwich Union under two framework agreements and work orders generated by these agreements. The first framework agreement expires in January 2007 and can be terminated by our client for cause only during its initial term, but work orders under that agreement cannot be terminated without cause before July 1, 2007. The second framework agreement expires in July 2009 and can be terminated by our client without cause upon six months prior notice and payment to us of a break-up fee during its initial term. After the initial term expires, these agreements can be terminated without cause or penalty by Norwich Union with six months notice. Cause under the Norwich contracts includes our failure to perform services agreed upon in a specific work order adequately, disposal of our material assets, our filing for bankruptcy or a change of control where our new controlling party is a named competitor of Norwich Union. Our agreement with American Express, which

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represented 12.6% of our pro forma revenues in 2005, permits American Express to terminate the agreement at any time and without cause with five days prior notice. We provide services to Dell (including Dell Financial Services) under two main agreements which represented 11.9% of our pro forma revenues in 2005. The first agreement expires on November 1, 2006, is automatically renewable for additional one-year terms and can be terminated by our client at any time and without cause with 30 days prior notice. The second agreement expires on May 15, 2009, is automatically renewable for additional one-year terms and can be terminated by our client at any time and without cause with 120 days prior notice. Contracts representing approximately 3.6% of our pro forma revenues from our other BPO clients in 2005 will expire within 12 months. The termination of a substantial percentage of these contracts with or without cause could have a material adverse impact on the predictability of our expected revenue stream. Many of our client contracts do not commit our clients to provide us with a specific volume of business, and any failure to meet a client's expectations could result in a cancellation or non-renewal of a contract or a decrease in business provided to us. We may not be able to replace any client that elects to terminate or not renew its contract with us, which would reduce our revenues.

Oak Hill Capital Partners, FTVentures, certain of their respective affiliates, Vikram Talwar, Rohit Kapoor and certain other members of management will continue to exercise significant influence over us, and their interests in our business may be different than yours.

Almost all of the issued and outstanding shares of our common stock are currently beneficially owned by Oak Hill Capital Partners L.P., FTVentures and certain of their respective affiliates, our Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Vikram Talwar, our President, Rohit Kapoor, and certain other members of management. Assuming that the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional shares, immediately following the consummation of this offering, Oak Hill Capital Partners L.P. and certain of its affiliates will beneficially own 10,542,504 shares (or 38.3%) of our outstanding common stock; FTVentures and certain of its affiliates will beneficially own 3,514,168 shares (or 12.8%) of our outstanding common stock; Mr. Talwar will beneficially own 2,106,072 shares (or 7.7%) of our outstanding common stock; Mr. Kapoor will beneficially own 2,106,072 shares (or 7.7%) of our outstanding common stock; and certain other members of our management will beneficially own 1,407,628 shares (or 5.1%) of our outstanding common stock. Accordingly, each of these parties can exercise significant influence over our business policies and affairs and all matters requiring a stockholders' vote, including the composition of our board of directors, the adoption of amendments to our certificate of incorporation and the approval of mergers or sales of substantially all of our assets. This concentration of ownership also may delay, defer or even prevent a change in control of our company and may make some transactions more difficult or impossible without the support of these stockholders. The interests of these stockholders may conflict with your interests.

We may not succeed in identifying suitable acquisition candidates or integrating Inductis or any other acquired business into our operations, which could have a material adverse effect on our operations, results of operations and financial condition.

One of our strategies is to broaden our geographic presence, gain new clients, enter new streams of services and expand capacity both organically and through strategic acquisitions. We may not, however, succeed in identifying suitable acquisition candidates available for sale at reasonable prices, have access to the capital required to finance potential acquisitions or be able to consummate any acquisition. Our management may not be able to successfully integrate Inductis or any other acquired business into our operations, and any acquisition we do complete, including the Inductis Acquisition, may not result in long-term benefits to us. Acquisitions involve a number of risks, including diversion of management's attention, ability to finance the acquisition on attractive terms, failure to retain key personnel, legal liabilities and the need to amortize acquired intangible assets, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Future acquisitions may also result in the incurrence of indebtedness or the issuance of additional equity securities.

We may not be able to realize in full all of the benefits that we anticipate from the Inductis Acquisition.

The value of our common stock will reflect the combined results of ExlService Holdings and Inductis, and will be affected by our ability to achieve the benefits expected from the Inductis Acquisition. Achieving these

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benefits will depend in part upon meeting the challenges inherent in the successful combination of two business enterprises of the size and scope of ExlService Holdings and Inductis, which include the possible loss of management-level and highly qualified employees and the possible inability to integrate the management culture and enterprise systems and operations of these two companies. We may not be able to meet these challenges, which could have a material adverse effect on our operations following the Inductis Acquisition and prevent the combined company from realizing any of the anticipated benefits of the Inductis Acquisition.

In addition, the senior management of Inductis has significant relationships with key Inductis clients, and the services provided by Inductis are highly dependent on developing client relationships of trust and confidence. The loss of any member of the senior management of Inductis could adversely affect our relationship with those clients or result in the loss of their business.

We have a limited independent operating history and our future business prospects are difficult to evaluate.

We have a limited operating history. We started commercial operations in our first facility in October 2000. In August 2001, we were acquired by our then-largest client, Conseco, and until November 2002, we operated as Conseco's subsidiary. While substantially all of our revenues were generated by Conseco and its affiliates in 2001 and 2002, in November 2002, our ownership again changed, and since that time revenues from Conseco and its affiliates have substantially decreased to \$1.5 million, \$1.5 million and \$4.9 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. We have serviced large unaffiliated clients only for a limited time, and we may not continue to succeed in securing or retaining additional business from non-affiliates. In addition, we did not become profitable until the three months ended September 30, 2003, and we incurred losses in each of our financial reporting periods until that quarter. We may incur additional operating losses in the future, and we may not remain profitable.

Failure to adhere to the regulations that govern our business could have an adverse impact on our operations.

Our clients are often subject to regulations that may require that we comply with certain rules and regulations in performing services for them that would not otherwise apply to us. Debt collection services, for example, may be subject to the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, which regulates debt collection practices. In addition, many U.S. states require a debt collector to apply for, be granted and maintain a license to engage in debt collection activities in a state. We are currently licensed (or exempt from licensing requirements) to provide debt collection services in all but one U.S. state that have non-exempt requirements and have separate per-customer exemptions with respect to our ongoing collection obligations. Other federal laws and regulations that apply to certain portions of our business include the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, the Truth in Lending Act, the Fair Credit Billing Act and U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or the FDIC, rules and regulations. If we do not maintain our licenses or other qualifications to provide our services, we may not be able to provide services to existing customers or be able to attract new clients and could lose revenues, which could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, our failure to comply with any applicable laws and regulations could subject us to civil fines and criminal penalties.

We will incur increased costs as a result of being a public company subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and our management faces challenges in implementing those requirements.

As a public company, we will incur significant additional legal, accounting and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as well as new rules subsequently implemented by the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the Commission, and the Nasdaq Global Market, have required more regulation and more corporate governance practices of public companies. We expect that our legal and financial compliance costs will increase and that a significant portion of management's time will be diverted to comply with these rules. For example, we are reviewing and adopting comprehensive new policies regarding internal control over financial reporting and disclosure

controls and procedures. We are also evaluating and testing our internal controls systems in anticipation of compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. If

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we do not implement the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner or with adequate compliance, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud and might be subject to sanctions or investigation by regulatory authorities, such as the Commission. Any such action could harm our business or investors' confidence in our company, and could cause our stock price to fall. We will also incur additional costs associated with our reporting requirements as a public company. We also expect that the need to comply with these rules and regulations will make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. As a result, it may be more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified candidates to serve on our board of directors or as executive officers.

Risks Related to India and the International Nature of our Business

Our financial condition could be negatively affected if the Government of India reduces or withdraws tax benefits and other incentives it currently provides to companies within our industry, or if the same are not available for other reasons.

Under the Indian Finance Act, 2000, we currently benefit from a holiday from Indian corporate income taxes. As a result, our service operations have been subject to relatively lower tax liabilities. We incurred minimal income tax expense in 2005 as a result of the tax holiday, compared to approximately \$2.4 million that we would have incurred if the tax holiday had not been available for that period (without accounting for double taxation treaty set-offs). The Indian Finance Act, 2000 phases out the tax holiday over a ten-year period from fiscal 2000 through fiscal 2009. Our current tax holidays expire by location by 2009. When our tax holiday expires or terminates, our tax expense will materially increase.

We may be required to pay additional taxes in connection with audits by the Indian taxing authorities.

The Indian taxing authorities recently issued an assessment order with respect to their audit of EXL India's 2003-04 tax year alleging that the transfer price we applied to transactions between EXL India and EXL Inc. was not appropriate and disallowing certain expenses claimed as tax deductible by EXL India. Indian transfer pricing regulations require that any international transaction involving related corporations be at an arms-length price. Transactions among our subsidiaries and us may be considered such transactions. This assessment demands that EXL India pay additional taxes in the amount of 96,796,762 Indian rupees (approximately \$2.1 million at the exchange rate in effect on June 30, 2006).

The Indian taxing authorities also recently issued a second assessment order alleging that EXL Inc. has a permanent establishment in India and demanding the payment of additional taxes in the amount of 146,655,473 Indian rupees (approximately \$3.2 million at the exchange rate in effect on June 30, 2006). If EXL Inc. were found to have a permanent establishment in India, it would be required to pay Indian taxes on the income deemed attributed to such permanent establishment not only for the 2003-04 tax year but for subsequent years as well.

The Indian tax authorities also initiated proceedings seeking to levy certain penalties in connection with these two assessments.

We are contesting both of these assessments and have filed appeals with the appropriate Indian tax authorities. Based on advice from our Indian tax advisors, the facts underlying our position and our experience with these types of assessments, we believe that the probability of loss is remote and have not accrued any amount with respect to these matters in our consolidated financial statements. Under Indian tax regulations, we have been required to pay approximately 20.0 million Indian rupees (approximately \$436,000 at the exchange rate in effect on June 30, 2006) as a deposit on the first assessment before exhausting all our available opportunities to appeal this assessment. In the appeal process, we may be required to pay additional amounts with respect to the first and second assessments. Any amount paid by us will be refunded to us with interest if

we succeed in our appeals. We cannot assure you that our appeals will be successful.

In addition, the Indian tax authorities are conducting an audit of our 2004-05 tax year. While no assessments have yet been made in connection with the 2004-05 audit, there can be no assurance that we will not receive additional assessments or be required to pay significant additional taxes with respect to that tax year, or that the Indian taxing authorities will not pursue audits for other tax years.

Any failure of our appeals or further assessments would reduce our profitability and cash flows.

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A substantial portion of our assets and operations are located in India, and we are subject to regulatory, economic and political uncertainties in India.

Our primary operating subsidiaries are incorporated in India, and virtually all of our assets and our professionals are located in India. We intend to continue to develop and expand our offshore facilities in India. In the early 1990s, India experienced significant inflation, low growth in gross domestic product and shortages of foreign currency reserves. The Indian government, however, has exercised and continues to exercise significant influence over many aspects of the Indian economy. India's government has provided significant tax incentives and relaxed certain regulatory restrictions in order to encourage foreign investment in specified sectors of the economy, including the BPO industry. Certain of those programs, which have benefited us, include tax holidays, liberalized import and export duties and preferential rules on foreign investment and repatriation. We cannot assure you that liberalization policies will continue. The Government of India is considering introducing a reservation policy to the private sector in India, pursuant to which all private sector companies operating in India, including our subsidiaries, would be required to reserve a certain percentage of jobs for the economically underprivileged population in the states where such companies are incorporated. If this policy is adopted, our ability to hire employees of our choice may be affected due to restrictions on our pool of potential employees and competition for these professionals.

Furthermore, the rate of economic liberalization could change, and specific laws and policies affecting technology companies, foreign investment, currency exchange rates and other matters affecting investment in our securities could also change. Since 1996, the Government of India has changed six times. The current Indian government is a coalition of many parties, some of which are communist and other far left parties in India, some of which do not want to continue India's current economic policies. Various factors, including a collapse of the present coalition government due to the withdrawal of support of coalition members, could trigger significant changes in India's economic liberalization and deregulation policies, disrupt business and economic conditions in India generally and our business in particular. Our financial performance and the market price of our shares may be adversely affected by changes in inflation, exchange rates and controls, interest rates, Government of India policies (including taxation policies), social stability or other political, economic or diplomatic developments affecting India in the future.

Terrorist attacks and other acts of violence involving India, the United States or other countries could adversely affect the financial markets, result in a loss of client confidence and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Terrorist attacks and other acts of violence or war, including those involving India, the United States or other countries, may adversely affect worldwide financial markets and could potentially lead to economic recession, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. South Asia has, from time to time, experienced instances of civil unrest and hostilities among neighboring countries, including India, Pakistan and China. In recent years there have been several instances of military confrontations along the Indo-Pakistani border. There continues to be potential for hostilities between India and Pakistan due to recent terrorist activities, troop mobilizations along the border and the geopolitical climate along the border. Although this has not been the case to date, such political tensions could create a perception that there is a risk of disruption of services provided by India-based companies, which could have a material adverse effect on the market for our services. Furthermore, if India were to become engaged in armed hostilities, particularly hostilities that were protracted or involved the threat or use of nuclear weapons, we might not be able to continue to operate.

An outbreak of an infectious disease or any other serious public health concerns in Asia or elsewhere could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

The outbreak of an infectious disease in Asia or elsewhere or any other serious public health concerns could have a negative impact on the economies, financial markets and business activities in the countries in which our end markets are located, which could have a material adverse effect on our business. The outbreak in 2003 of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome in Asia and the outbreak of avian influenza, or bird flu, across Asia and

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Europe, including recent outbreaks in parts of India, have adversely affected a number of countries and companies. Although we have not been adversely impacted by these recent outbreaks, we can give no assurance that a future outbreak of an infectious disease among humans or animals or any other serious public health concerns will not have a material adverse effect on our business.

We are vulnerable to natural disasters that could severely disrupt the normal operation of our business and adversely affect our business, results of operation, financial condition and cash flows.

India is susceptible to natural disasters, including typhoons, tsunamis, floods and earthquakes. Substantially all of our facilities and employees are located in India. If our facilities are damaged by a typhoon, tsunami, flood, earthquake or other natural disaster, our operations and our ability to provide services to our clients could be interrupted or delayed significantly. Our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover all of our potential losses. In addition, although all six of our operations centers have access to other power sources, disaster management facilities in India may not be adequate to protect against potential losses. In addition, clients may terminate their contracts with us if we cannot resume providing services quickly enough. As a result, a natural disaster in India could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operation, financial condition and cash flows.

Restrictions on entry visas may affect our ability to compete for and provide services to clients in the United States, which could have a material adverse effect on future revenues.

The vast majority of our employees are Indian nationals. The ability of some of our executives and employees to work with and meet our U.S. and European clients and our clients from other countries depends on their ability to obtain the necessary visas and entry permits. In response to terrorist attacks and global unrest, U.S. and European immigration authorities have increased the level of scrutiny in granting visas. Immigration laws in those countries may also require us to meet certain levels of compensation and comply with other legal requirements as a condition to obtaining or maintaining entry visas. These restrictions have significantly lengthened the time requirements to obtain visas for our personnel, which has in the past resulted, and may continue to result, in delays in the ability of our personnel to meet with our clients. In addition, immigration laws are subject to legislative change and varying standards of application and enforcement due to political forces, economic conditions or other events, including terrorist attacks. We cannot predict the political or economic events that could affect immigration laws, or any restrictive impact those events could have on obtaining or monitoring entry visas for our professionals. If we are unable to obtain the necessary visas for personnel who need to get to our clients' sites, or if such visas are delayed, we may not be able to provide services to our clients or to continue to provide these services on a timely basis, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Currency fluctuations among the Indian rupee, the pound sterling and the U.S. dollar could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Although substantially all of our revenues are denominated in pounds sterling (51.8% in 2005, or 40.4% on a pro forma basis) or U.S. dollars (48.2% in 2005, or 59.6% on a pro forma basis), most of our expenses (78.9% in 2005, or 64.5% on a pro forma basis) are incurred and paid in Indian rupees. We report our financial results in U.S. dollars. The exchange rates among the Indian rupee, the pound sterling and the U.S. dollar have changed substantially in recent years and may fluctuate substantially in the future. The average Indian rupee/U.S. dollar exchange rate in 2005 was approximately 44.0 (based on the noon buying rate in the City of New York for cable transfers as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York), representing depreciation of 2.9% compared to the average exchange rate for 2004. The average Indian rupee/pound sterling exchange rate in 2005 was approximately 80.2 (based on the Bloomberg Composite Rate), representing depreciation of 3.4% compared to the average exchange rate in 2004. The average U.S. dollar/pound sterling exchange rate remained stable from 2004 to 2005. Although we take steps to hedge a substantial portion of our Indian rupee-U.S. dollar foreign currency exposures, our results of operations may be adversely affected if the Indian rupee fluctuates significantly against the pound sterling or the U.S. dollar, the pound sterling depreciates

against the U.S. dollar or our hedging strategy is unsuccessful.

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If more stringent labor laws or other industry standards become applicable to us, our profitability may be adversely affected.

India has stringent labor legislation that protects the interests of workers, including legislation that sets forth detailed procedures for dispute resolution and employee removal and legislation that imposes financial obligations on employers upon retrenchment. In addition, we are subject to certain industry standards regarding our employees, particularly with regard to overtime and transportation of employees. Our employees may also in the future form unions. If these labor laws or industry standards become more stringent or are more strictly enforced, or if our employees unionize, it may become difficult for us to maintain flexible human resource policies, discharge employees or downsize, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Investors may have difficulty effecting service of process or enforcing judgments obtained in the United States against our subsidiaries in India or our executive officers.

Our primary operating subsidiaries are organized in India and a number of our executive officers reside outside of the United States. Most of our assets are located in India. As a result, you may be unable to effect service of process upon our affiliates who reside in India outside their jurisdiction of residence. In addition, you may be unable to enforce against these persons outside the jurisdiction of their residence judgments obtained in courts of the United States, including judgments predicated solely upon the federal securities laws of the United States.

Section 44A and Section 13 of the Indian Civil Procedure Code, 1908, or the Civil Code, govern recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments. Section 44A of the Civil Code provides for recognition and enforcement of a foreign judgment without having to file an original suit in India, provided such judgments have been rendered by courts in a country or territory outside India which the Government of India has declared to be a reciprocating territory. We have been advised by our Indian counsel that the United States and India do not currently have a treaty providing for reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments (other than certain arbitration awards) in civil and commercial matters. Therefore, a final judgment for the payment of money rendered by any federal or state court in the United States based on civil liability, whether or not it is predicated upon the federal securities laws of the United States, would not be enforceable in India as such.

However, if the party in whose favor such final judgment is rendered brings a new suit in a competent court in India based on a final judgment that has been obtained in the United States, Section 13 of the Civil Code provides that the foreign judgment will be conclusive as to certain matters. The suit must be brought in India within three years of the date of the foreign judgment. It is unlikely, however, that a court in India would award damages on the same basis as a court in the United States if an action is brought in India. It is also unlikely that an Indian court would enforce judgments obtained in the United States if it viewed the amount of damages awarded as excessive or inconsistent with Indian practice.

In addition, the party seeking to enforce in India a judgment obtained in the United States would also be required to obtain approval from the Reserve Bank of India under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 to execute such a judgment or to repatriate any money recovered in an Indian court.

Risks Related to this Offering

Because the initial public offering price per common share is substantially higher than our book value per common share, purchasers in this offering will immediately experience a substantial dilution in net tangible book value.

Purchasers of our common stock will experience immediate and substantial dilution in net tangible book value per share from the initial public offering price per share. After giving effect to the Share Conversion and the Inductis Acquisition, the sale of the 5,000,000 shares of common stock we have offered hereby, and after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us, and the

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application of the net proceeds therefrom, our pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value as of June 30, 2006, would have been \$81.2 million, or \$2.97 per share of common stock. This represents an immediate dilution in pro forma net tangible book value of \$8.03 per share to new investors purchasing shares of our common stock in this offering. A calculation of the dilution purchasers will incur is provided under Dilution.

Substantial future sales of shares of our common stock in the public market could cause our stock price to fall.

Upon consummation of this offering, we will have outstanding 27,507,638 shares of common stock (approximately 28,257,638 if the underwriters exercise their option in full). Of these shares, the 5,000,000 shares of common stock offered hereby will be freely tradable without restriction in the public market, unless purchased by our affiliates. Upon completion of this offering, our existing stockholders will beneficially own 22,507,638 shares of our common stock, which will represent approximately 81.8% of our outstanding common stock (approximately 79.7% if the underwriters exercise their option in full). In addition, we could issue up to 389,906 additional shares of our Series A common stock (779,812 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) under the earnout payment provisions relating to the Inductis Acquisition. Based on satisfaction of agreed upon financial performance goals in 2007, we also agreed to make certain additional contingent payments to former holders of Inductis securities in a mix of cash and additional shares of our common stock, the mix of which cannot be determined until the size of the contingent payments, if any, is determined. The value of any such contingent payment will range from \$0.6 million to \$6.5 million. Immediately following the consummation of this offering, the holders of approximately 103,912 shares of common stock will be entitled to dispose of their shares pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act, the holders of approximately 21,240,768 shares of common stock, representing approximately 77.6% of our outstanding common stock, will be entitled to dispose of their shares following the expiration of an initial 180-day lock-up period pursuant to the volume and other restrictions of Rule 144 and the holders of approximately 130,346 shares of common stock, will be entitled to dispose of their shares following the expiration of an initial 180-day lock-up pursuant to the holding, volume and other restrictions of Rule 144. The underwriters are entitled to waive these lock-up provisions at their discretion prior to the expiration dates of such lock-up agreements. In addition, beginning June 30, 2007 holders of approximately 1,071,836 shares of common stock will be entitled to dispose of an aggregate of 357,278 of such shares on June 30 of each year. The Company is entitled to waive these lock-up provisions at its discretion prior to the expiration date of such lock-up restrictions.

In connection with this offering, we intend to enter into a registration rights agreement with Oak Hill Capital Partners L.P., FTventures, Vikram Talwar, Rohit Kapoor and certain of their respective affiliates. We have also agreed to provide registration rights to Norwich Union, TCV V, L.P., TCV V Member Fund and Prudential Financial. Pursuant to these agreements, these holders will have the right, subject to some conditions, to require us to file registration statements covering 18,493,816 shares of our common stock (including restricted stock and shares issuable upon the exercise of currently outstanding options) which they will own upon consummation of this offering or to include those shares and 2,124,940 additional shares of common stock in registration statements that we may file for ourselves or other stockholders. Following their registration and sale under the applicable registration statement, those shares will become freely tradeable. By exercising their registration rights and selling a large number of shares, these holders could cause the price of our common stock to decline. In addition, options to purchase 1,921,476 shares of common stock will be outstanding upon consummation of this offering. Following this offering, we intend to file a registration statement under the Securities Act registering 4,231,130 shares of our common stock reserved for issuance under our equity incentive plans and 807,258 shares held for resale by our existing stockholders that were previously issued under our equity incentive plans.

We do not intend to pay dividends in the foreseeable future.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock. For the foreseeable future, we intend to retain any earnings to finance the development and expansion of our business, and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock.

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Delaware law and our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and by-laws will contain certain anti-takeover provisions that could delay or discourage business combinations and takeover attempts that stockholders may consider favorable.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and by-laws, which we intend to adopt prior to the completion of this offering, will contain provisions that may make it more difficult, expensive or otherwise discourage a tender offer or a change in control or takeover attempt by a third-party that is opposed by our board of directors. These provisions will include classified board provisions, provisions permitting the board of directors to fill vacancies created by its expansion, provisions permitting the removal of directors only for cause and with a 66^{2/3}% stockholder vote, provisions requiring a 66^{2/3}% stockholder vote for certain amendments to our organizational documents, provisions barring stockholders from calling a special meeting of stockholders or requiring one to be called or from taking action by written consent and provisions that set forth advance notice procedures for stockholders' nominations of directors and proposals for consideration at meetings of stockholders. These provisions may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control or changes in management that stockholders consider favorable. Additionally, because we are incorporated in Delaware, we are subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. Section 203 may prohibit large stockholders, in particular those owning 15.0% or more of our outstanding voting stock, from merging or combining with us. These provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, by-laws and Delaware law could discourage potential takeover attempts and reduce the price that investors might be willing to pay for shares of our common stock in the future which could reduce the market price of our stock.

The stock price may be volatile, and you may be unable to resell your shares at or above the offering price or at all.

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for our common stock, and an active trading market may not develop or be sustained upon the completion of this offering. The initial public offering price of the common stock offered hereby was determined through our negotiations with the underwriters and may not be indicative of the market price of the common stock after this offering. The market price of our common stock after this offering will be subject to significant fluctuations in response to, among other factors, variations in our operating results, market conditions specific to the BPO services industry and developments relating to India.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on those statements because they are subject to numerous uncertainties and factors relating to our operations and business environment, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control. Forward-looking statements include information concerning our possible or assumed future results of operations, including descriptions of our business strategy. These statements often include words such as may, will, should, believe, expect, anticipate, intend, plan, estimate or similar expressions. These statements are based on assumptions that we have made in light of our experience in the industry as well as our perceptions of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments and other factors we believe are appropriate under the circumstances. As you read and consider this prospectus, you should understand that these statements are not guarantees of performance or results. They involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Although we believe that these forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, you should be aware that many factors could affect our actual financial results or results of operations and could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. These factors include but are not limited to:

our dependence on a limited number of clients in a limited number of industries;

fluctuations in our earnings;

our ability to attract and retain clients;

our ability to hire and retain enough sufficiently trained employees to support our operations;

restrictions on immigration;

our ability to grow our business or effectively manage growth and international operations;

increasing competition in the BPO industry;

telecommunications or technology disruptions;

fluctuations in exchange rates between pounds sterling, U.S. dollars and Indian rupees;

negative public reaction in the United States or elsewhere to offshore outsourcing;

regulatory, legislative and judicial developments, including the withdrawal of governmental fiscal incentives;

technological innovation;

political or economic instability in India;

worldwide political, economic and business conditions; and

our ability to successfully consummate or integrate strategic acquisitions, including the Inductis Acquisition.

These and other factors are more fully discussed in the Risk Factors and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations sections and elsewhere in this prospectus. These risks could cause actual results to differ materially from those implied by forward-looking statements in this prospectus.

All information contained in this prospectus is materially accurate and complete as of the date of this prospectus. You should keep in mind, however, that any forward-looking statement made by us in this prospectus, or elsewhere, speaks only as of the date on which we make it. New risks and uncertainties come up from time to time, and it is impossible for us to predict these events or how they may affect us. We have no obligation to update any forward-looking statements in this prospectus after the date of this prospectus, except as required by federal securities laws. In light of these risks and uncertainties, you should keep in mind that any event described in a forward-looking statement made in this prospectus or elsewhere might not occur.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that our net proceeds from this offering will be approximately \$48.7 million, at an assumed public offering price of \$11.00 per share (the midpoint of the range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus), after deducting the underwriting discount and commission and estimated offering expenses of approximately \$6.4 million.

We intend to use the proceeds from this offering:

to repurchase or redeem all outstanding shares of Series A preferred stock, the aggregate principal amount of which was \$4.5 million plus accrued dividends of \$2.0 million at June 30, 2006;

to repay all outstanding senior promissory notes payable to stockholders, the aggregate principal amount of which was \$4.9 million plus accrued interest of \$0.8 million at June 30, 2006; and

for working capital and general corporate purposes.

The Series A preferred stock is held by, and the senior promissory notes are payable to, certain of our directors, officers and significant stockholders. See **Certain Relationships and Related Transactions** **Stock and Note Purchase Agreement**.

The senior promissory notes to be repaid mature on December 13, 2007. The interest on \$4.6 million in aggregate principal amount of the notes accrues every six months from December 13, 2002 through maturity and the interest on \$0.3 million in aggregate principal amount of the notes accrues every six months from December 13, 2003 through maturity, in each case, at a rate equal to the greater of 2.02% per semi-annum or LIBOR and must be paid on December 13, 2007 or on the day of any prepayment.

We have broad discretion as to the application of these proceeds. Prior to application, we may hold any net proceeds in cash or invest them in short-term securities. You will not have an opportunity to evaluate the economic, financial or other information on which we base our decisions regarding the use of these proceeds.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have never declared or paid any dividends on our common stock. For the foreseeable future, we intend to retain any earnings to finance the development and expansion of our business, and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will be dependent upon then existing conditions, including our financial condition and results of operations, capital requirements, contractual restrictions, business prospects and other factors that our board of directors considers relevant.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth our capitalization as of June 30, 2006:

on an actual basis;

on a pro forma basis, to give effect to the Inductis Acquisition; and

on a pro forma as-adjusted basis, to give effect to:

the Inductis Acquisition;

the sale of 5,000,000 shares of our common stock in this offering at an assumed public offering price of \$11.00 per share (the midpoint of the range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus), after deducting the underwriting discount and the estimated offering expenses;

the application of the net proceeds of this offering as described under Use of Proceeds; and

the Share Conversion as described under Certain Relationships and Related Transactions Transactions Entered Into in Connection with this Offering Share Conversion.

	As of June 30, 2006		
	Actual	Pro Forma	Pro Forma As Adjusted
	(dollars in millions)		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 24.3	\$ 23.3	\$ 59.8
Short-term and long-term debt(1):			
Revolving lines of credit		2.5	2.5
Term loan		1.8	1.8
Total short-term and long-term debt		4.3	4.3
Senior promissory notes payable to stockholders	\$ 5.7	\$ 5.7	\$
Series A preferred stock, par value \$.001 per share; 45,833.36 shares authorized (pro forma, 45,833.36 shares authorized and, pro forma as adjusted, no shares authorized); 45,304 shares issued and outstanding (pro forma, 45,304 shares issued and outstanding and, pro forma as adjusted, no shares issued and outstanding)	6.5	6.5	
Stockholders' equity (deficit):			

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Series A common stock, par value \$.001 per share, 11,122,702 shares authorized (pro forma 11,122,702 shares authorized and, pro forma as adjusted, no shares authorized); 10,081,778 shares issued and outstanding (pro forma, 10,617,696 shares issued and outstanding and, pro forma as adjusted, no shares issued and outstanding)

Series B non-voting common stock, par value \$.001 per share, 1,659,230 shares authorized (pro forma, 1,659,230 shares authorized and, pro forma as adjusted, no shares authorized); 617,240 shares issued and outstanding (pro forma, 617,240 shares issued and outstanding and, pro forma as adjusted, no shares issued and outstanding)

Common stock, par value \$.001 per share, no authorized shares (pro forma, no authorized shares and, pro forma as adjusted, 100,000,000 shares authorized); no shares issued and outstanding (pro forma, no shares issued and outstanding and, pro forma as adjusted, 27,507,638 shares issued and outstanding)(2)

Additional paid-in capital	17.3	26.6	75.2
Deferred stock based compensation			
Retained earnings	18.6	18.6	18.5
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.6)
Treasury stock			
Total stockholders' equity	34.3	43.6	92.2
Total capitalization	\$46.5	\$ 60.1	\$ 96.5

- (1) In connection with the Inductis Acquisition, we assumed the obligations of Inductis under existing lines of credit, a term loan and other debt. We repaid these obligations in full on September 26, 2006.
- (2) Does not include options to purchase an aggregate of 1,921,476 shares of common stock that are currently outstanding under our equity incentive plans or otherwise or that are to be granted upon consummation of this offering under our equity incentive plans, 317,004 unvested shares of restricted stock that are currently outstanding under our equity incentive plans or additional shares of common stock that may be issued pursuant to the earnout and contingent payment provisions of the Inductis Acquisition.

Table of Contents**DILUTION**

If you invest in our common stock, you will be diluted to the extent the initial public offering price per share of our common stock exceeds the net tangible book value per share of our common stock immediately after this offering.

Our pro forma net tangible book value as of June 30, 2006 was approximately \$32.6 million, or \$1.46 per share of common stock (after giving effect to the Share Conversion and the Inductis Acquisition). The net tangible book value per share represents the amount of our net worth, or total tangible assets less total liabilities, divided by 22,320,734 shares of our common stock outstanding as of that date (after giving effect to the Share Conversion and the Inductis Acquisition and not including outstanding stock held in our treasury).

After giving effect to the Share Conversion and the Inductis Acquisition, the issuance and sale of 5,000,000 shares of our common stock in this offering and our receipt of approximately \$48.7 million in net proceeds from such sale, based on an assumed public offering price of \$11.00 per share (the midpoint of the range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus), and after deducting the underwriting discount and commission and the estimated expenses of the offering, our pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value per share as of June 30, 2006 would have been approximately \$81.2 million, or \$2.97 per share. This amount represents an immediate increase in pro forma net tangible book value of \$1.51 to existing stockholders and an immediate dilution in pro forma net tangible book value of \$8.03 per share to new investors purchasing shares of our common stock in this offering. Dilution per share is determined by subtracting the pro forma net tangible book value per share as adjusted for this offering from the amount of cash paid by a new investor for a share of our common stock. The following table illustrates the per share dilution:

Initial public offering price per share	\$ 11.00
Pro forma net tangible book value per share as of June 30, 2006 (adjusted for the Share Conversion and the Inductis Acquisition but excluding this offering)	\$ 1.46
Increase in net tangible book value per share attributable to new investors	\$ 1.51
	<hr/>
Pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value per share after this offering	\$ 2.97
	<hr/>
Dilution per share to new investors	\$ 8.03
	<hr/>

The following table summarizes as of June 30, 2006, after giving effect to the Share Conversion, the Inductis Acquisition and this offering as described above:

the total number of shares of common stock purchased from us;

the total consideration paid to us before deducting underwriting discounts and commissions of \$3.9 million and estimated offering expenses of approximately \$2.5 million; and

the average price per share paid by existing stockholders and by new investors who purchase shares of common stock in this offering at the assumed initial public offering price of \$11.00 per share.

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	Shares Purchased		Total Consideration		Average
					Price
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	Per Share
Existing stockholders	22,507,638	81.8%	\$ 24,348,432	30.7%	\$ 2.16
New investors	5,000,000	18.2	55,000,000	69.3	11.00
Total	27,507,638	100.0%	\$ 79,348,432	100.0%	\$ 3.01

The foregoing tables do not include options to purchase an aggregate of 1,921,476 shares of common stock that are currently outstanding under our equity incentive plans or otherwise or that are to be granted upon consummation of this offering under our equity incentive plans, 317,004 unvested shares of restricted stock that are currently outstanding under our equity incentive plans or additional shares of our common stock that could be issued pursuant to the earnout and contingent payment provisions of the Inductis Acquisition. See Management Equity Incentive Plans.

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SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL AND OTHER DATA

The table below presents our selected historical consolidated financial and other data for:

the following successor periods:

the six months ended June 30, 2006;

the six months ended June 30, 2005;

the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003;

the period from November 15, 2002 to December 31, 2002;

the following predecessor periods:

the period from January 1, 2002 to November 14, 2002;

the period from August 1, 2001 to December 31, 2001; and

the pre-predecessor period from April 1, 2001 to July 31, 2001.

The selected balance sheet data as of December 31, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002, and the selected statement of operations data for the years ended 2005, 2004 and 2003, the period from November 15 to December 31, 2002, the period from January 1 to November 14, 2002, the period from August 1 to December 31, 2001 and the period from April 1 to July 31, 2001 were derived from our consolidated financial statements that have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm. The balance sheet data as of June 30, 2006, June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2001 and the income statement data for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 were derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements for these periods which include all adjustments consisting of normal recurring adjustments that management considers necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and results of operations for these periods. The results for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year.

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The information set forth below should be read in conjunction with Capitalization, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Successor		Predecessor		Predecessor					
	Six	Six	Year Ended	Year Ended	Year	Period from	Period from	Period from	Period	
	Months	Months	December 31,	December 31,	Ended	November 15 to	January 1	August 1 to	from	
	Ended	Ended	2005	2004	December 31,	December	to	December 31,	April 1 to	
	June 30,	June 30,			2003	31,	November 14,	2001	July 31,	
	2006	2005				2002	2002		2001	
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(in millions, except share and per share data)							
Statement of Operations Data:										
Revenues(1)	\$ 46.8	\$ 35.6	\$ 74.0	\$ 60.5	\$ 27.8	\$ 3.3	\$ 23.8	\$ 8.7	\$ 3.2	
Cost of revenues(2)	29.9	23.7	47.6	38.7	18.4	1.3	11.7	4.6	2.2	
Gross profit	16.9	11.9	26.4	21.8	9.4	2.0	12.1	4.1	1.0	
Operating expenses:										
General and administrative expenses(3)	7.3	6.0	13.2	11.1	7.9	3.0	8.8	2.7	2.2	
Selling and marketing expenses(3)	1.5	0.8	1.7	1.5	1.1		0.6	0.3		
Depreciation and amortization	3.6	3.0	5.9	3.9	0.4		3.9	1.0	0.4	
Total operating expenses	12.4	9.8	20.8	16.5	9.4	3.0	13.3	4.0	2.6	
Income (loss) from operations	4.5	2.1	5.6	5.3		(1.0)	(1.2)	0.1	(1.6)	
Other income (expense):										
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(0.7)	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.1		(0.1)		
Interest and other income	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2					
Interest expense	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)					
Interest expense redeemable preferred stock		(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.3)					
Goodwill impairment(4)							(46.0)			
Income (loss) before income taxes and extraordinary item	4.2	2.9	6.4	5.4		(0.9)	(47.2)		(1.6)	
Income tax (benefit) provision	0.5	0.2	(0.6)		0.8		0.1			
Income (loss) before extraordinary gain	3.7	2.7	7.0	5.4	(0.8)	(0.9)	(47.3)		(1.6)	
Extraordinary gain						5.0				

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Net income (loss)	3.7	2.7	7.0	5.4	(0.8)	4.1	(47.3)		(1.6)
Dividends and accretion on preferred stock	(0.3)		(0.2)		(0.2)	(0.1)			
Net income (loss) to common stockholders	\$ 3.4	\$ 2.7	\$ 6.8	\$ 5.4	\$ (1.0)	\$ 4.0	\$ (47.3)	\$	\$ (1.6)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share to common stockholders:									
Basic	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.52	\$ (0.10)	\$ 0.43	\$ (4.95)	\$	\$ (0.16)
Diluted	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.51	\$ (0.10)	\$ 0.43	\$ (4.95)	\$	\$ (0.16)
Weighted average number of shares used in computing earnings per share:									
Basic	10,608,813	10,573,977	10,587,274	10,259,166	9,784,420	9,555,462	9,555,462	9,555,462	9,555,462
Diluted	10,714,911	10,729,467	10,795,514	10,508,626	9,784,420	9,555,462	9,555,462	9,555,462	9,555,462

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	At June 30, 2006 <u> </u> (unaudited)	At June 30, 2005 <u> </u> (unaudited)	At December 31, 2005 <u> </u>	At December 31, 2004 <u> </u>	At December 31, 2003 <u> </u>	At December 31, 2002 <u> </u>	At December 31, 2001 <u> </u> (unaudited)
	(in millions)						
Balance Sheet Data:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 24.3	\$ 21.2	\$ 24.2	\$ 18.8	\$ 8.6	\$ 15.7	\$ 2.5
Working capital(5)	29.7	22.1	23.3	18.4	8.4	13.7	(5.6)
Total assets	68.0	52.1	62.6	50.4	22.3	20.3	65.1
Total debt	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.7	
Series A preferred stock (liquidation preference)	6.5	5.9	6.2	5.6	5.1	4.3	
Stockholders' equity	34.3	27.7	30.9	24.8	4.9	6.2	51.8

- (1) In accordance with GAAP, we include the amount of telecommunications and travel-related costs that are billed to and reimbursed by our clients in our revenues. Revenues include reimbursable expenses of \$2.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006, \$1.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2005, \$3.4 million in 2005, \$4.2 million in 2004, \$0.6 million in 2003, \$2,470 for the period from November 15 to December 31, 2002, \$69,096 for the period from January 1 to November 14, 2002, \$56,838 for the period from August 1 to December 31, 2001, and \$0 for the period from April 1 to July 31, 2001.
- (2) Cost of revenues includes non-cash amortization of deferred stock compensation expense relating to our issuance of stock options to employees directly involved in providing services to our clients. Cost of revenues excludes depreciation and amortization related to fixed assets.
- (3) SG&A expenses include non-cash amortization of deferred stock compensation expense relating to our issuance of stock options to our non-operations staff.
- (4) Impairment of goodwill in connection with the 2001 Acquisition recognized by our predecessor.
- (5) Working capital means total current assets minus total current liabilities.

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UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated financial information should be read in conjunction with the historical financial statements of ExlService Holdings and Inductis and the related notes thereto, which are included elsewhere in this prospectus. The following unaudited pro forma consolidated financial information has been prepared by our management and is based on (a) the historical financial statements of ExlService Holdings and Inductis and (b) the assumptions and adjustments described below.

The unaudited pro forma consolidated statement of operations data for the year ended December 31, 2005 and the six months ended June 30, 2006 give effect to the Inductis Acquisition as if it had occurred at the beginning of the respective periods, and the unaudited pro forma consolidated balance sheet data at June 30, 2006 give effect to the Inductis Acquisition as if it had occurred on June 30, 2006.

We have included all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, which in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the data. We based the pro forma adjustments on available information and on assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. See Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Statement of Operations for a discussion of assumptions made. The unaudited pro forma consolidated financial statements are presented for informational purposes and are based on management's estimates. The unaudited pro forma consolidated financial statements do not purport to represent what our results of operations or financial position actually would have been if the transactions set forth above had occurred on the dates indicated or what our results of operations or financial position will be for future periods.

On July 1, 2006, we completed the Inductis Acquisition under an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated June 30, 2006, among us, our wholly-owned merger subsidiary, Inductis, Sandeep Tyagi and certain former major stockholders of Inductis. We estimate that the total consideration for this acquisition, including the assumption of liabilities, earnout and contingent payments and transaction costs, but excluding a working capital adjustment of approximately \$0.5 million, is approximately \$30.9 million. We paid approximately \$13.0 million at the closing of the Inductis Acquisition in the form of \$2.4 million in cash, the issuance of 535,918 shares of our Series A common stock (1,071,836 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion), subject to reduction for any cashless withholding in respect of taxes, \$0.9 million in transaction costs and a \$0.4 million bonus payable in January 2007. We assumed \$4.3 million of Inductis debt, which we repaid in full on September 26, 2006. We are obligated to make an additional approximately \$0.5 million working capital adjustment payment based on the net working capital of Inductis and its subsidiaries as of June 30, 2006. We also agreed to make certain earnout payments to the former holders of Inductis securities of up to 389,906 shares of Series A common stock (779,812 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) based on the satisfaction of certain agreed-upon financial performance goals for the historic Inductis business in 2006 and 2007 and certain additional contingent payments in a mix of cash and additional shares of our common stock, the mix of which cannot be determined until the size of the contingent payments, if any, is determined, based on the satisfaction of certain agreed-upon financial performance goals for the historic Inductis business in 2007. See The Inductis Acquisition for a more detailed discussion of the terms of the Inductis Acquisition.

Table of Contents**ExlService Holdings, Inc. & Subsidiaries****Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Statement of Operations Data****Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2005**

	<u>ExlService Holdings Inc.</u>	<u>Inductis, Inc.</u>	<u>Pro Forma Adjustments</u>	<u>Pro Forma Consolidated</u>
(in millions, except share and per share data)				
Statement of Operations Data:				
Revenues	\$ 74.0	\$ 20.9	\$	\$ 94.9
Cost of revenues(a)	47.6	10.2	0.6	58.4
Gross profit	26.4	10.7	(0.6)	36.5
Operating expenses:				
General and administrative expenses	13.2	5.1		18.3
Selling and marketing expenses	1.7	0.8		2.5
Depreciation and amortization	5.9	0.5		6.4
Amortization of intangibles(b)			2.5	2.5
Impairment of loan receivable		2.8		2.8
Total operating expenses	20.8	9.2	2.5	32.5
Income (loss) from operations	5.6	1.5	(3.1)	4.0
Other income (expense):				
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	0.9			0.9
Interest and other income	0.7	0.2		0.9
Interest and other expense	(0.4)	(0.4)		(0.8)
Interest expense redeemable preferred stock	(0.4)			(0.4)
Income (loss) before income taxes	6.4	1.3	(3.1)	4.6
Income tax (benefit) provision(c)	(0.6)	(0.6)	0.8	(0.4)
Net income	7.0	1.9	(3.9)	5.0
Dividends and accretion on preferred stock	(0.2)			(0.2)
Net income to common stockholders	\$ 6.8	\$ 1.9	\$ (3.9)	\$ 4.8
Basic and diluted earnings per share to common stockholders:				
Basic	\$ 0.64			\$ 0.43
Diluted	\$ 0.63			\$ 0.42
Weighted average number of shares used in computing earnings per share:				
Basic(d)	10,587,274			11,123,192
Diluted(d)	10,795,514			11,331,432

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See accompanying notes to unaudited pro forma consolidated financial information

Table of Contents**ExlService Holdings, Inc. & Subsidiaries****Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Statement of Operations Data****Six Months ended June 30, 2006**

	ExlService Holdings, Inc.	Inductis, Inc.	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Consolidated
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	(in millions, except share and per share data)			
Statement of Operations Data:				
Revenues	\$ 46.8	\$ 13.6	\$	\$ 60.4
Cost of revenues(a)	29.9	8.1	0.3	38.3
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Gross profit	16.9	5.5	(0.3)	22.1
Operating expenses:				
General and administrative expenses	7.3	4.7		12.0
Selling and marketing expenses	1.5	0.9		2.4
Depreciation and amortization	3.6	0.3		3.9
Amortization of intangibles(b)			1.2	1.2
Impairment of loan receivable		0.3		0.3
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total operating expenses	12.4	6.2	1.2	19.8
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Income (loss) from operations	4.5	(0.7)	(1.5)	2.3
Other income (expense):				
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(0.7)			(0.7)
Interest and other income	0.6	0.1		0.7
Interest and other expense	(0.2)	(0.2)		(0.4)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Income (loss) before income taxes	4.2	(0.8)	(1.5)	1.9
Income tax (benefit) provision(c)	0.5	(0.2)		0.3
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net income (loss)	3.7	(0.6)	(1.5)	1.6
Dividends and accretion on preferred stock	(0.3)			(0.3)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net income (loss) to common stockholders	\$ 3.4	\$ (0.6)	\$ (1.5)	\$ 1.3
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share to common stockholders:				
Basic	\$ 0.32			\$ 0.11
	<u> </u>			<u> </u>
Diluted	\$ 0.31			\$ 0.11
	<u> </u>			<u> </u>
Weighted average number of shares used in computing earnings per share:				
Basic(d)	10,608,813			11,144,731
Diluted(d)	10,714,911			11,250,829

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See accompanying notes to unaudited pro forma consolidated financial information

Table of Contents**ExlService Holdings, Inc. & Subsidiaries****Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Balance Sheet Data****At June 30, 2006**

	ExlService Holdings, Inc.	Inductis, Inc.	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Consolidated
(in millions)				
Balance Sheet Data:				
Cash and cash equivalents (e)	\$ 24.3	\$ 1.4	\$ (2.4)	\$ 23.3
Accounts receivable	21.6	7.3		28.9
Other current assets (f)	5.0	3.8	(2.1)	6.7
Total current assets	50.9	12.5	(4.5)	58.9
Goodwill and other intangible assets (g)			11.1	11.1
Fixed assets, net	14.2	1.5		15.7
Other assets	2.9			2.9
Total assets (g)	68.0	14.0	6.6	88.6
Other accrued expenses (h)	8.5	1.0	1.3	10.8
Other current liabilities (f)	12.8	5.5	(0.8)	17.5
Total current liabilities	21.3	6.5	0.5	28.3
Total debt	5.7	4.3		10.0
Other liabilities	0.2			0.2
Total liabilities (i)	27.2	10.8	0.5	38.5
Series A preferred stock (liquidation preference)	6.5			6.5
Additional paid-in capital	17.3	2.7	6.6	26.6
Retained earnings	18.6	1.0	(1.0)	18.6
Other comprehensive income	(1.6)			(1.6)
Treasury stock		0.5	0.5	
Stockholders' equity	34.3	3.1	6.2	43.6
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	68.0	14.0	6.6	88.6

See accompanying notes to unaudited pro forma consolidated financial information

Table of Contents**NOTES TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION****1. Acquisition and Basis of Presentation**

On July 1, 2006, ExlService Holdings acquired the entire share capital of Inductis and paid approximately \$13.0 million, including \$0.9 million of transaction costs. The preliminary purchase price is calculated as follows (in millions):

Cash	\$ 2.8
Shares	9.3
Transaction costs	0.9
	<hr/>
Total preliminary purchase price	\$ 13.0
	<hr/>

Of the cash consideration, approximately \$0.4 million will be paid as a bonus in January 2007. 535,918 shares of our Series A common stock (1,071,836 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion), subject to reduction for any cashless withholding in respect of taxes, were issued at a fair value of \$17.40 per share, the fair value of our Series A common stock at the time of the Inductis Acquisition based on an independent third party valuation of our stock. Expenses included in the transaction costs include legal, accounting and other direct expenses. In addition, as part of our management incentive plan, we granted 84,897 restricted shares of our Series B common stock (169,794 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) to the holders of Inductis securities that vest based on service- and performance-based requirements. Due to the service requirements, the value of this restricted stock is not considered part of the purchase price of the Inductis Acquisition but will be reflected in ongoing compensation expense. See (a) in Note 2, Pro Forma Adjustments, below.

Under purchase accounting, the purchase price has been preliminarily allocated to the net tangible assets and identifiable intangible assets based on their estimated fair value at the date of acquisition. As part of our process we engaged an independent third party valuation provider to perform a valuation analysis to determine the fair values of certain identifiable intangible assets of Inductis as of the valuation date. This analysis was used as the basis for the preliminary allocation of the purchase price among the acquired identifiable intangible assets of Inductis. As part of the valuation process, the income approach was used to determine the fair value of the assets, the cost approach was used to determine the fair value of the workforce and a market approach was used to determine the fair value of the trademarks. The excess of the purchase price over the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets has been recorded to goodwill. Identifiable intangible assets include client contracts, trademarks and non-compete agreements as detailed in the following purchase price allocation (in millions):

Goodwill	\$ 7.8
Non-compete agreements (1 year useful life)	1.5
Customer contracts (2 year average useful life)	1.5
Trademarks (1.5 year useful life)	0.3
Net assets acquired and liabilities assumed	1.9
	<hr/>
Total preliminary purchase price allocation	\$ 13.0
	<hr/>

2. Pro Forma Adjustments

- (a) In the Inductis Acquisition, holders of vested and unvested shares of common stock of Inductis were granted restricted shares of our Series B common stock which vest over two to three years and some of which are tied to operational performance of the Inductis historic business. The pro forma adjustment reflects the compensation expense related to the grant of such shares of restricted stock.
- (b) Reflects the amortization of identifiable intangibles.
- (c) Reflects an adjustment to income tax expense based on ExlService Holdings' effective tax rate during the periods presented. For the six month period ended June 30, 2006, the adjustment to income tax expense is less than \$0.1 million but is reflected in the pro forma consolidated amount.

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- (d) Basic and diluted shares include the 535,918 shares of our Series A common stock (1,071,836 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion), subject to reduction for any cashless withholding in respect of taxes, issued as part of the Inductis Acquisition.
- (e) Reflects cash of \$2.4 million paid at closing.
- (f) Reflects the adjustment for deferred income tax assets and liabilities of Inductis as of June 30, 2006, which we may not carry forward.

- (g) The net increase in total assets is comprised of the following adjustments (in millions):

Addition:	Goodwill	\$ 7.8
Addition:	Identifiable Intangibles	3.3
Less:	Cash paid at Closing	(2.4)
Less:	Deferred tax assets	(2.1)
		6.6

- (h) Reflects the accrual of \$0.9 million of transaction costs related to the Inductis Acquisition and \$0.4 million related to a cash payment to be paid as a bonus in January 2007.
- (i) Does not include a working capital adjustment of approximately \$0.5 million that we may be required to pay to the former holders of Inductis common stock.

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

You should read the following discussion in conjunction with Selected Consolidated Financial and Other Data and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. Some of the statements in the following discussion are forward-looking statements. See Forward-Looking Statements.

Overview

We are a recognized provider of offshore BPO services, primarily serving the needs of Global 1000 companies in the BFSI sector. We provide a broad range of outsourcing services, including BPO services, research and analytics services and advisory services. We provide integrated front-, middle- and back-office process outsourcing services and manage large-scale processes for our U.S.-based and U.K.-based clients. We also offer various research and analytics services and advisory services to our clients. A significant portion of our business relates to processes that we believe are integral to our clients' operations, and the close nature of our relationships with our clients assists us in developing strong strategic long-term relationships with them.

We market our services directly through our sales and marketing team, which operates out of New York and London, and our business development team, which operates out of Noida, India. We currently operate six operations facilities in India and anticipate opening an offshore BPO operation outside of India by March 2007.

Revenues

We generate revenues principally from contracts to provide BPO or advisory services. In the first six months of 2006, we had revenues of \$46.8 million compared to \$35.6 million for the same period in 2005, an increase of 31.5%. In 2005, we had revenues of \$74.0 million compared to \$60.5 million in 2004, an increase of 22.3%. Prior to 2003, our revenues were generated principally from Conesco. We attribute our revenue growth to a number of factors, including the growth of our client base, the increase in the size, number and complexity of projects for our clients, and the addition of new services, including compliance and risk advisory services and research and analytics services. Our revenue growth over the three-year period is driven by a combination of new clients, ongoing growth in existing client relationships as well as the inclusion of full-year revenues from clients added in the preceding year. We measure our revenues from new clients as revenues attributable to new clients added and not as an increase in revenues from existing clients. We anticipate continued revenue growth as we expand our service offerings, both organically and through acquisitions such as the Inductis Acquisition. Revenues from new clients are an indicator of successful marketing efforts and do not represent a trend in our results of operations.

We provide our clients with a range of BPO services, including insurance services, banking and financial services, finance and accounting services and collection services. Our clients transfer the management and execution of their processes or business functions to us. As part of this transfer, we hire and train employees to work at our operations centers on the relevant BPO service, implement a process migration to that operations center and then provide services either to that client or directly to that client's customers. Each client contract has different terms based on the scope, deliverables and complexity of the engagement. The BPO services we provide to our clients (particularly under our general framework agreements), and the revenues and income that we derive from those services, may decline or vary as the type and quantity of services we provide under those contracts change over time, including as a result of a shift in the mix of products and services we provide.

For BPO services, we enter into long-term agreements with our clients with initial terms ranging from three to seven years. Although these agreements provide us with a relatively predictable revenue base for a substantial portion of our business, the long selling cycle for our BPO services and the budget and approval processes of prospective clients make it difficult to predict the timing of new client acquisitions. Revenues under new client contracts also vary depending on when we complete the selling cycle and the implementation phase.

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Our research and analytics services are intended to facilitate more effective data-based strategic and operating decisions by our clients using statistical and quantitative analytical techniques. We materially expanded our research and analytics capabilities and enhanced the strategic dimension of our services with the recent acquisition of Inductis in July 2006. Our advisory services include risk assessment, documentation and internal controls testing and business process re-engineering and process quality monitoring.

We serve clients mainly in the United States and the United Kingdom, with these two regions generating approximately 59.6% and approximately 40.4% of our pro forma revenues, respectively, in 2005. See Foreign Exchange Exchange Rates.

We provide services to Norwich Union, which represented \$36.4 million, or 38.3%, of our pro forma revenues in 2005, under two framework agreements and work orders generated by these agreements. The first framework agreement expires in January 2007 and can be terminated by our client for cause only during its initial term, but work orders under that agreement cannot be terminated without cause before July 1, 2007. The second framework agreement expires in July 2009 and can be terminated by our client without cause upon six months prior notice and payment to us of a break-up fee during its initial term. After these initial terms, Norwich Union may terminate these agreements without cause or penalty with six months notice. Our contract with our second-largest client, American Express, represented 12.6% of our pro forma revenues in 2005 and provides that American Express may terminate the agreement at any time and without cause with five days prior notice. We provide services to Dell (including Dell Financial Services), which represented 11.9% of our pro forma revenues in 2005, under two main agreements. The first agreement expires on November 1, 2006, is automatically renewable for additional one-year terms and can be terminated by our client at any time and without cause with 30 days prior notice. The second agreement expires on May 15, 2009, is automatically renewable for additional one-year terms and can be terminated by our client at any time and without cause with 120 days prior notice. Contracts representing approximately 3.6% of our pro forma revenues of our BPO business from our other clients in 2005 will expire within 12 months, while the remainder of our BPO contracts expire in more than one year or do not have specified initial terms and remain in effect until terminated or until there are no work orders or engagement schedules. Since we collect revenues on contracts as services are provided, terminated contracts are only subject to collection for portions of the contract completed through the time of termination and payment of applicable penalties. In an effort to avoid early or abrupt contract terminations, we tailor the terms of our contracts according to client needs, review our ability and our clients ability to perform on a contract, monitor the progress of all contracts and consider any conditions that might lead to a contract termination.

We recognize revenues from services provided under our client contracts on a cost-plus, time-and-materials or unit-price basis. Under cost-plus arrangements, we apply a mark-up (based on the service levels we achieve) to the contractually agreed direct and apportioned indirect costs we incur and invoice the client for the marked-up cost. Time-and-materials arrangements typically involve billings based on productive minutes or hours as we perform the related services. Unit-price arrangements involve billings based on productive units (such as the number of e-mail responses) as we deliver the services to the client. In connection with unit-priced contracts, if we do not estimate the resources and time required for a unit-price project accurately or do not meet our contractual obligations within the required timeframe, we could incur a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Revenues also include amounts representing reimbursable expenses that are billed to and reimbursed by our clients and typically include telecommunications and travel-related costs. The amount of reimbursable expenses that we incur, and any resulting revenues, can vary significantly from period to period depending on each client's situation and on the type of services provided.

Our operating results may vary significantly from period to period as a result of various factors. For example, Dell, one of our largest clients, experiences seasonal changes in its operations in connection with the year-end holiday season and the school year, which affects our period-to-period results.

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We also bear the risk of inflation and fluctuations in currency exchange rates with respect to our contracts, and our operating results could be negatively affected by adverse changes in wage inflation rates and foreign currency exchange rates. Although we take steps to hedge a substantial portion of our Indian rupee-U.S. dollar foreign currency exposures, our results of operations may be adversely affected if there is significant fluctuation among the Indian rupee, the pound sterling and the U.S. dollar or if our hedging strategy is unsuccessful. See [Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures About Market Risk](#) [Components of Market Risk](#) [Exchange Rate Risk](#), [Expenses](#) [Cost of Revenues](#) and [Foreign Exchange](#) [Exchange Rates](#).

We derive a significant portion of our revenues from a limited number of large clients. In 2005, 2004 and 2003, the revenues from our five largest clients grew to \$62.1 million, \$54.3 million and \$27.4 million, respectively, accounting for 83.9%, 89.8% and 98.6% of our revenues, respectively. During the same periods, revenues from our contracts with our two largest historical clients, Norwich Union and Dell (including Dell Financial Services), accounted for 64.3%, 76.5% and 74.1% of our revenues, respectively. Our five largest clients on a pro forma basis generated \$73.3 million, or 77.2% of our 2005 pro forma revenues. Revenues from our three largest clients on a pro forma basis, Norwich Union, American Express and Dell (including Dell Financial Services), represented 62.8% of our 2005 pro forma revenues.

As a result of our shift in focus to clients other than Conseco following the 2002 Acquisition and the subsequent bankruptcy of Conseco, commencing in March 2003 our revenues from other clients have increased significantly while revenues from Conseco have decreased significantly. In 2005, revenues from Conseco represented 2.0% of our revenues, compared to 2.5% and 17.6% of our revenues in 2004 and 2003, respectively. We derived revenues from 17, ten and two new clients for our services in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. By acquiring Inductis, we obtained 17 new clients, including American Express, our second largest client on a pro forma basis. Although we are increasing and diversifying our customer base, we expect in the near future that a significant portion of our revenues will continue to be contributed by a limited number of large clients.

Norwich Union has the option from January 2008 through February 2011 under one of its contracts with us to purchase the shares of our subsidiary that operates one of our facilities in Pune, India, by paying us an amount that will approximate the net asset value of that facility on the date of transfer. The exercise of this option would result in both a loss of revenues and the loss of all of our employees who are at that time working under that contract. Norwich Union has recently publicly announced its intention to start exercising its option to assume the operations of the facilities of certain of its third party vendor-contractors, including one of our facilities in Pune. The affected facility generated 23.9% of our revenues and 18.5% of our pro forma revenues in the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 26.7% of our revenues and 20.8% of our pro forma revenues in 2005. We expect that any decline in revenues that we would experience when Norwich Union exercises this option would be partially offset by a decrease in expenses associated with the operation of the Pune facilities. For more information, see [Certain Relationships and Related Transactions](#) [Agreements with Norwich Union](#) [Option to Purchase Stock of NCOP](#) and [Risk Factors](#) [Risks Related To Our Business](#). Our agreements with our largest client give it the option to assume the operations of one of our facilities, and the exercise of that option could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Expenses

Cost of Revenues

Our cost of revenues primarily consists of:

employee costs, which include salary, retention and other compensation expenses; recruitment and training costs; non-cash amortization of deferred stock compensation expense; and traveling and lodging costs; and

costs relating to our facilities and communications network, which include telecommunications and IT costs; facilities and customer management support; operational expenses for our outsourcing centers; and rent expenses.

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The most significant component of our cost of revenues is employee compensation, recruitment, training and retention. Salary levels in India, employee turnover rates and our ability to efficiently manage and utilize our employees significantly affect our cost of revenues. We make every effort to manage employee and capacity utilization and continuously monitor service levels and staffing requirements. Although we generally have been able to reallocate our employees as client demand has fluctuated, a contract termination or significant reduction in work assigned to us by a major client could cause us to experience a higher-than-expected number of unassigned employees, which would increase our cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues until we are able to reduce or reallocate our headcount. A significant increase in the turnover rate among our employees in India, particularly among the highly skilled workforce needed to execute BPO services, would increase our recruiting and training costs and decrease our operating efficiency, productivity and profit margins. In addition, cost of revenues also includes a non-cash amortization of deferred stock compensation expense relating to our issuance of stock options to employees directly involved in providing services to our clients.

We expect our cost of revenues to increase as we add additional professionals in India in 2006 to service additional business, in particular as our research and analytics and advisory services businesses grow, both organically and as a result of the Inductis Acquisition, and as wages continue to increase in India. In particular, we expect training activity costs to increase as we add new clients. See Risk Factors Risks Related to our Business Wage increases in India may prevent us from sustaining our competitive advantage and may reduce our profit margin and We may fail to attract and retain enough sufficiently trained employees to support our operations, as competition for highly skilled personnel is intense and we experience significant employee turnover rates.

Cost of revenues is also affected by our long selling cycle and implementation period for our BPO services, which require significant commitments of capital, resources and time by both our clients and us. Before committing to use our services, potential clients require us to expend substantial time and resources educating them as to the value of our services and assessing the feasibility of integrating our systems and processes with theirs. In addition, once we are engaged by a client in a new contract, our cost of revenues may represent a higher percentage of revenues until the implementation phase for that contract of three to four months is completed. We also expect cost of revenues to increase when we add new operations facilities due to increases in telecommunications and rent expenses and other facilities operating costs. As we increase the size, number and complexity of projects for our clients and broaden our client base and as our business volumes increase, however, we expect to benefit from economies of scale and a more effective utilization of resources, which we expect will decrease our related cost of revenues.

SG&A Expenses

Our general and administrative expenses are comprised of expenses relating to salaries of senior management and other support personnel, legal and other professional fees, telecommunications, utilities and other miscellaneous administrative costs. Selling and marketing expenses primarily consist of salaries of sales and marketing personnel, travel and brand building. We expect SG&A expenses to continue to increase in absolute dollars to support our planned growth, including both organic growth and growth through acquisitions like the Inductis Acquisition. We also expect our accounting, insurance and legal fees to increase after the consummation of this offering as a result of being a public company. SG&A expenses also include noncash amortization of deferred stock compensation expense related to our issuance of stock options to senior management, members of our board of directors and advisory board, other support personnel and consultants.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization pertains to depreciation and amortization of our tangible and intangible assets, including network equipment, cabling, computers, office furniture and equipment, motor vehicles and leasehold improvements. Non-cash amortization of deferred stock compensation expenses are not included in depreciation and amortization, but are included as an element of compensation expenses as described above. As

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we add clients, we expect that depreciation expense will increase, reflecting additional investments in equipment such as desktop computers, servers and other infrastructure. We expect a significant increase of approximately \$2.5 million in amortization expense over the next 12 months as a result of the Inductis Acquisition.

Foreign Exchange

Exchange Rates

Although substantially all of our revenues are denominated in pounds sterling (51.8% in 2005, or 40.4% on a pro forma basis) or U.S. dollars (48.2% in 2005, or 59.6% on a pro forma basis), most of our expenses (78.9% in 2005, or 64.5% on a pro forma basis) are incurred and paid in Indian rupees. The exchange rates among the Indian rupee, the pound sterling and the U.S. dollar have changed substantially in recent years and may fluctuate substantially in the future. The results of our operations are affected as the Indian rupee appreciates or depreciates against the U.S. dollar or the pound sterling. See [Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures About Market Risk](#) [Components of Market Risk](#) [Exchange Rate Risk](#) and [Risk Factors](#) [Risks Related to India and the International Nature of our Business](#) [Currency fluctuations among the Indian rupee, the pound sterling and the U.S. dollar could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.](#)

In addition, we report our financial results in U.S. dollars and a substantial portion of our revenues is earned in pounds sterling. Accordingly, our results of operations are adversely affected as the pound sterling depreciates against the U.S. dollar. See [Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures About Market Risk](#) [Components of Market Risk](#) [Exchange Rate Risk](#).

Currency Regulation

According to the prevailing foreign exchange regulations in India, an exporter of BPO services which is registered with a software technology park or an export processing zone in India, such as EXL India and Inductis India, is required to realize its export proceeds within a period of 12 months from the date of exports. Similarly, in the event that such exporter has received any advance against exports in foreign exchange from its overseas customers, it will have to render the requisite services so that the advances so received are earned within a period of 12 months. If EXL India or Inductis India did not meet these conditions, it would be required to obtain permission to export foreign currency from the Reserve Bank of India.

ExlService Holdings and Inductis receive payments under most of our client contracts and are invoiced by EXL India and Inductis India, as applicable, in respect of services that EXL India and Inductis India, as applicable, provide to our clients under these contracts. EXL India and Inductis India hold the foreign currency they receive, primarily from ExlService Holdings and Inductis, in an export earners foreign currency account. All foreign exchange requirements, including import of capital goods, expenses incurred during foreign traveling of employees and discharge of foreign exchange can be met using the foreign currency in that account. As and when funds are required in India, such funds are transferred to an ordinary Indian rupee account.

Income Taxes

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The Indian Finance Act, 2000 provides EXL India and Inductis India with a ten-year holiday from Indian corporate income taxes as an entity exporting IT services from designated software technology parks and export processing zones in India. The Indian Finance Act, 2000 phases out the tax holiday over a ten-year period from fiscal 2000 through fiscal 2009. Accordingly, facilities set up in India on or before March 31, 2000 have a ten-year tax holiday, new facilities set up on or before March 31, 2001 have a nine-year tax holiday and so forth until March 31, 2009. After March 31, 2009, the tax holiday will no longer be available to new facilities. EXL India provides BPO services from its wholly owned, export oriented units situated in Noida and Pune. The income derived from the services rendered from these facilities is not subject to taxes in India until March 31, 2009. Inductis India is located in Gurgaon and its services also qualify under the Indian Finance Act, 2000 until March 31, 2009.

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As a result of the tax holiday, our BPO service operations have been subject to relatively lower tax liabilities. For example, we recognized minimal income tax expense in 2005 as a result of the tax holiday, compared to approximately \$2.4 million that we would have incurred if the tax holiday had not been available for that period (without accounting for double taxation treaty set-offs). When our tax holiday expires or terminates, our tax expense will materially increase. While we have incurred losses under applicable Indian tax laws, we have decided not to carry forward these losses.

U.S. and Indian transfer-pricing regulations require that any international transaction involving associated enterprises be at an arm's-length price. Transactions among our subsidiaries and us may be considered such transactions. Accordingly, we determine the pricing among our associated enterprises on the basis of detailed functional and economic analysis involving benchmarking against transactions among entities that are not under common control. If the applicable income tax authorities review any of our tax returns and determine that the transfer price we applied was not appropriate, we may incur increased tax liability, including accrued interest and penalties. We are currently involved in disputes with Indian tax authorities over the application of some of our transfer pricing policies. We have received two assessment orders from the Indian tax authorities with respect to their audit of certain of our subsidiaries. The first assessment demands that EXL India pay additional taxes in the amount of 96,796,762 Indian rupees (approximately \$2.1 million at the exchange rate in effect on June 30, 2006). The second assessment demands the payment by EXL Inc. of 146,655,473 Indian rupees (approximately \$3.2 million at the exchange rate in effect on June 30, 2006). We have appealed both assessments. Under Indian tax regulations, we have been required to pay approximately 20.0 million Indian rupees (approximately \$436,000 at the exchange rate in effect on June 30, 2006) as a deposit on the first assessment before exhausting all our available appeals. Based on advice from our Indian tax advisors, the facts underlying our position and our experience with these types of assessments, we believe that the probability of loss is remote and have not accrued any amount with respect to these matters in our consolidated financial statements. We do not expect any impact from these assessments on our future income tax expense. See *Business Legal Proceedings Tax Proceedings*.

ExlService Holdings is subject to U.S. income taxes on the profits it recognizes in the United States.

Acquisition History

2002 Acquisition

Our pre-predecessor, EXL Inc., was formed on April 9, 1999 and began commercial operations in October 2000. On July 31, 2001, EXL Inc. was acquired by Conseco in the 2001 Acquisition and operated as Conseco's wholly owned subsidiary, providing services principally to Conseco and its affiliates until November 14, 2002. Conseco accounted for the acquisition using the purchase method. All purchase accounting adjustments recorded by Conseco were pushed down to the financial statements of our predecessor as the acquisition by Conseco created a new accounting basis for our predecessor. Accordingly, our predecessor recognized goodwill of \$46.0 million. Our predecessor subsequently recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$46.0 million.

We were formed by a group including Vikram Talwar, Rohit Kapoor, Oak Hill Capital Partners L.P., FTVentures and certain other members of our senior management team. On November 14, 2002, we purchased EXL Inc. from Conseco in the 2002 Acquisition and EXL Inc. became our wholly owned subsidiary. We accounted for the 2002 Acquisition using the purchase method in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 *Business Combination*, or SFAS 141. The fair value of the net assets acquired exceeded the cost.

In accordance with SFAS 141, we allocated the excess of the fair value over the cost to the non-current assets acquired. Such allocation resulted in reducing the carrying value of fixed assets to zero, and we recognized the remaining excess of the fair value of the net assets acquired over

cost of approximately \$5.0 million as an extraordinary gain in our consolidated financial statements. As a result, the net carrying value of the fixed assets we acquired in the 2002 Acquisition was recorded at zero value in our books, causing depreciation expense to decline after the 2002 Acquisition.

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Inductis Acquisition

On July 1, 2006, we completed the Inductis Acquisition. Inductis is a provider of research and analytics services. The Inductis Acquisition has expanded the types and sophistication of the research and analytics services we offer. Inductis had approximately 250 employees and had revenues of \$13.6 million in the first six months of 2006 and \$20.9 million in 2005. We estimate that the total consideration for this acquisition, including the assumption of liabilities, earnout and contingent payments and transaction costs, but excluding a working capital adjustment of approximately \$0.5 million, is approximately \$30.9 million. We paid approximately \$13.0 million at the closing of the Inductis Acquisition in the form of \$2.4 million in cash, the issuance of 535,918 shares of our Series A common stock (1,071,836 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion), subject to reduction for any cashless withholding in respect of taxes, \$0.9 million in transaction costs and a \$0.4 million bonus payable in January 2007. We also assumed \$4.3 million of Inductis debt, which we repaid in full on September 26, 2006. We are obligated to make an additional approximately \$0.5 million working capital adjustment payment based on the net working capital of Inductis and its subsidiaries as of June 30, 2006. We also agreed to make certain earnout payments to the former holders of Inductis securities of up to 389,906 shares of Series A common stock (779,812 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) based on the satisfaction of certain agreed-upon financial performance goals for the historic Inductis business in 2006 and 2007 and certain additional contingent payments in a mix of cash and additional shares of our common stock, the mix of which cannot be determined until the size of the contingent payments, if any, is determined, based on the satisfaction of certain agreed-upon financial performance goals for the historic Inductis business in 2007. The value of any such contingent payments is expected to range from \$0.6 million to \$6.5 million.

As a result of the Inductis Acquisition, our historical results of operations will not be comparable to our results of operations in future periods. See [The Inductis Acquisition and Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Information](#) for a more complete discussion of the terms of the Inductis Acquisition.

Critical Accounting Policies

We consider the policies discussed below to be critical to an understanding of our financial statements, as their application places the most significant demands on management's judgment regarding matters that are inherently uncertain. These policies include revenue recognition, estimating tax liabilities and stock-based compensation. These accounting policies and the associated risks are set out below. Future events may not develop exactly as forecast, and estimates routinely require adjustment.

Revenue Recognition

We derive revenues from BPO, research and analytics and advisory services provided on a cost-plus, time-and-materials or unit-priced basis. We recognize revenues as services are rendered, provided that persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, there are no remaining obligations with respect to the services rendered and collection is considered probable. We invoice clients in accordance with agreed rates and billing arrangements. We recognize revenues from the last billing date to the balance sheet date as unbilled revenues, and we recognize billings in excess of revenues earned or advances received from clients as deferred income.

Under cost-plus arrangements, we apply a mark-up (based on the service levels we achieve) to the contractually agreed direct and apportioned indirect costs we incur and invoice the client for the marked-up cost. Time-and-materials arrangements typically involve billings based on productive time as we perform the related services. Unit-price arrangements involve billings based on productive units as we deliver the services to the client.

Income Taxes

As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, we estimate our income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. Tax estimates include decisions regarding the timing and amount

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of deductions and the allocation of income among various tax jurisdictions. Based on our evaluation of our tax position and the information presently available to us, we believe we have adequately accrued for probable exposures as of December 31, 2005. To the extent we are able to prevail in matters for which accruals have been established or are required to pay amounts in excess of our reserves, our effective tax rate in a given financial statement period may be materially impacted.

Applicable transfer pricing regulations require that any international transaction involving associated enterprises be at an arm's length price. Transactions among our subsidiaries and us may be considered such transactions. Accordingly, we determine the pricing among our associated enterprises on the basis of detailed functional and economic analysis involving benchmarking against transactions among entities that are not under common control. We are currently involved in disputes with Indian tax authorities over the application of some of our transfer pricing policies. See Business Legal Proceedings.

We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statements carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss carry forwards. We measure deferred tax assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. We recognize the effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

We determine if a valuation allowance is required or not on the basis of an assessment of whether it is more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will be realized. At December 31, 2005, we performed an analysis of the deferred tax asset valuation allowance and concluded that a valuation allowance offsetting the deferred tax assets not be recorded at December 31, 2005, based on our conclusion that it is more likely than not that there will be future taxable income to realize the deferred tax assets. See Note 10, Income Taxes, in the notes to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Stock-based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, or SFAS 123(R), using the modified prospective method of transition with regard to stock-based awards. In connection with our adoption of SFAS 123(R), we believe that stock-based compensation expense for 2006 related to stock-based payments granted prior to January 1, 2006 and unvested as of that date will be approximately \$0.7 million, of which \$0.4 million was recorded for the six months ended June 30, 2006. See Note 12, Stock Based Compensation, in the notes to our unaudited consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2006. Until the consummation of this offering, we will continue to use third party valuation firms to perform valuations of the fair value of our securities in connection with stock-based equity grants.

Prior to January 1, 2006, we accounted for stock-based payments using Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, or APB 25. Under APB 25, compensation expense was generally not recognized when both the exercise price is the same as the market price and the number of shares to be issued is set on the date the employee stock option is granted. We chose to use the intrinsic value method to measure our compensation costs. If we had used the fair value method, we would have recognized additional compensation expense of \$0.5 million, \$0.3 million and nil in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. See Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, in the notes to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005. See Note 11, *Stock Based Compensation*, in the notes to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005 for significant factors considered in determining the fair value of our stock.

Derivative Instruments

In the normal course of business, we actively look to mitigate the exposure of foreign currency market risk by entering into various hedging instruments, authorized under our policies with counterparties that are highly

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rated financial institutions. Our primary exchange rate exposure is with the pound sterling and Indian rupee. We use derivative instruments for the purpose of mitigating the underlying exposure from foreign currency fluctuation risks associated with forecasted transactions denominated in certain foreign currencies and to minimize earnings and cash flow volatility associated with the changes in foreign currency exchange rates, and not for speculative trading purposes. We also hedge anticipated transactions that are subject to foreign exchange exposure with foreign exchange contracts that are designated effective and qualify as cash flow hedges, under SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. Changes in the fair value of these cash flow hedges which are deemed effective, are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) until the contract is settled and at that time are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations. We evaluate hedge effectiveness at the time a contract is entered into as well as on an ongoing basis. If during this time, a contract is deemed ineffective, the change in the fair value is recorded in the consolidated statements of operations.

We entered into forward exchange contracts during the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003. At December 2005, forward exchange contracts of \$44.5 million and GBP 8.2 million were outstanding. At December 31, 2004, forward exchange contracts of \$11.3 million were outstanding and there were no contracts outstanding at December 31, 2003. The fair value of such contracts outstanding at December 31, 2005 and 2004 was \$0.5 million and \$0.1 million, respectively.

We have evaluated the effectiveness of all forward exchange contracts. For the year ended December 31, 2005, net gains from ineffective cash flow hedges included in the consolidated statement of operations totaled approximately \$1.4 million. For hedge relationships discontinued because the forecasted transaction is not expected to occur by the end of the originally specified period, any related derivative amounts recorded in equity are reclassified to earnings.

Pension Plan Liability

We provide our employees in India with benefits under a defined benefit plan, which we refer to as the Gratuity Plan. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees on retirement or on termination of employment in an amount based on the respective employee's salary and years of employment with us. We determine our liability under the Gratuity Plan by actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Under this method, we determine our liability based upon the discounted value of salary increases until the date of separation arising from retirement, death, resignation or other termination of services. Critical assumptions used in measuring the plan expense and projected liability under the projected unit credit method include the discount rate, expected return on assets and the expected increase in the compensation rates. We evaluate these critical assumptions at least annually. We periodically evaluate and update other assumptions used in the projected unit credit method involving demographic factors, such as retirement age and turnover rate, to reflect our experience. The future mortality rates used are consistent with those published by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The discount rate enables us to state expected future cash flows at a present value on the measurement date. The discount rate we use is equal to the yield on high quality fixed income investments in India at the measurement date. A lower discount rate increases the present value of benefit obligations and therefore increases gratuity expense. Since our Gratuity Plan is unfunded, we have not assumed any returns on assets. See Note 8, Employee Benefit Plans, in the notes to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

The following table summarizes our results of operations (dollars in millions):

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2006	Six Months Ended June 30, 2005	Year Ended December 31, 2005	Year Ended December 31, 2004	Year Ended December 31, 2003
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)			
Revenues(1)	\$ 46.8	\$ 35.6	\$ 74.0	\$ 60.5	\$ 27.8
Cost of revenues(2)	29.9	23.7	47.6	38.7	18.4
Gross profit	16.9	11.9	26.4	21.8	9.4
Operating expenses:					
General and administrative expenses(3)	7.3	6.0	13.2	11.1	7.9
Selling and marketing expenses(3)	1.5	0.8	1.7	1.5	1.1
Depreciation and amortization	3.6	3.0	5.9	3.9	0.4
Total operating expenses	12.4	9.8	20.8	16.5	9.4
Income from operations	4.5	2.1	5.6	5.3	
Other income (expense):					
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(0.7)	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.4
Interest and other income	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2
Interest expense	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Interest expense - redeemable preferred stock		(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.3)
Income before income taxes	4.2	2.9	6.4	5.4	
Income tax (benefit) provision	0.5	0.2	(0.6)		0.8
Net income (loss)	3.7	2.7	7.0	5.4	(0.8)
Dividends and accretion on preferred stock	(0.3)		(0.2)		(0.2)
Net income (loss) to common stockholders	\$ 3.4	\$ 2.7	\$ 6.8	\$ 5.4	\$ (1.0)

- (1) In accordance with GAAP, we include the amount of telecommunications and travel-related costs that are billed to and reimbursed by our clients in our revenues.
- (2) Cost of revenues includes non-cash amortization of deferred stock compensation expense relating to our issuance of stock options to employees directly involved in providing services to our clients. Cost of revenues excludes depreciation and amortization related to fixed assets.
- (3) SG&A expenses include non-cash amortization of deferred stock compensation expense relating to our issuance of stock options to our non-operations staff.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2006 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2005

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Revenues. Revenues increased 31.5% from \$35.6 million for the first six months of 2005 (including \$1.6 million of reimbursable expenses) to \$46.8 million for the first six months of 2006 (including \$2.0 million of reimbursable expenses). We recognized revenues from 39 clients, including clients for our research and analytics services and our advisory services, during the first six months of 2006 compared to 25 during the first six months of 2005. Revenues attributable to new clients (excluding revenue increases attributable to existing clients) were \$8.4 million for the first six months of 2006.

Cost of Revenues. Cost of revenues increased 26.2% from \$23.7 million for the first six months of 2005 (including \$1.6 million of reimbursable expenses) to \$29.9 million for the first six months of 2006 (including \$2.0 million of reimbursable expenses). Salaries and personnel expenses increased from \$15.4 million in the 2005 period to \$19.7 million in the 2006 period as a result of an increase in operating staff from 4,573 employees at June 30, 2005 to 7,107 employees at June 30, 2006. Cost of revenues also increased due to an increase in

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reimbursable expenses, primarily as a result of significant additional costs associated with training activities on client premises. Facilities operating costs increased from \$3.2 million for the first six months of 2005 to \$3.8 million for the first six months of 2006, primarily reflecting our increased workforce and the commencement of operations in February 2006 of a new 1,000-seat center in Noida. Technology and telecommunications operating costs remained relatively flat at \$3.1 million for both periods. As a percentage of revenues, cost of revenues decreased from 66.6% for the first six months of 2005 to 63.9% for the first six months of 2006.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased 42.0% from \$11.9 million for the first six months of 2005 to \$16.9 million for the first six months of 2006. As a percentage of revenues, gross profit increased from 33.4% for the first six months of 2005 to 36.1% for the first six months of 2006.

SG&A Expenses. SG&A expenses increased 29.4% from \$6.8 million for the first six months of 2005 to \$8.8 million for the first six months of 2006. General and administrative expenses increased 21.7% from \$6.0 million for the first six months of 2005 to \$7.3 million for the first six months of 2006 and selling and marketing expenses increased 87.5% from \$0.8 million for the first six months of 2005 to \$1.5 million for the first six months of 2006. These increases were primarily due to the addition of headquarters and sales and marketing staff in the United States, as well as an increase in audit and other professional fees incurred in anticipation of becoming a public company. Salary and personnel expenses increased from \$4.2 million for the first six months of 2005 to \$5.3 million for the first six months of 2006. Marketing and business promotion expenses increased from \$0.8 million for the first six months of 2005 to \$1.4 million for the first six months of 2006, reflecting not only the addition of staff referred to above, but also a general increase in marketing activities. As a percentage of revenues, SG&A expenses decreased from 19.1% for the first six months of 2005 to 18.8% for the first six months of 2006.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization increased 20.0% from \$3.0 million for the first six months of 2005 to \$3.6 million for the first six months of 2006. The increase was primarily due to the commencement of operations at the additional center referred to above. As we add clients, we also expect that depreciation expense will increase, reflecting additional investment in equipment and facilities necessary to meet service requirements.

Income From Operations. Income from operations increased 114.3% from \$2.1 million for the first six months of 2005 to \$4.5 million for the first six months of 2006. Operating margin increased period-to-period as revenue growth outpaced growth in operating expenses in the 2006 period at a higher rate than in the 2005 period.

Other Income/(Expenses). Other income/expense decreased from income of \$0.8 million for the first six months of 2005 to an expense of \$0.3 million for the first six months of 2006 as a result of foreign exchange losses. Other income is comprised of foreign exchange gains and losses, interest income and expense and interest expense on redeemable preferred stock. Foreign exchange showed a loss of \$1.8 million year over year comparing the first six months of 2006 to the first six months of 2005. Interest and other income and interest expense for the two periods reflected the reclassification of our preferred stock from debt to equity on August 16, 2005 as a result of our adopting SFAS 150 *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities*, or SFAS 150, on July 1, 2003. For the first six months of 2006, we accrued dividends in lieu of the interest expense accrued in the comparable prior period. See Note 6, Redeemable Preferred Stock, in the notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Provision for Income Taxes. Provision for income taxes increased from \$0.2 million in the first six months of 2005 to \$0.5 million in the first six months of 2006. The lower tax expense in the first six months of 2005 was the result of the geographical mix of where our income is derived.

Dividends and Accretion on Preferred Stock. Dividends and accretion on preferred stock was \$0.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006, reflecting the reclassification of our preferred stock in

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August 2005. The preferred stock was classified as debt in the comparable prior period. See Note 6, Redeemable Preferred Stock, in the notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Net Income (Loss) to Common Stockholders. Net income increased 25.9% from \$2.7 million for the first six months of 2005 to \$3.4 million for the first six months of 2006.

Year Ended December 31, 2005 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2004

Revenues. Revenues increased 22.3% from \$60.5 million for 2004 (including \$4.2 million of reimbursable expenses) to \$74.0 million for 2005 (including \$3.4 million of reimbursable expenses). The increase was the result of an increase in clients in 2005 and the growth in that period of our advisory services. We added 17 new clients for our services, including advisory services, during 2005 compared to ten new clients during 2004. Revenues attributable to new clients (excluding revenue increases attributable to existing clients) were \$5.4 million for 2005 accounting for 7.3% of revenues.

Cost of Revenues. Cost of revenues increased 23.0% from \$38.7 million for 2004 (including \$4.2 million of reimbursable expenses) to \$47.6 million for 2005 (including \$3.4 million of reimbursable expenses). Salaries and personnel expenses increased from \$23.1 million for 2004 to \$30.4 million for 2005 as a result of an increase in operating staff from 4,788 at December 31, 2004 to 5,137 at December 31, 2005. Cost of revenues also increased due to an increase in reimbursable expenses, primarily as a result of significant additional costs associated with training activities on client premises. Facilities operating costs increased from \$5.5 million for 2004 to \$6.4 million for 2005 primarily as a result of our increased workforce. Our technology and telecommunications operating costs remained flat at \$6.1 million. As a percentage of revenues, cost of revenues was also flat at approximately 64.0% comparing 2004 to 2005.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased 21.1% from \$21.8 million for 2004 to \$26.4 million for 2005. As a percentage of revenues, gross profit decreased from 36.0% for 2004 to 35.7% for 2005.

SG&A Expenses. SG&A expenses increased 18.3% from \$12.6 million for 2004 to \$14.9 million for 2005. General and administrative expenses increased 18.9% from \$11.1 million for 2004 to \$13.2 million for 2005 and selling and marketing expenses increased 13.3% from \$1.5 million for 2004 to \$1.7 million for 2005. Salary and personnel expenses increased from \$7.5 million for 2004 to \$8.2 million for 2005 as a result of adding staff in the United States and India. Marketing and business promotion expenses increased from \$1.5 million in 2004 to \$1.7 million in 2005, reflecting not only the additional staff referred to above, but also a general increase in marketing activities. SG&A expenses declined as a percentage of revenues from 20.8% for 2004 to 20.1% for 2005.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization increased from \$3.9 million for 2004 to \$5.9 million for 2005, primarily reflecting the investment in equipment and hardware in our operation centers in India necessary to meet service requirements.

Income From Operations. Income from operations increased 5.7% from \$5.3 million for 2004 to \$5.6 million for 2005. The increase in operating margin was primarily due to an increase in our revenues recognized from providing services to our clients, partially offset by an increase in our expenses to meet the requirements of servicing our customers.

Other Income/(Expenses). Other income increased significantly from \$0.1 million for 2004 to \$0.8 million for 2005. Foreign exchange gain increased a net \$0.1 million from \$0.8 million in 2004 to \$0.9 million in 2005, primarily as a result of recording a gain of approximately \$1.4 million relating to ineffective cash flow hedges in 2005 offset by foreign exchange losses relating to the recording of effective cash flow hedges as well as losses on revaluation of our monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than their functional currencies.

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Interest and other income and interest expense resulted in an expense of \$0.1 million in 2004 and income of \$0.3 million in 2005. Interest expense on preferred stock decreased from \$0.6 million in 2004 to \$0.4 million in 2005 as a result of the reclassification during 2005 of our preferred stock to equity, which generated dividend expense in lieu of interest expense. See Note 6, Redeemable Preferred Stock, in the notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Provision for Income Taxes. Provision for income taxes was a benefit in 2005 of \$0.6 million as a result of a reversal of the deferred tax asset valuation of \$0.9 million at December 31, 2005, partly offset by an increase in state taxes of \$0.3 million. At December 31, 2005, we performed an analysis of the deferred tax asset valuation allowance and concluded that a valuation allowance offsetting the deferred tax assets not be recorded at December 31, 2005, based on our conclusion that it is more likely than not that there will be future taxable income to realize the deferred tax assets. See Note 10, Income Taxes, in the notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005. The 2004 provision includes \$0.1 million related to U.S. federal alternative minimum taxes and taxes on non-exempt income in India offset by \$0.1 million of deferred tax benefits which we believe will more likely than not be realized.

Dividends and Accretion on Preferred Stock. Dividend and accretion on preferred stock was \$0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, reflecting the reclassification of our preferred stock as described above. See Note 6, Redeemable Preferred Stock, in the notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Net Income to Common Stockholders. Net income to common stockholders increased 25.9% from \$5.4 million in 2004 to \$6.8 million for 2005.

Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2003

Revenues. Revenues increased approximately 117.6% from \$27.8 million for 2003 (including \$0.6 million of reimbursable expenses) to \$60.5 million for 2004 (including \$4.2 million of reimbursable expenses) primarily as a result of the growth of our client base, the increase in size and number of services we provided and the addition of new services, such as advisory services. We added ten new clients for our services, including advisory services, during 2004 compared to two new clients during 2003. Revenues attributable to new clients were \$6.4 million for 2004 accounting for 10.6% of revenues of which \$2.5 million represented revenues from advisory services. As a result of providing services for the entire year in 2004 as compared to only during a part of the period during 2003, we generated more revenue in 2004 (an increase of \$20.0 million) from clients added in 2003, including Norwich Union. These increases were partially offset by a decline in revenues from Conseco, principally as a result of Conseco's reduced business activity following its bankruptcy in late 2002. In 2004, Conseco contributed 2.5% of revenues compared to 17.6% of revenues for 2003.

Cost of Revenues. Cost of revenues increased 110.3% from \$18.4 million for 2003 (including \$0.6 million of reimbursable expenses) to \$38.7 million for 2004 (including \$4.2 million of reimbursable expenses). Salaries and personnel expenses increased from \$11.2 million for 2003 to \$23.1 million for 2004 as a result of an increase in operating staff from 2,344 at December 31, 2003 to 4,788 at December 31, 2004. Cost of revenues also increased due to an increase in reimbursable expenses primarily as a result of significant additional costs associated with training activities on client premises. Facilities operating costs increased from \$2.7 million for 2003 to \$5.5 million for 2004 primarily reflecting our increased workforce and the commencement of operations in January 2004 of new 2,118-seat facilities in Pune. Technology and telecommunications operating costs increased 53.0% from \$4.0 million for 2003 to \$6.1 million for 2004 as a result of our increased business volume. As a percentage of revenues, cost of revenues decreased from 66.2% for 2003 to 64.0% for 2004 due to improved employee utilization.

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Gross Profit. Gross profit increased 131.9% from \$9.4 million for 2003 to \$21.8 million for 2004. As a percentage of revenues, gross profit increased from 33.8% for 2003 to 36.0% for 2004.

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SG&A Expenses. SG&A expenses increased 40.0% from \$9.0 million for 2003 to \$12.6 million for 2004. General and administrative expenses increased 40.5% from \$7.9 million for 2003 to \$11.1 million for 2004 and selling and marketing expenses increased 36.4% from \$1.1 million for 2003 to \$1.5 million for 2005. These increases were primarily due to increased salary and personnel expenses relating to our non-operations staff incurred to expand our sales efforts and organizational infrastructure. Salary and personnel expenses increased from \$5.1 million for 2003 to \$7.6 million for 2004. SG&A expenses declined as a percentage of revenues from 32.4% for 2003 to 20.8% for 2004. We believe that the rate of increase in our SG&A expenses was lower than the corresponding increase in our revenues as a result of our more effective utilization of resources and increased economies of scale.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization increased significantly from \$0.4 million for 2003 to \$3.9 million for 2004. The 2002 Acquisition of EXL Inc. from Conesco resulted in negative goodwill. In accordance with SFAS 141, we allocated the excess of the fair value over cost to the fixed assets and other non current assets acquired thereby reducing their carrying value to zero as of November 15, 2002. Accordingly there was minimal depreciation for 2003. Depreciation for 2004 includes depreciation on fixed assets acquired since the 2002 Acquisition, particularly for our Pune facilities described above.

Income From Operations. Income from operations has improved from break-even for 2003 to income of \$5.3 million for 2004. The increase in operating margin was primarily due to increased revenues from clients other than Conesco resulting from our sales and marketing efforts during 2003 and 2004.

Other Income/(Expenses). Interest and other income and interest expense for 2004 and 2003 remained unchanged at \$0.1 million. Foreign exchange gain increased by 100% to \$0.8 million in 2004 from \$0.4 million in 2003 primarily due to depreciation of the U.S. dollar as compared to the pound sterling. Interest expense on preferred stock has increased to \$0.6 million in 2004 from \$0.3 million in 2003 as a result of our adopting SFAS 150.

Provision for Income Taxes. The provision for income taxes in 2003 was principally for U.S. federal alternative minimum taxes. The 2004 provision includes \$0.1 million related to U.S. federal alternative minimum taxes and taxes on non-exempt income in India offset by \$0.1 million of deferred tax benefits which we believe will more likely than not be realized.

Dividends and Accretion on Preferred Stock. Dividends and accretion on preferred stock for 2003 and 2004 reflected the adoption of SFAS 150, which in turn resulted in the reclassification of our preferred stock as debt. See Note 6, Redeemable Preferred Stock, in the notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Net Income (Loss) to Common Stockholders. Net income to common stockholders increased significantly from a loss of \$1.0 million for 2003 to income of \$5.4 million for 2004.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Historically, our capital requirements have principally been for establishing offshore operations facilities in India and acquisitions. We expect this to continue for the foreseeable future. We have financed our operations primarily through sales of equity and some debt securities and, more recently, through cash flows from operations. In connection with the 2002 Acquisition in December 2002, we sold promissory notes, preferred stock and common stock to a group of our stockholders and certain members of our management for an aggregate of \$10.1 million. In July 2004,

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we issued and sold 526,316 shares of our Series A common stock (1,052,632 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) to our client, Norwich Union, for an aggregate purchase price in cash of \$12.5 million. At June 30, 2006, we had \$24.3 million in cash and cash equivalents on hand.

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Generally, factors that affect our earnings for example, pricing, volume of services, costs and productivity affect our cash flows provided by operations similarly. However, while management of working capital, including timing of collections and payments, affects operating results only indirectly, the impact on working capital and cash flows provided by operating activities can be significant. In the first six months of 2006, cash flows from operating activities decreased to \$2.7 million compared to \$4.4 million for the first six months of 2005. This decrease is predominantly due to an increase in accounts receivable as a result of the timing of customer payments, an increase in deferred taxes and a decrease in deferred revenue in the first six months of 2006. This increase was offset by a decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses due to the timing of payments to our vendors and prepaid expenses. Cash flows provided by operating activities increased to \$13.1 million for 2005 compared to \$9.9 million for 2004 due to several factors. Net income increased in 2005 by \$1.6 million due to continued growth in our business. In addition, increases in our deferred tax assets and accounts receivable in 2005 were offset by an increase in our deferred revenue as a result of a revenue advance from Norwich Union and increased depreciation expenses resulting from capital investments made in 2004. Cash flows provided by operating activities increased to \$9.9 million for 2004 compared to cash used in operating activities of approximately \$1.9 million for 2003 due to several factors. Net income increased to \$5.4 million for 2004 compared to a net loss of \$0.8 million for 2003 as a result of higher business volumes and better utilization of committed resources. In addition, cash flows for 2004 increased on account of revenue advances received from Norwich Union during the year. Our 2004 cash flows were also affected by an increase, when compared to 2003, in accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$3.5 million due to higher business volumes during 2004 offset by an increase in accrued expenses and other liabilities of \$2.2 million due to the timing in payment of certain liabilities.

Cash used in investing activities has been mainly for the purchase of fixed assets, including telecommunications equipment and leasehold improvements, and the development of our five historical operating facilities in India. Cash used in investing activities increased to \$2.3 million in the first six months of 2006 from \$1.8 million in the first six months of 2005. The increase is a result of the purchase of fixed assets for the new operations center in Noida, which has a capacity of approximately 1,000 seats. Cash used in investing activities decreased to \$7.1 million for 2005 from \$12.3 million for 2004, mainly because we had no new facilities become operational in 2005 and thus incurred less leasehold improvements and other facility expenditures in that period. Cash used in investing activities increased to \$12.3 million for 2004 from \$5.4 million for 2003 as a result of the development of our operating facilities in Pune, which have a capacity of approximately 2,118 seats. We spent a significant portion of these funds on leasehold improvements and technology and telecommunications infrastructure.

Cash used in financing activities increased as a result of repurchasing our common stock from former employees and an increase in capital lease principal payments during the first six months of 2006 as compared to the first six months of 2005. Cash used in financing activities was \$0.1 million for 2005 compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$12.4 million for 2004, reflecting Norwich Union's purchase of 526,316 shares of our Series A common stock in July 2004. Cash provided by financing activities increased to \$12.4 million for 2004 from \$0.6 million for 2003 primarily as a result of the Norwich Union investment.

We expect to use cash from operating activities to maintain and expand our business. As we have focused on expanding our cash flow from operating activities, we have made significant capital investments, primarily related to capital expenditures related to new facilities. Capital expenditures we make to meet client needs represent primarily leasehold improvements to buildout facilities, telecommunications equipment, and computer hardware and software we purchase in connection with managing client operations. We intend to establish a new operations facility in Noida, India, during 2007 with an installed capacity of approximately 1,150 workstations at a total estimated cost of approximately \$8.0 million. We also intend to exercise our buy-out option under the lease for one of our operation centers in Pune, India for a total estimated cost, including fit-out, of approximately \$3.0 million. We currently have no other individually large outstanding commitments for capital expenditures. The timing and volume of such capital expenditures in the future will be affected by new contracts we may enter into or the expansion of our existing contracts. Therefore, we cannot reasonably predict our capital expenditures beyond 2007.

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We anticipate that we will continue to rely upon cash from operating activities to finance our capital expenditures and working capital needs.

We made capital expenditures of approximately \$7.1 million in 2005, \$12.3 million in 2004 and \$5.4 million in 2003. Capital expenditures in 2005 related primarily to the development of our new center in Noida, and capital expenditures in 2004 related to, among other things, the opening of our new operating facilities in Pune.

We expect to incur approximately \$5.0 million of capital expenditures in 2006, of which we had incurred approximately \$2.3 million as of June 30, 2006. We expect to incur approximately \$12.0 million to \$15.0 million of capital expenditures in 2007. We expect capital expenditures in 2006 and 2007 will be used primarily to meet the growth requirements of our clients, including expanding our facilities and establishing our new facility in Noida in 2007, as well as to improve our internal technology. In addition, we are contractually committed to one of our clients to establish and maintain a viable offshore BPO operation outside of India by March 2007, either on our own or through a relationship (such as a joint venture, partnership or alliance) with other parties where we maintain at least 26% of the controlling interest. This new facility must be capable of providing the services currently being performed for that client in India at a comparable cost to us and must be comparable in size to the existing facility from which the client services are being provided. We are presently evaluating a few specific locations for this facility. We anticipate that we will utilize cash flow from operating activities to finance the capital expenditures related to this facility.

On July 1, 2006, we completed the Inductis Acquisition. We estimate that the total consideration for the Inductis Acquisition, including the assumption of liabilities, earnout and contingent payments and transaction costs, but excluding a working capital adjustment of approximately \$0.5 million, is approximately \$30.9 million. We paid approximately \$13.0 million at the closing of the Inductis Acquisition in the form of \$2.4 million in cash, the issuance of 535,918 shares of our Series A common stock (1,071,836 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion), subject to reduction for any cashless withholding in respect of taxes, \$0.9 million in transaction costs and a \$0.4 million bonus payable in January 2007. We are obligated to make an additional approximately \$0.5 million working capital adjustment payment based on the net working capital of Inductis and its subsidiaries as of June 30, 2006. We also assumed \$4.3 million of Inductis debt which we repaid in full on September 26, 2006. We also agreed to make certain earnout payments to the former holders of Inductis securities of up to 389,906 shares of Series A common stock (779,812 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) based on the satisfaction of certain agreed-upon financial performance goals for the historic Inductis business in 2006 and 2007 and certain additional contingent payments in a mix of cash and additional shares of our common stock, the mix of which cannot be determined until the size of the contingent payments, if any, is determined, based on the satisfaction of certain agreed-upon financial performance goals for the historic Inductis business in 2007. The value of any such contingent payments is expected to range from \$0.6 million to \$6.5 million. See [The Inductis Acquisition](#) for a more detailed description of the terms of the Inductis Acquisition.

We intend to use the proceeds from this offering to repurchase or redeem all outstanding shares of our Series A preferred stock, the aggregate principal amount of which plus accrued but unpaid dividends was \$6.5 million at June 30, 2006, and repay all outstanding promissory notes, the aggregate principal amount of which plus accrued but unpaid interest was \$5.7 million at June 30, 2006, and for working capital and general corporate purposes. We believe that cash flow from operations and the net proceeds from this offering will be sufficient to meet our ongoing capital expenditure, working capital and other cash needs over the next two years. If we have significant growth through acquisitions or require additional operating facilities to service customer contracts, we may need to obtain additional financing.

Table of Contents**Contractual Obligations**

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2005:

	Payments Due by Period (in millions)				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years	
Long-term debt	\$	\$ 5.6	\$		\$ 5.6
Preferred Stock		6.2			6.2
Capital leases	0.2	0.3			0.5
Operating leases	0.8	0.8	0.1		1.7
Purchase obligations	1.4				1.4
Service and supply contracts					
Employment agreements (1)	1.9	5.2	3.8	1.9	15.6
Other long-term liabilities reflected on balance sheet					
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 4.3	\$ 18.1	\$ 3.9	\$ 1.9	\$ 31.0

(1) See Management Executive Compensation Employment Agreements for a description of these employment agreements.

We have entered into an Insurance Services Framework Agreement and related Virtual Shareholders Agreement with Norwich Union pursuant to which we have granted Norwich Union the option from January 2008 through February 2011 to purchase the shares of our subsidiary that operates one of our facilities in Pune, India, upon the payment of an amount that will approximate the net asset value of that facility on the date of transfer. Norwich Union has recently publicly announced its intention to start exercising its option to assume the operations of the facilities of certain of its third party vendor-contractors, including one of our facilities in Pune. The exercise of this option would result in both a loss of revenues and the loss of all of our employees who are at that time working under that contract. We expect that any decline in revenues that we would experience when Norwich Union exercises this option would be partially offset by a decrease in expenses associated with the operation of the Pune facilities. See Certain Relationships and Related Transactions Agreements with Norwich Union Option to Purchase Stock of NCOP and Risk Factors Risks Related To Our Business Our agreements with our largest client give it the option to assume the operations of one of our facilities, and the exercise of that option could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

EXL India and NCOP have been established as Export-Oriented Undertaking enterprises under the Export Import Policy, a policy formulated by the Government of India that has provided us with certain incentives on the import of capital goods. Under this policy, EXL India and NCOP must achieve certain export ratios and realize revenues attributable to exports of \$244.5 million and \$43.4 million, respectively, over a period of five years. As of June 30, 2006, EXL India and NCOP had achieved export revenues of \$68.6 million and \$29.2 million, respectively. We are required to have export revenues of \$22.4 million during the period from 2006 to 2008 and \$167.7 million during the period from 2006 to 2010. In the event that EXL India and NCOP are unable to meet these requirements over the specified period, we may be required to refund these incentives along with penalties and fines. However, management believes that EXL India and NCOP will achieve these export levels within the required timeframe as both EXL India and NCOP have consistently generated the required levels of export revenues. Under the policy, EXL India and NCOP were entitled to import capital goods with a value of \$32.3 million and \$7.9 million, respectively, free of any import duties. We have not utilized \$17.3 million of the duty-free imports allowance of which \$9.7 million is due to expire in 2008 and \$7.6 million is due to expire in 2010.

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In connection with the Inductis Acquisition, we also agreed to make certain earnout payments to the former holders of Inductis securities, payable in an amount of additional shares of our Series A common stock not exceeding an aggregate of 389,906 shares (779,812 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion), based on whether the operations of the historic Inductis business satisfy certain agreed-upon

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financial performance goals in 2006 and 2007. Based on satisfaction of certain agreed upon financial performance goals for the historic Inductis business in 2007, we also agreed to make certain additional contingent payments to former holders of Inductis securities in a mix of cash and additional shares of our common stock, the mix of which cannot be determined until the size of the contingent payments, if any, is determined. The value of any such contingent payments will range from \$0.6 million to \$6.5 million. We also agreed to make a \$0.4 million bonus payment in January 2007. See The Inductis Acquisition.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2005 and June 30, 2006, we had no off-balance sheet arrangements or obligations.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

General

Market risk is the loss of future earnings, to fair values or to future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables.

Our exposure to market risk is a function of our borrowing activities and revenue generating activities in foreign currencies. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure of our earnings and equity to loss. Most of our exposure to market arises out of our foreign currency accounts receivable.

Risk Management Procedures

We manage market risk through our treasury operations. Our senior management and our board of directors approve our treasury operation's objectives and policies. The activities of our treasury operations include management of cash resources, implementing hedging strategies for foreign currency exposures, borrowing strategies, if any, and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

Components of Market Risk

Exchange Rate Risk. The functional currency of ExlService Holdings and Exl Inc. is the U.S. dollar. The functional currency of EXL India, NCOP and ESS is Indian rupees and the functional currency of EXL U.K. is pounds sterling. In each case, the functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on the related balance sheet dates. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated

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into functional currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. All transaction-related foreign exchange gains and losses are recorded in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. The assets and liabilities of subsidiaries are translated into U.S. dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing on the related balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated into U.S. dollars at average exchange rates prevailing during the period. Resulting translation adjustments are included in the accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) balance sheet line item.

Our exposure to market risk arises principally from exchange rate risk. Although substantially all of our revenues are denominated in pounds sterling (51.8% in 2005, or 40.4% on a pro forma basis) or U.S. dollars (48.2% in 2005, or 59.6% on a pro forma basis), 78.9% of our expenses (or 64.5% on a pro forma basis) were incurred and paid in the Indian rupee in 2005. The exchange rates among the Indian rupee, the pound sterling and the U.S. dollar have changed substantially in recent years and may fluctuate substantially in the future. See Foreign Exchange Exchange Rates.

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Our exchange rate risk primarily arises from our foreign currency revenues, receivables and payables. Based upon our level of operations during 2005 and excluding any hedging arrangements that we had in place during that period, a 5.0% appreciation/depreciation in the pound sterling against the U.S. dollar would have increased/decreased revenues in 2005 by approximately \$1.9 million. Similarly, a 5.0% depreciation in the Indian rupee against the U.S. dollar would have decreased our expenses incurred and paid in rupees in 2005 by approximately \$2.5 million. Conversely, a 5.0% appreciation in the Indian rupee against the U.S. dollar would have increased our expenses incurred and paid in Indian rupees during 2005 by approximately \$2.8 million.

We have sought to reduce the effect of Indian rupee-U.S. dollar exchange rate fluctuations on our operating results by purchasing forward foreign exchange contracts to cover a portion of outstanding accounts receivable designated in foreign currencies. We entered into forward exchange contracts in 2003, 2004 and 2005. None of the contracts entered into in 2003 were outstanding at December 31, 2003. Forward exchange contracts with a notional amount of \$44.5 million and 8.2 million pounds sterling (\$14.1 million at exchange rates in effect on December 31, 2005) were outstanding at December 31, 2005 and of \$11.3 million were outstanding at December 31, 2004. The fair value of such contracts at December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004 was \$0.5 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. The forward foreign exchange contracts typically mature within nine months, must be settled on the day of maturity and may be cancelled subject to the payment of any gains or losses in the difference between the contract exchange rate and the market exchange rate on the date of cancellation. We use these instruments as economic hedges and not for speculative purposes. We may not purchase contracts adequate to insulate ourselves from Indian rupee-U.S. dollar foreign exchange currency risks. In addition, any such contracts may not perform adequately as a hedging mechanism. We may, in the future, adopt more active hedging policies, and have done so in the past.

Interest Rate Risk. Our exposure to interest rate risk arises principally from interest on our debt. We have \$4.9 million in aggregate principal amount of senior promissory notes outstanding as of December 31, 2005. Interest on the principal amount of the promissory notes is payable at maturity and accrues at a rate equal to the greater of 2.02% semiannually or LIBOR. We intend to use the proceeds from this offering to repay all of our outstanding promissory notes, plus accrued but unpaid interest to the date of repayment. In connection with the Inductis Acquisition, we assumed certain debt obligations of Inductis. A portion of this debt is based on prime lending rates.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123(R), which establishes standards for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity for goods or services. Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 123(R) using the modified prospective method of transition. Under the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), the estimated fair value of stock-based awards granted under stock incentive plans are recognized as compensation expense over the vesting period. Under the modified prospective method, compensation expense is recognized beginning with the effective date of adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) for all stock-based payments (i) granted after the effective date of adoption and (ii) granted prior to the effective date of adoption and that remain unvested on the date of adoption. We currently believe that stock-based compensation expense for 2006-related stock-based payments granted prior to January 1, 2006 and unvested as of that date will be approximately \$0.7 million, of which \$0.4 million was recorded for the six months ended June 30, 2006.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, *Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets*, which eliminated the exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. SFAS No. 153 is effective for nonmonetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. We do not believe the adoption of SFAS No. 153 will have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, *Accounting Changes & Error Corrections*, which provided guidance on the accounting for and reporting of accounting changes and error corrections. It establishes, unless

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impracticable, retrospective application as the required method for reporting a change in accounting principle in the absence of explicit transition requirements specific to the newly adopted accounting principle. This statement also provides guidance for determining whether retrospective application of a change in accounting principle is impracticable and for reporting a change when retrospective application is impracticable. SFAS No. 154 is effective for accounting changes and correction of errors made in fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2005. We do not believe the adoption of SFAS No. 154 will have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In February 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 155, *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments an amendment of FASB Statements No. 133 and 140*, or SFAS No. 155. SFAS No. 155 permits fair value remeasurement for any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that otherwise would require bifurcation, clarifies which interest-only strips and principal-only strips are not subject to the requirements of Statement No. 133, establishes a requirement to evaluate interests in securitized financial assets to identify interests that are freestanding derivatives or that are hybrid financial instruments that contain an embedded derivative requiring bifurcation, clarifies that concentrations of credit risk in the form of subordination are not embedded derivatives, and amends SFAS No. 140 to eliminate the prohibition on a qualifying special purpose entity from holding a derivative financial instrument that pertains to a beneficial interest other than another derivative financial instrument. SFAS No. 155 is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. We have not completed our evaluation of the effect SFAS No. 155 may have on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In March 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 156, *Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets an Amendment to FASB Statement No. 140*, or SFAS No. 156, which clarifies the accounting for separately recognized servicing assets and liabilities. SFAS No. 156 is effective in fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2006. We do not believe the adoption of SFAS No. 156 will have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In July 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, or FIN 48. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for income taxes by prescribing the minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. It also provides guidance on derecognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition and clearly scopes income taxes out of SFAS No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. We have not yet evaluated the impact of adopting FIN 48 on our consolidated financial position, results of operation or cash flows. However, we do not believe that our accounting for the two current India tax assessments pending against certain of our subsidiaries will be impacted by the adoption of FIN 48.

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BUSINESS

Overview

We are a recognized provider of offshore BPO services, primarily serving the needs of Global 1000 companies in the BFSI sector. We provide a broad range of outsourcing services, including BPO services, research and analytics services and advisory services. The BPO services we provide involve the transfer to us of select business operations of a client, such as claims processing, finance and accounting and customer service, after which we administer and manage the operations for our client. Our research and analytics services are intended to facilitate more effective data-based strategic and operating decisions by our clients using statistical and quantitative analytical techniques. Our advisory services include risk assessment, documentation and internal controls testing, business process re-engineering and process quality monitoring. Our revenues have grown from \$27.8 million in 2003 to \$60.5 million in 2004 and \$74.0 million in 2005 for a compound annual growth rate of 63.2% during that period. Our revenue growth over the three-year period is driven by a combination of new clients, ongoing growth in existing client relationships as well as the inclusion of full-year revenues from clients added in the preceding year. On a pro forma basis, our revenues were \$60.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006.

We combine in-depth knowledge of the BFSI sector with proven expertise in transferring business operations to our centers in India and administering and managing them for our U.S. and U.K.-based clients. We have successfully transferred more than 225 processes covering a broad array of products and services from 22 clients to our operations centers. With our recent acquisition of Inductis, a provider of research and analytics services, we have expanded the types and sophistication of research and analytics services we offer. We believe that the Inductis Acquisition will cause an increasing proportion of our revenues to be derived from these services. We have begun to expand our service offerings to other sectors with similar needs, such as utilities, healthcare and media, by leveraging our experience in the BFSI sector and operational expertise.

Our services include:

Our largest clients in 2005, on a pro forma basis, were Norwich Union (an Aviva company), American Express and Dell (including Dell Financial Services). Other clients include Centrica plc, Prudential Financial, Indymac Bank, one of the three largest U.S. banks, two of the five largest U.S. insurers and one of the largest global providers of business information.

Our operations platforms are supported by a state-of-the-art infrastructure that can be expanded to meet each client's needs. We market our services directly through our sales and marketing team, which operates out of New York and London and our business development team, which operates out of Noida, India. Our senior managers

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have extensive experience in the BFSI sector as well as the business practices of leading multi-national corporations. Our operations centers are located in India, which enables us to leverage India's large talent pool of highly qualified and educated English-speaking technical professionals, who are able to handle complex processes that require functional skills and industry expertise. We also believe we can offer consistently high quality services at substantially lower costs than those available from in-house facilities or U.S. or U.K.-based outsourcing providers. In addition, we are contractually committed to investing in an operations facility outside of India by March 2007, which we believe will enhance our global delivery model and provide higher value to our clients through risk diversification and access to a pool of potential employees with language and other skills that will meet the needs of a broader range of potential clients.

We believe our reputation for operational excellence is widely recognized by our clients and is an important competitive advantage. We use Six Sigma, a data-driven methodology for eliminating defects in any process, to identify process inefficiencies and improve productivity in client and support processes. We also deliver continued process enhancements by soliciting and implementing process improvements from employees and through our proprietary software tools. As part of our commitment to quality, we have been awarded an ISO 9001:2000 certification for quality assurance and a BS7799 certification for information security, demonstrating our high standards for quality and information security. We have also received an OHSAS 18001 certification for all of our facilities in Noida and Pune recognizing our safety and health management practices. We believe our OHSAS 18001 certification demonstrates to our clients and employees our concern for the occupational health and safety of our employees.

History

We were founded in 1999 by a group of experienced professionals including Vikram Talwar, the former Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of Ernst & Young Consulting India and the former Country Manager for Bank of America in India and other Asian countries, and Rohit Kapoor, a former business head for South Asian clients at Deutsche Bank Private Bank and a former head of non-resident Indian banking at Bank of America. Mr. Talwar is our Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and Mr. Kapoor is our President and Chief Financial Officer.

In August 2001, we were acquired by Consec and operated as its wholly owned subsidiary and in-house business processing service provider for the following 14 months. Through this relationship, we gained a deep understanding of the financial services sector, especially back-office processing functions and debt collections. In November 2002, Messrs. Talwar and Kapoor, Oak Hill Capital Partners L.P., FTVentures and certain members of our senior management team purchased EXL Inc. from Consec in the 2002 Acquisition and EXL Inc. became our wholly owned subsidiary.

On July 1, 2006, we completed the Inductis Acquisition, which significantly increased the size and scale of our existing research and analytics capabilities and enhanced our ability to deliver services to our clients, introduced our management to a well-diversified base of clients and strengthened and expanded the depth of our management pool, including senior managers with long-term client relationships in key areas of our business.

The BPO Industry

BPO service providers work with clients to develop and deliver business operational improvements with the goal of achieving higher performance at lower costs. Outsourcing can enable organizations to enhance profitability and increase efficiency and reliability, permitting them to concentrate on their core areas of competence. BPO is a long-term strategic commitment for companies that, once implemented, is generally not subject to cyclical spending or information technology budget reductions. Organizations in the BFSI sector, in particular, outsource their key business processes to third parties to reduce costs, improve process quality, handle increased transaction volumes and ensure

redundancy. Increased global demand, cost improvements in international communications and the automation of many business services have created a significant opportunity for offshore business process service providers, and many companies are moving select office processes to providers with the capacity to perform these functions from overseas locations.

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Demand for offshore BPO services has grown substantially in recent years. The NASSCOM-McKinsey report estimates that the offshore BPO industry will grow at a 37.0% compound annual growth rate, from \$11.4 billion in fiscal 2005 to \$55.0 billion in fiscal 2010. The report identifies the banking and insurance industries as representing 50% of the potential offshore BPO market and estimates that providers have captured less than 10% of the total opportunity, even in industries that began outsourcing processes early on, such as insurance (life, health, and property and casualty) and retail banking (including deposits and lending, credit cards, mortgages, and loans). The report estimates that India-based companies accounted for 46% of offshore BPO revenue in fiscal 2005 and that India will retain its dominant position as the most favored offshore BPO destination for the foreseeable future. It forecasts that the Indian offshore BPO market will grow from \$5.2 billion in revenue in fiscal 2005 to \$25.0 billion in fiscal 2010, representing a compound annual growth rate of 36.9%. The main forces driving this growth are the need to control costs and increase operating efficiencies, service capabilities and competitive advantages. Companies also use outsourcing to drive revenue growth by expanding service offerings that otherwise would be too costly to administer or through enhanced receivable collections that would not be cost-efficient to pursue using internal staff. We believe the demand for BPO services will be primarily led by industries that are transaction-driven and that require significant customer interactions, such as BFSI, utilities, healthcare, telecommunications and retail. The high cost of servicing a large number of small customer accounts makes outsourcing a compelling strategic alternative for these industries.

The BFSI Sector

The BFSI sector is characterized by intense competition among traditional participants and new entrants, as well as rapid technological innovation. As a result of these challenges, we believe that the BFSI sector is adopting BPO more rapidly than other industries. Organizations in the BFSI sector continue to outsource their key business processes to third parties to reduce costs, improve process quality, handle increased transaction volumes and ensure redundancy. In selecting BPO vendors, the BFSI sector remains focused on vendor responsiveness, customer service and quality and an ability to smoothly transition complex processes and develop customized services.

Trend Towards Offshore Delivery of BPO Services

Global demand for high quality, lower-cost BPO services from external providers, combined with operational and cost improvements in international telecommunications and the automation of many business services, have created a significant opportunity for BPO service providers that are able to take advantage of an offshore talent pool. Many companies are moving selected front-, middle- and back-office processes to providers with the capacity to perform these functions from overseas locations.

Over the past decade, India has emerged as a preferred location for organizations planning to outsource services ranging from insurance claims processing, payroll processing, medical transcription, customer relationship management and supply chain management to back-office operations such as accounting and data processing, filtering and organization. This is primarily due to its large talent pool of highly qualified and educated English-speaking technical professionals. India currently accounts for the largest share of the offshore BPO services market.

EXL's Competitive Strengths

We believe we have the competitive strengths necessary to maintain and improve our position as a leading provider of BPO services in the BFSI sector. Our key competitive strengths include:

Deep and Comprehensive BPO Processing Experience Within the BFSI Sector

With 85.8% of our pro forma BPO revenues in 2005 derived from the BFSI sector, we have gained a deep understanding of that sector, especially in functions such as loan underwriting support, claims processing, premium research and reconciliation, collections and accounts receivable management. Our expertise stems from our early association with Conseco and has allowed us to provide a full range of services to our clients. Because

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we believe that the BFSI sector is adopting BPO more rapidly than other industries, we intend to continue to focus on strengthening our capabilities for the BFSI sector and other high-potential sectors (such as healthcare, media and utilities) by developing more complex services for our clients. We believe we are among the first global BPO service providers to have migrated from single or discrete transaction processes to a full range of functional services. We have successfully transferred more than 225 processes covering a broad array of products and services to our operations centers, including policy servicing, research, agency management and premium administration for clients in the life insurance, property and casualty insurance, health insurance and retirement services areas. In addition, we have developed substantial knowledge of the regulatory requirements applicable to the BFSI sector which operate as a significant barrier to new entrants. For example, we are one of the few offshore BPO service providers that can provide third-party administrator insurance services in 43 states of the United States, having been licensed or exempted from, or not subject to, licensing in each of those states. In addition, we are also licensed to operate debt-collection services in all but one state in the United States where such licenses are required, which makes us an attractive service provider to future clients. While the outsourcing industry is highly fragmented, we believe that we are recognized within the industry and among prospective clients as being among a small number of BPO companies that can offer depth of expertise in the BFSI sector. We believe that we are well-positioned to capitalize on the growth in this sector and to leverage the expertise we have gained in this area to steadily broaden and diversify our client base.

Long-term Client Relationships that Result in a High Level of Recurring and Predictable Revenues in Our BPO Business

We have established long-term relationships with our BPO clients for whom we manage a wide variety of processes. A substantial majority of our BPO services are provided under long-term contracts with initial terms ranging from three to seven years. For BPO clients whose processes we have fully migrated, this contract structure provides us with relatively predictable and recurring revenues for a substantial portion of our business, and reduces our sales and marketing costs relative to project-based service providers. Our client relationships typically evolve from providing a single, discrete process into providing a series of complex, integrated processes across multiple business lines.

In 2005, 38.3% of our pro forma revenues were generated by our largest BPO client under two framework agreements. The first framework agreement expires in January 2007 and can be terminated by our client for cause only during its initial term, but work orders under that agreement cannot be terminated without cause before July 1, 2007. The second framework agreement expires in July 2009 and can be terminated by our client without cause upon six months prior notice and payment to us of a break-up fee during its initial term. In 2005, 11.9% of our pro forma revenues were generated by our second-largest BPO client under two main agreements. The first agreement expires on November 1, 2006, is automatically renewable for additional one-year terms and can be terminated by our client at any time and without cause with 30 days prior notice. The second agreement does not have a specified initial term and can be terminated at any time and without cause with 90 days prior notice. Contracts with other BPO clients representing approximately 3.6% of our pro forma revenues in 2005 will expire within 12 months, while the remainder of our BPO contracts expire in more than one year, or do not have specified initial terms and remain in effect until terminated or until there are no work orders or engagement schedules. Our other BPO clients can terminate their contracts without cause during the initial term.

Strong Focus on Process Migration, Operations Management and Process Excellence

Our ability to deliver continuous process improvements and our reputation for superior service have proven to be strong competitive advantages when developing new client relationships. Our success to date reflects our strong focus on operations management and ongoing process improvement. Our process migration expertise, which combines industry knowledge, process and project management techniques and a consultative approach by which our services are tailored to meet the client's specific needs, has enabled us to successfully transfer more than 225 processes from 22 clients. We have successfully migrated processes on an as-is basis and through re-engineering transformation. We use Six Sigma methodology to identify and eliminate inefficiencies in client and support processes and have created a dedicated team of full-time Six Sigma-trained black belts and green

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belts, who have substantial expertise in applying the methodology. We have also implemented Kaizen initiatives to solicit and implement process improvements from employees at all levels and to leverage the learning and experiences of each of our employees. In addition, we have developed proprietary tools, including our Process Management and Performance Tracking, or ProMPT, system, to identify and continue to deliver process improvements for our clients, and a Staff Optimization and Forecasting Tool, or SOFT, for effective workforce management of our client processes. We have been awarded ISO 9001:2000 certification for quality assurance and BS7799 certification for information security. We have also received OHSAS 18001 certification for all of our facilities in Noida and Pune recognizing our safety and health management practices.

Robust Human Resources and Technology Infrastructure

Our investment in employee recruitment, training and retention provides us with the ability to rapidly increase the scale of our operations to respond to the needs of our clients. We have invested significant resources in employee recruitment, training and retention, enabling us to grow from approximately 1,800 employees at December 31, 2002 to approximately 7,300 employees at July 1, 2006. Substantially all of our new employees are based in India. We currently have the ability to recruit and train an average of 390 employees per month and believe that the strength of our human resource function will enable us to continue to attract highly qualified and motivated employees, notwithstanding competitive pressures, and to expand our business rapidly as market conditions warrant. Of our employees, 97.1% have college degrees. We believe that our focus on hiring, training and retaining our employees should enable us to continue to deliver high quality services to our clients.

We have also developed an extensive technological infrastructure with a focus on redundancies, scalability and, most importantly, information security. Our locations in India and the United States are connected using a combination of leased domestic and international telecommunications links with redundant capacity. Industry standard network management systems monitor the systems on an uninterrupted 24 hours a day, seven days a week, or 24/7 basis. The robustness of our telecommunications network has allowed us to achieve an average network availability of 99.9% for day-to-day operations.

Experienced Management Team With a Significant Equity Stake

We pride ourselves on the strength and depth of our management and their continued commitment to our ongoing success. With the Inductis Acquisition, we have significantly expanded the depth of our management pool, including senior managers with long-term client relationships in key areas of our business. Our top 32 senior managers at or above the level of vice president have an average of approximately ten years of experience in the BFSI sector and extensive working experience with the business practices of multinational corporations. Vikram Talwar, our Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, co-founded our company after being Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of Ernst & Young Consulting India and spending 26 years at Bank of America in a variety of senior management roles, including Country Manager in India and other Asian countries. Our other co-founder and current President and Chief Financial Officer, Rohit Kapoor, has over 11 years of experience working with Deutsche Bank and Bank of America in the United States and India. We have a committed management team that has a significant equity stake in our company. 32 members of our senior management team beneficially own 26.8% of our outstanding common stock and will continue to beneficially own 21.9% of our outstanding common stock following the consummation of this offering. The incentives that we provided in the Inductis Acquisition, including through earnout and similar contingent payments, are intended to accomplish the same alignment of interests and motivate Inductis management to develop the significant market opportunity in the area of research and analytics.

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Business Strategy

Our goal is to become the leading provider of BPO, research and analytics and advisory services in the BFSI sector and other sectors that we believe have significant potential, such as utilities, healthcare and media. Specific elements of our growth strategy include:

Maintaining Our Focus on Large-scale, Long-term Relationships

We expect to maintain our focus on large-scale, long-term client relationships. We believe there are significant opportunities for additional growth with our existing clients, and we seek to expand these relationships by increasing the depth and breadth of the services we provide. This strategy should allow us to use our in-depth client-specific knowledge to provide more fully integrated BPO services and develop closer relationships with our clients. Working with a small number of large-scale, long-term relationships also allows us to focus on quality and to devote the time and resources necessary to provide savings and process improvements and fully satisfy the needs of our clients.

Offering a Broad Range of Outsourcing Services.

In servicing our clients, we seek to differentiate ourselves by emphasizing the broad range of outsourcing services, including BPO, research and analytics and advisory services, that we provide. We believe that clients are increasingly viewing their BPO service providers as long-term partners that provide a full range of service offerings. Our evolving ability to provide services in complementary sectors (such as research and analytics and advisory sectors) will maximize opportunities for more customizing and closely integrating our range of services with our clients business needs and assisting our clients in transforming their outsourced processes to establish their industry leadership. We will also continue to develop additional advisory and related services in order to expand our client base further and migrate clients into our longer-term BPO service offerings.

Expanding Our Client Base

We intend to develop long-term relationships that present recurring revenue opportunities with new clients by leveraging our industry experience and expanding our marketing activities in a manner designed to strengthen, encourage and accelerate long-term relationship building. We continue to target Global 1000 companies that have the most complex and diverse processes and accordingly stand to benefit significantly from the use of BPO. We have recently started performing services for the utilities, healthcare and media sectors, which yield many processes that fit our expertise. In developing these relationships, our primary focus will be to continue to provide complex and integrated BPO services to clients in the United States and United Kingdom, which together represent a substantial majority of the total BPO market. In developing new client relationships, we continue to be highly selective and seek industry-leading clients who are committed to long-term and strategic relationships with us.

Extending Our Industry Expertise

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The manner in which we have developed has given us expertise in transferring and servicing more than 210 processes in the BFSI sector. This expertise continues to distinguish us from other offshore providers of BPO services to the BFSI sector and has established our reputation as a leading provider of BPO services. We intend to continue to strengthen our processing capabilities for the BFSI sector and other high-potential sectors by focusing on the more complex and value-enhancing services that are common to these sectors. We have begun to implement this strategy, expanding into the utilities, healthcare and media sectors during 2006. In addition, examples of attractive sectors where we intend to focus our future development include mortgage processing, property lease management for real estate investment trusts and trade sales and processing for investment banks.

Continuing to Focus on Complex Processes

We intend to continue to leverage our industry expertise to provide increasingly more complex services for our clients. As a result of our established and developing industry expertise and knowledge of our clients' businesses and processes, our employees are able to handle processes that are non-routine and that cannot be readily automated or transferred to other parties. Examples of our newest BPO processes include managing

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insurance receivables, processing total loss claim cases, handling third-party claims cases and processing suspected fraud and high-value claim cases. Our recent research and analytics offerings include tools for evaluating our clients' analytic capabilities, services focused on client acquisition, retention, and attrition modeling and analytics to uncover fraudulent activity in credit and banking. Our newest risk advisory services offerings include accounting due diligence related to corporate acquisitions and operational risk and controls assessment. Our newest process advisory offerings include Six Sigma quality advisory services and BPO opportunity identification related to the merger activities of our clients.

Continuing to Invest in Operational Infrastructure

We will continue to invest in infrastructure, including human resources, process optimization and delivery platforms, to meet our growing client requirements. We will also continue to invest in developing and refining methodologies and analytical models and tools. We intend to further refine and supplement the innovative methods we use to recruit, train and retain our skilled employees. We will continue to focus on recruiting highly qualified employees and to develop our employees' leadership skills through specialized programs, rigorous promotion standards, industry-specific training and competitive compensation packages that include incentive-based compensation. We also intend to continue our focus on process excellence by building on our extensive use of Six Sigma methodology to identify and eliminate inefficiencies, focusing on initiatives to solicit and implement process improvements from employees at all levels and continuing to develop proprietary tools to identify and deliver continued process enhancements. We believe that doing so will enable us to increase the volume of business from our clients and provide value-enhancing services. We recently expanded our facilities in Noida, India, by adding another facility with an installed capacity of 1,000 workstations. In addition, we are contractually committed to one of our clients to establish and maintain a viable offshore BPO operation outside of India by March 2007, either on our own or through a relationship (such as joint venture, partnership or alliance) with other parties where we maintain at least 26% of the controlling interest. This new facility must be capable of providing the services currently being performed for that client in India at a comparable cost to us and must be comparable in size to the existing facility from which the client services are being provided. We are actively looking at a few specific locations. We will evaluate other locations worldwide for further service delivery capabilities based on client preferences and needs, and infrastructure availability. In addition, we intend to establish a new operations facility in Noida, India, during 2007 with an installed capacity of approximately 1,150 workstations.

Pursuing Strategic Relationships and Acquisitions

We will continue to selectively consider strategic relationships with industry leaders that add new long-term client relationships, enhance the depth and breadth of our services or complement our business strategy. We will also selectively consider acquisitions or investments that would expand the scope of our existing services, add new clients or allow us to enter new geographic markets. For example, we recently completed the Inductis Acquisition, which significantly increased the size and scale of our existing research and analytics capabilities and enhanced our ability to deliver strategic services to our clients, introduced our management to a well-diversified base of research and analytics clients and strengthened and deepened our management team.

We may also broaden our global presence by continuing to expand our relationships with existing clients outside the United States and the United Kingdom and by adding new long-term relationships with leading multinational corporations.

Services

BPO Services

Our BPO services are structured around industry-focused BPO services, such as insurance, banking and financial services and utilities, and cross-industry BPO services, such as finance and accounting services, collection services and customer services.

Insurance Services. Within the life insurance, property and casualty insurance, health insurance and retirement services business lines, we provide services in the areas of claims processing, premium and benefit administration, agency management, account reconciliation, policy research, policy servicing and customer service. We have acquired significant experience in transferring and managing processes in these areas.

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Banking and Financial Services. We have significant expertise in servicing and processing various banking products including residential mortgage lending, consumer finance, retail banking, credit cards, transaction services and other banking services. Our activities include customer service, transaction processing, underwriting support, documentation management and collateral monitoring.

Utilities. We provide end-to-end back-office processing for customer operations, including metering-related services and billing, customer transfers and address changes, sales support, account reconciliation and collections. A large part of these services involves complex exception processing.

Finance and Accounting Services. We provide certain finance and accounting services, including account payables, research, reconciliation of accounts and lock-box accounting. We intend to expand our services in this sector to include expense accounting, debit and credit accounting, account consolidation, departmental accounting, account balancing, accounting statements, budgeting and management information systems reporting.

Collection Services. We provide early and mid-stage collection activities, generally using automated dialing systems and our proprietary Exl Collections System (ECS). In addition, we use our proprietary skip-tracing tool to access location information instantly via multiple websites in order to trace people who have moved or absconded without notice to avoid paying debts. We are one of the few vendors in India with experience with a wide range of collection processes, including credit card receivables, large mortgage loan payments and business-to-business insurance premium collections, as well as extensive dialer management experience, both on our proprietary systems and client systems.

Customer Services. We provide a large array of customer management services, including e-mail management, customer service and web- and voice-based customer interaction functions.

We continuously seek to offer improved service delivery by means of detailed daily feedback through our ProMPT system and our contractual obligations to report to our clients.

Across the BPO services described above, we have successfully transferred and managed more than 225 processes, including the following:

Insurance Processes

Life Insurance	Property and Casualty Insurance
<p><i>Administration of Insurance Agents</i> Licensing and contracting renewals, terminations, correspondence, commissions and brokerage amounts, debt management, administrating unclaimed monies by insurance agents</p> <p><i>New Business Processing</i> Prescreening and acquiring new customers, underwriting, underwriting support, delivery requirements follow-up, policy issuance, fund application, refunds, non-sufficient funds, customer inquiries</p>	<p><i>New Business Processing</i> Sales and conversion, quote acceptance, establishing new policies, policy upgrades, sales of multiple products, indexing</p> <p><i>Administration of Current Policies</i> Customer service, lapses and renewals, mid-term adjustments, account reconciliations</p> <p><i>Claims Processing</i> First notification of loss, initial reporting of claims and account initiation, customer service, technical claims, documentation, claims based on third</p>

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Administration of Current Policies

Title and address changes, certificate reissue, endorsement, policy transfers, quotes and reinstatements, loans, exchanges, withdrawals, dividends, surrenders, maturities, direct debit instructions, customer service

Premium Administration

Application of premium, loan and interest adjustment, daily premium balancing, suspended policy research, payment mode changes, customer correspondence and service

Claims Processing

Examination, adjudication, settlement, tax compliance and compliance with state laws, customer correspondence and service

party fault, total loss, scheduling on-site engineers inspection visits

Premium

Payment mode changes, collection

Broker Collections

Supplier Payments

Table of Contents**Banking and Financial Services Processes**

Consumer Finance	Retail Banking and Credit Cards	Mortgage Lending
Consumer finance processing including verification, tracking and recording	Customer service	Loan underwriting support
Inbound customer service	Query resolution	Loan verification
Collections	Address change request	Property tax servicing
Loan payoff	E-mail response	New loan set-up
Telemarketing	Collections	Rate modification
		Mortgage customer service
		Seller/broker queries
		Document management
Utilities	Finance and Accounting	Collections
Metering and billing	Accounts payable management	Collections from individuals
Accounting	Vendor invoice processing	Collections from businesses
Collections	Validation and payment	Automated dialing systems
Customer transfers		Tracking debtors
Customer address changes		
Sales support		

Customer Service Processes

Voice, e-mail and blended processes

Fulfilling orders, including e-mail queries and online orders

Customer service, including changes in delivery date and desktop configuration, returns, billing issues, pre-sales information, concessions and discount vouchers for loyal customers, catalogue requests

Research and Analytics Services

In 2005, we started offering research and analytics services, including data filtering, organization and synthesis, management information system reporting, trend and variance analysis, statistical and econometric modeling and economic and financial markets research. On July 1, 2006, we acquired Inductis, a research and analytics company serving primarily the financial services and insurance industries. Our research and analytical services access and analyze large volumes of data from multiple sources in order to understand historical performance or behavior or to predict a particular outcome.

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Our service lines include analytical consulting, management consulting and analytical services. Analytical consulting and management consulting services include marketing analytics such as customer acquisition and retention, credit risk analytics, customer data integration and fraud detection, marketing strategy, product and service strategy, business process re-engineering, global resource optimization and outsourcing. Analytic services offerings include analytics staff augmentation, lead generation/marketing campaign management, collections services, and primary/secondary research, data management and analysis. Our offerings emphasize our expertise within the financial services and insurance industries, complemented by quantitative modeling techniques and knowledge of relevant technology platforms and business intelligence toolsets.

We deliver these services through a team of industry specialists and graduates with mathematical, statistical, engineering, economics, business or accounting backgrounds. Most of our research and analytical team members have received post-graduate degrees such as a masters degree in business or another quantitative or financial discipline.

Advisory Services, including Business Process-Risk Services and Process Excellence Services

In addition to our BPO services, we provide the following advisory services, which have enabled us to expand our client base and to migrate clients into our longer-term BPO service offerings.

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Business Process Risk Services and Internal Controls Services. Our Business Process Risk Services, or EXLBPRS, division provides services and technologies to identify, prioritize and manage our clients' business process risks. Through a core team comprised of more than 75 certified accountants, internal auditors and process and technology experts, our EXLBPRS division provides compliance, technology and risk-management services and makes recommendations to improve existing business processes and controls. The EXLBPRS division also evaluates internal controls and provides internal controls testing services. We believe that clients of our EXLBPRS division may also look to outsource or co-source some of their internal audit functions and seek IT risk management and IT advisory services.

BPO Opportunity and Service Identification. We have developed MOST, a unique methodology for identifying process optimization and BPO opportunities, migrating those processes and developing appropriate BPO services that we can customize to meet our clients' requirements.

Process Re-engineering. We use our Six Sigma improvement methodology and process management expertise to help clients improve their processes. We improve effectiveness and decrease costs for our clients by consolidating, streamlining and re-engineering their processes and platforms, which we believe encourages them to migrate and outsource processes to us.

Process Mapping and Documentation. We provide consulting services to our clients in order to manage, control and improve process-oriented activities. As part of these services, we document their processes using our methodology and define and measure the performance evaluation standards of the processes. We have extensive process mapping experience spanning over 500 end-to-end processes.

Representative Projects

The following examples illustrate the types of business needs that we address.

U.S. Mortgage Bank

Client: A top-ten U.S. mortgage originator in the business of operating as a hybrid thrift/mortgage banker, provides cost-efficient financing for the acquisition, development and improvement of single-family homes. Our client also offers home equity loans and invests in single-family mortgage-related assets. This client was seeking a cost-competitive outsourcing partner with substantial financial services industry knowledge and the ability to meet high quality standards.

Our Approach: We first evaluated the various business processes conducted by the client and the challenges associated with those processes. We then applied our Six Sigma-based process transfer methodology, performed pilot migrations, trained employees in India and implemented quality control processes and process management procedures prior to initiating operations from our facilities.

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Services Overview: Since December 2001, we have provided a wide range of services to this client and the services we provide to this client have increased both in volume and complexity. We started with a new customer service process for this client designed to reduce first payment defaults and later also started processing early- and late-stage collections for the client's mortgage loan portfolio. We then began to perform complex processes designed to pre-empt the refinancing of mortgages in a declining interest rate environment by proactively offering rate modifications to existing prime borrowers. The services we now provide to this client include:

Customer information verification	Tax servicing
Loan processing	Rate modification
Underwriting conditions	Broker due diligence
Collections	Customer service and loan verification
New loan setup audit	Post close audit functions (back-office)
Wire approval diligence	Post close audit (voice)
Seller due diligence	Appraisal processing
Document management	Broker license validation

Selected services that we have helped provide include:

re-engineering key processes before migrating them to our sites in India, and

formulating and standardizing desktop procedures for various banking functions.

Growth in Relationship: Our relationship with this client has grown from one process to include more than 15 different processes being serviced by over 280 employees. The processes we manage for this client include mortgage origination, mortgage loan collections and mortgage servicing, each of which has been outsourced to us under contracts with initial terms of three years. We are currently in the process of negotiating a renewal of this contract for an additional three-year term. Over 70% of our employees who work for this client are deployed on complex transaction processing activities.

U.K. Insurance Company

Client: One of the largest insurance companies in the world and a leading insurer in the U.K. market. This client sought an alternative to its captive U.K. customer service centers. Our mandate included re-engineering their processes in their automotive, household, commercial and life insurance operations to improve efficiency and productivity.

Our Approach: We formulated a composite project team consisting of EXL and client senior staff and designed and implemented a common project plan with the client. We initially invested in training designed to familiarize our new staff with U.K. culture, basics of general insurance, accent neutralization and financial service market operations in the United Kingdom and obtaining the proper certifications in order to meet industry regulatory requirements. We customized our recruitment strategy to screen candidates for aptitude, cultural adaptability and strong analytical and decision-making skills. We then implemented our Six Sigma-based migration methodology for transferring processes from the client site while complying with U.K. insurance regulatory practices. To ensure a successful transfer, we had client subject matter experts present onsite in India during training and the pilot phases of process migration. To improve performance quality, we solicited feedback from process managers, quality control executives, select-end customers and the client's employees. We continue to implement Six Sigma-based initiatives in this client's processes to improve quality.

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Services Overview: We provide a range of insurance BPO services to this client:

New Business Processing

Motor

Sales, conversion, quote acceptance, cross-selling, establishing new policies, policy upgrades

Household

Establishing new policies

Commercial Insurance

Establishing new policies

Administration of Current Policies

Motor

Customer service, address changes, servicing policy requests, mid-term adjustments, policy lapses and renewals, conversion

Household

Mid-term adjustments, policy lapses and renewals, conversion

Commercial Insurance

Mid-term adjustments, policy lapses and renewals

Life Insurance

Maturities, direct debit instructions, indexing, change of address, customer service

Claims Processing

Motor

Customer service, claims progress and finalization (including total loss and third party cases), scheduling on-site engineers inspection visits, claim payments, routing claims to appropriate department

Household

Initial reporting of claims and account initiation, status checks, customer service, routing claims to appropriate department

Accounting

Customer Accounts

Direct debit instructions, set up changes and new account processing, cancellations, reconciliation of accounts, correspondence with brokers, underwriters and customers

Collections

Selected services that we helped improve include the following:

deploying a dialer-based service that improved the answer rate during peak hours while maintaining a constant number of full-time employee equivalents;

adding services on weekends and developed processes to reduce turnaround and handle times and improve sales conversion percentages, resulting in improved productivity;

fixing the backlog of outstanding actions required for claim settlement;

evaluating customer experience metrics that enabled us to understand process performance and customer issues on an ongoing basis;

improving customer experience and sales conversion rates using Six Sigma methodologies; and

reducing the pricing cycle time in the client's commercial business line.

Growth in Relationship: We have developed what we consider to be strong and deep customer relationships with this client. We entered into our first outsourcing contract with this client for automotive and household insurance services in March 2003. We have currently deployed over 2,500 employees at two locations in India who are engaged in 36 processes pertaining to this contract (up from about 270 employees engaged in one process deployed in March 2003). In January 2004, we entered into a second outsourcing contract from this client for life insurance services. These contracts had initial terms of three and five years, respectively.

U.K. Utility Service Provider

Client: One of the largest utility services providers in the United Kingdom was trying to reduce the high costs of service delivery. As part of its cost-reduction efforts, it was planning to migrate customer accounts from various existing older systems to a new billing system and to outsource exception processing.

Our Approach: Over 12 months, we have successfully managed the transition of 11 processes to our Noida and Pune facilities. We utilized our proprietary MOST methodology to manage the transition, and we have

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recruited and trained over 1,200 professionals to manage this client’s processes. We were able to mitigate the challenges that arose from the simultaneous transition of the client to a new billing platform and the transfer of work offshore through the use of a migration methodology. Our process advisory consultants implemented workflow mechanisms in the new environment and enabled remote servicing of this client’s processes. By utilizing our professionals across multiple client processes, the risk of volume variation across processes was mitigated and we were able to incorporate service flexibility while meeting key milestones established by the client.

Services Overview: We provide a range of back-office BPO services to this client:

Customer Transfers	Billing and Metering	Customer Moves	Imbalance
Acquisitions and withdrawals of customers	Device management	Customer move-in and move-out processing	Sales Support
Disputed meter readings	Billing and meter reading management	Customer address changes	
	Payment plans		

In addition to the BPO services discussed above, the client has also utilized some of our other services, including our Six Sigma process advisory services, research and analytics services and business process mapping services. Several of our Six Sigma process improvement services assisted in the deployment of statistical process control mechanisms for this client. Our process improvement services were used to control account imbalances due to unbilled accounts, portfolio mismatch and disputed meter readings. Improvement services were also undertaken to validate and increase the productivity of the client’s customer acquisition methods. We also created models for debt transformation and to forecast the volume of activities to be performed through back office processes.

Growth in Relationship: Our relationship with this client has grown from the period of initial contract in July 2005. We have increased the number of full-time employees servicing this client’s processes and are servicing additional processes for this client. We are also providing our research and analytics services to this client.

Sales and Marketing

We market our services directly through our sales and marketing team, which operates out of New York and London, and our business development team, which operates out of Noida, India.

Our sales, marketing and business development group is responsible for new client acquisition, client relationship management, public relations and participation in industry forums and conferences in the United States, the United Kingdom and India. Our sales, marketing and business development group identifies prospective clients based on selective criteria that apply our industry expertise to the prospective client’s business lines, goals and operating constraints, and qualify the long-term relationship potential with the client. Our client relationships typically evolve from a single, discrete process into a series of additional complex, integrated processes across multiple business lines.

Our sales and marketing professionals operate collaboratively with our business development professionals based in India. Our sales and marketing professionals focus on identifying, qualifying and initiating discussions with prospective clients, while our business development team frames services, prepares responses to requests for proposals, hosts client visits to our facilities and coordinates due diligence investigations into client processes. As of July 1, 2006, we had eight sales and marketing professionals in the United States and four in the United Kingdom. Each member of our sales and marketing team has significant experience in offshore outsourcing and has expertise in identifying outsourcing opportunities and process migration in the BFSI sector. We intend to expand our sales and marketing team to 11 persons in the United States and to five persons in the United Kingdom. Our business development team consists of 11 professionals.

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Our sales, marketing and business development group works actively with our service delivery team as the sales process moves closer to the prospective client's selection of a BPO service provider. The account manager or sales executive works with the service delivery team to define the scope, services, assumptions and execution strategies for a proposed project and to develop project estimates and pricing and sales proposals. Senior management reviews and approves each proposal. The selling cycle varies depending on the type of service required and generally ranges from six months to over a year.

Members of our sales, marketing and business development group remain actively involved in a project through the execution phase as relationship management representatives. Supporting each relationship manager is a corporate sponsor, executive steering committee, operations leadership team and, in some cases, a dedicated human resources and infrastructure team. Relationship managers are also responsible for business expansion and revenue growth from their accounts.

Clients

We currently have over 50 clients. Our largest clients in 2005, on a pro forma basis, were Norwich Union, American Express and Dell (including Dell Financial Services), which together accounted for approximately 62.8% of our total pro forma revenues in 2005. Other BPO clients include Centrica plc, Indymac Bank, Prudential Financial and a top three U.S. bank. Our advisory clients include Sunterra Resorts, Stanley Tool, United Technologies, Charter Mac, Suntrust Bank and Affirmative Insurance. While we are developing relationships with new clients and expect to continue to diversify our client base, we believe that the loss of any of our largest clients could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition. See **Risk Factors** **Risks Related to Our Business**. We have a limited number of clients and provide services to few industries. In 2005, 62.8% of our pro forma revenues came from three clients.

Our long-term relationships with our clients typically evolve from providing a single, discrete process into providing a series of complex, integrated processes across multiple business lines. We enter into long-term agreements with our clients with terms of between typically three and seven years. Each agreement is individually negotiated with the client. We provide services to Norwich Union, which represented \$36.4 million, or 38.3%, of our pro forma revenues in 2005, under two framework agreements and work orders generated by these agreements. The first framework agreement expires in January 2007 and can be terminated by our client for cause only during its initial term, but work orders under that agreement cannot be terminated without cause before July 1, 2007. The second framework agreement expires in July 2009 and can be terminated by our client without cause upon six months prior notice and payment to us of a break-up fee during its initial term. After these initial terms, Norwich Union may terminate these agreements without cause or penalty with six months notice. Our agreement with American Express, which represented 12.6% of our pro forma revenues in 2005, provides that American Express may terminate the agreement at any time and without cause with five days prior notice. We provide services to Dell (including Dell Financial Services), which represented 11.9% of our pro forma revenues in 2005, under two main agreements. The first agreement expires on November 1, 2006, is automatically renewable for additional one-year terms and can be terminated by our client at any time and without cause with 30 days prior notice. The second agreement expires on May 15, 2009, is automatically renewable for additional one-year terms and can be terminated by our client at any time and without cause with 120 days prior notice. BPO contracts with other clients representing approximately 3.6% of our pro forma revenues in 2005 will expire within 12 months. See **Risk Factors** **Risks Related to Our Business**. Our client contracts contain certain termination provisions that could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

In addition, our agreements generally limit our liability to our clients to a maximum amount, subject in many cases to certain exceptions such as indemnification for third-party claims and breaches of confidentiality. In order to tailor to the specific needs of our clients, we enter into contracts with varying terms. For example, under one of our contracts with Norwich Union, Norwich Union has the option beginning in January 2008 and continuing through February 2011 to pay us an amount that will approximate the net asset value of our Pune facilities on the date of transfer and assume the operations of these facilities, together with all of our employees who at that time are working under that contract. See **Certain Relationships and Related Transactions** **Agreements with Norwich Union** **Option to Purchase Stock of NCOP**.

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Competition

Competition in the BPO services industry is intense and growing. See [Risk Factors](#) [Risks Related to Our Business](#). We face significant competition from U.S.-based and non-U.S.-based outsourcing and information technology companies and from our clients, who may perform outsourcing services themselves, either in-house, in the United States or through offshore groups or other arrangements.

Many companies, including certain of our clients, choose to perform some or all of their customer service, collections and back-office processes internally. Their employees provide these services as part of their regular business operations. Some companies have moved portions of their in-house customer management functions offshore, including to offshore affiliates. We believe our key advantage over in-house business processes is that we give companies the opportunity to focus on their core products and services while we focus on service delivery and operational excellence. We believe that clients who operate a hybrid business model partnering with external BPO providers while handling other BPO functions in-house have the opportunity to benchmark the performance of their internal BPO operations against ours.

We compete primarily against:

BPO service companies based in offshore locations, particularly India, such as Genpact and WNS Global Services;

the BPO divisions of large IT service companies and global BPO services companies located in the United States, such as Accenture, Electronic Data Systems Corp. and International Business Machines; and

the BPO divisions of IT service companies located in India such as Progeon (owned by Infosys Technologies Limited), Tata Consultancy Services Limited and Wipro BPO (owned by Wipro Technologies Limited).

We compete against these entities by establishing ourselves as a service provider with deep industry expertise in the BFSI sector, which enables us to respond rapidly to market trends and the evolving needs of our clients in this sector, and at a lower cost base than global BPO services companies. See [Business Strategy](#) [Extending Our Industry Expertise](#).

We expect that competition will increase and potentially include companies from other countries that have lower personnel costs than those currently in India. A significant part of our competitive advantage has historically been a wage cost advantage relative to companies in the United States and Europe and the ability to attract and retain highly experienced and skilled employees. We believe, however, that as a result of rising wage costs in India, our ability to compete effectively will increasingly depend on our ability to provide high quality, on-time, complex services that require expertise in certain technical areas and to expand geographically.

Intellectual Property

We generally use our clients' software systems and third-party software platforms to provide our services. We customarily enter into licensing and nondisclosure agreements with our clients with respect to the use of their software systems and platforms. Our contracts usually provide that all intellectual property created for use of our clients will automatically be assigned to our clients.

Our principal intellectual property consists of proprietary software and the know-how of our management. We have filed several trademark applications, including applications for our logo and mark and for MICROANALYTIX, with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. We have filed trademark applications for the EXL mark in India and the United States, both of which are pending. In addition, we have filed a trademark application for the INDUCTIS mark in India, which we have also registered as a trademark in the United States. We have four unregistered trademarks: MOST, ECS, ProMPT and SOFT. MOST is a proprietary opportunity identification and migration methodology for processes that we have used in connection with a substantial majority of our process migrations. Our proprietary software includes collections software called ECS, our web-enabled ProMPT system and our SOFT system. ProMPT assists our managers in process management and

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performance evaluation, including tracking individual performance of agents, team leaders and other employees, and we use SOFT to implement process-oriented workforce management for client operations. We have recently launched a new version of ProMPT, which includes advanced analytics capacity and process control capabilities, and other enhanced features. We consider our business processes and implementation methodologies to be confidential, proprietary information and to include trade secrets that are important to our business. Clients and business partners sign a nondisclosure agreement requiring confidential treatment of our information. Our employees are also required to sign confidentiality agreements as a condition to their employment.

Technology

We have a well-developed international telecommunications capacity to support our BPO, research and analytics and advisory services. We use an international wide area network from India to connect to our points of presence in the United States and the United Kingdom. Our networking and telecommunications hubs are situated in Sunnyvale, California, and New York, New York, providing technology interface locations on the east and west coasts of the United States. Our business continuity management plan includes plans to eliminate certain risks inherent in critical applications by building redundancies and resilience into the connectivity and telecom infrastructure, network, systems, power availability, transportation, physical security, and trained manpower availability, as well as utilizing distributed computing.

To increase stable data and telecommunications capacity, we lease bandwidth from a number of different providers, including AT&T, VSNL, Telstra, Cable & Wireless and British Telecom internationally; Qwest Communications, Broadwing, AT&T and PacBell, in the United States; and VSNL, Bharti, Reliance and Tata Indicom in India. Currently, we have a bandwidth of 26 megabits-per-second, or Mbps, in the United States and over 50 Mbps in the United Kingdom, which we believe is adequate for our business. We have implemented closed user group connectivity across all processing centers and technology hubs which should allow seamless transition from one center to the other in case of an outage.

Our infrastructure is built on industry standards and we work closely with several leading original equipment manufacturers and principal technology partners. The robustness of our telecommunications network has allowed us to achieve an average network availability of 99.9% for day-to-day operations.

We customize our technology solutions in line with our clients' business outsourcing requirements. Our technology teams are comprised of expert professionals from technology project management, infrastructure management, information security and technology operational service delivery, thereby permitting us to adapt our infrastructure services to our clients through various phases of our client engagements. We seek to understand our clients' business and outsourcing requirements and its process platforms, develop and implement customized services to our clients and deliver reliable services that facilitate the offshore conduct and management of their business processes.

Our business continuity management plan includes strategies to mitigate certain inherent risks and failures in critical platforms and applications by using a combination of redundancies and resilience in our technology infrastructure, telecom networks and distributed computing, relying on a combination of state-provided and privately-owned power sources, a distribution of work between our multiple service delivery centers and multi-vendor transportation and logistics management. We also employ a dedicated team of trained professionals to help maintain continuity whenever possible.

Our methodology on business continuity management and information security involves implementation of an organization-wide framework, including our business operations, human resources, technology, facilities and marketing and communications divisions. The framework involves strategic planning, rigorous operational implementation, scheduled testing and simulations, reviews and strategy formulation.

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Leveraging from our operational, technological and facilities risk mitigation capabilities, we customize business continuity plans for our key client relationships, including splitting mission-critical processes among center, regional and client locations and working with our client to implement such process operations.

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We have the following systems in place to protect the privacy of our clients and their customers and to ensure compliance with the laws and regulations governing our activities:

our information security policies comply with International Standards, including British Standards 7799 and ISO 9001:2000, for optimal management of various aspects of information security, including personnel, physical, systems and facility security;

our information security framework addresses compliance requirements and protection of our clients and their customers information;

specific provisions for complying with the FDIC Safe Harbor Provisions, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, the EU Privacy Directive and other client-specific needs;

information systems teams formed for each client for the development, implementation and coordination of policies and procedures specific to that client's processes; and

periodic internal and external audits of both our information systems policy and implemented controls.

Currently, four of our service delivery centers are British Standards 7799 certified, and we expect to seek similar certifications in our other service delivery centers.

Process Compliance and Management

We have an independent quality compliance team to monitor, analyze, provide feedback on and report process performance and compliance. In addition, we have a customer experience team to assess and improve end customer experience for all processes. Currently, we have over 200 quality compliance analysts and customer experience analysts.

We report process performance on ProMPT, our proprietary process management and performance tracking service. ProMPT is a web-based service accessible by both our clients and us that provides digital dashboards for evaluating process management and performance at any level within an organization, including tracking the individual performance of agents, team leaders and other employees. ProMPT provides Six Sigma-based process analysis, including trend analysis, distribution analysis and cause-and-effect analysis and tracking. We have recently launched a new version of ProMPT, which includes advanced analytics capacity and process control capabilities, and other enhanced features.

Employees

As of July 1, 2006, we had approximately 7,300 full-time employees, substantially all of whom are based in India. We have 88 employees in the United States and United Kingdom. Our employees are not unionized. We have never experienced any work stoppages and believe that our employee relations are good.

Hiring and Recruiting

Our employees are critical to the success of our business. Accordingly, we focus heavily on recruiting, training and retaining our professionals.

We have developed effective strategies and a strong track record in recruiting. We have more than 40 employees devoted to recruiting located throughout India in areas where we expect that our recruitment efforts will be effective. Some of the strategies we have adopted to increase efficiency in our hiring practices include online voice assessment, dedicated recruitment offices across the country and subsidized housing for new employees who travel from neighboring cities to work at our operations centers. Our hiring policies focus on identifying high quality employees who demonstrate a high propensity for learning, contribution to client services and growth. Candidates must undergo numerous tests and interviews before we extend offers for

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employment. We also conduct extensive background checks on candidates, including criminal background checks. In 2005, we received approximately 36,880 applications for employment and hired approximately 3,681 new professionals. We also have an employee referral program that provides us with a cost effective way of accessing qualified potential employees.

We offer our professionals competitive compensation packages that include significant incentive-based compensation and offer a variety of benefits, including free transport to and from home, subsidized meals, free access to recreational facilities and subsidized housing within close proximity to our operations centers. In the quarter ended June 30, 2006, our turnover rate for billable employees employees who execute business processes for our clients following the completion of our six month probationary period was approximately 38%. Our turnover has been declining sequentially for the past four quarters. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business We may fail to attract and retain enough sufficiently trained employees to support our operations, as competition for highly skilled personnel is intense and we experience significant employee turnover rates.

Training and Development

We dedicate significant resources to the training and development of our professionals. We have approximately 200 full-time certified trainers responsible for training our employees. Training works in tandem with recruitment, operations and quality control to create an end-to-end process for value addition, skill evaluation, enhancement and certification. We also use training to provide continuity by linking skill assessment at the point of recruitment to subsequent assessment and on-the-job training.

We customize our training design to country, client and service, closely collaborating with the client throughout the training process. Training for new employees includes culture, voice and accent training. We also have ongoing training that includes refresher training programs and personality development programs. In addition, we develop our employees leadership skills through leadership development programs, other talent identification mechanisms and significant monetary and non-monetary incentives.

Workforce Management

SOFT is our proprietary platform for implementing process-oriented workforce management for client operations. We customize SOFT to cater to each process unique requirements, and use SOFT to forecast work volume, schedule resources and management and analyze workforce management.

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Our corporate headquarters are located in New York, New York. We operate six operations centers in India with a current installed capacity of approximately 4,645 agent workstations that operate on an uninterrupted 24/7 basis and are available to be staffed on a three-shift basis. Our networking and telecom hubs are located in Sunnyvale, California and in New York, New York. We lease all of our properties, and each of our leases is renewable at our option. The following table describes each of our material properties and lease expiration dates as of July 1, 2006.

Facility	Location	Space	No. of Agent Workstations	Lease Expiration	Buy Option on Leased Premises
Corporate Headquarters	New York, New York	8,940 sq. ft.	N/A	March 30, 2009	No
Operations Center I	Noida, India	50,000 sq. ft.	681	March 14, 2010 (option to extend until 2015)	No
Operations Center II	Noida, India	39,700 sq. ft.	489	May 17, 2008 (renewable until 2016)	No
Operations Center III (including corporate offices)	Noida, India	68,800 sq. ft.	669		Yes
Operations Center IV-A	Pune, India	42,559 sq. ft. 43,802 sq. ft.	435-Grd. 590-First	May 7, 2011 July 31, 2013 February 16, 2014	Yes(1)
Operations Center IV-B(2)	Pune, India	61,802 sq. ft. 43,802 sq. ft.	440-5&7 491-6	December 2, 2013 December 31, 2013	Yes
Operations Center V	Noida, India	104,000 sq. ft.	1,093	August 29, 2010 (option to extend until 2023)	Yes
Gurgaon Facility	Gurgaon, India	20,628 sq. ft.	197	July 2008 (option to extend until 2014)	No

- (1) We intend to exercise our buy-out option with regard to Operations Center IV-A, for a total estimated cost, including fit-out, of approximately \$3.0 million.
- (2) Approximately 105,604 square feet of space (including approximately 1,093 agent workstations) in our Operations Center IV-B are subject to a purchase option held by our client Norwich Union. This option is exercisable at any time commencing in January 2008 until February 2011. See *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions* *Agreements with Norwich Union* *Option to Purchase Stock of NCOP*.

All of our operations centers are equipped with fiber connectivity and have access to other power sources.

We intend to establish a new operations facility in Noida, India, during 2007 with an installed capacity of approximately 1,150 workstations at a total estimated cost of approximately \$8.0 million. We are also contractually committed to one of our clients to establish and maintain a viable offshore BPO operation outside of India by March 2007, either on our own or through a relationship (such as a joint venture, partnership or alliance) with other parties where we maintain at least 26% of the controlling interest. This new facility must be capable of providing the services currently being performed for that client in India at a comparable cost to us and must be comparable in size to the existing facility in which the client services are being provided. We are actively looking at a few specific locations.

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Regulation

Because of the diversity and highly complex nature of our service offerings, our operations are subject to a variety of rules and regulations and several U.S. and foreign federal and state agencies regulate aspects of our business. In addition, our clients may contractually require that we comply with certain rules and regulations, even if those rules and regulations do not actually apply to us. Failure to comply with any applicable laws and regulations could result in restrictions on our ability to provide our products and services, as well as the imposition of civil fines and criminal penalties, which could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

We are one of the few offshore BPO service providers that can provide TPA insurance services in 43 states of the United States, having been licensed or exempted from, or not subject to, licensing in each of those states, which may help make us an attractive service provider to future clients.

Our debt collection services are subject to the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, which regulates debt collection practices. In addition, many states require a debt collector to apply for, be granted and maintain a license to engage in debt collection activities within a state. We are currently licensed (or exempt from licensing requirements) to provide debt collection services in all but one state in the United States that have non-exempt requirements and have separate conditional exemptions with respect to our ongoing collection obligations.

Our operations are also subject to compliance with a variety of other laws federal and regulations that apply to certain portions of our business such as the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, the Truth in Lending Act, the Fair Credit Billing Act, the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act and FDIC rules and regulations. Our client contracts specify what particular regulatory requirements we must meet in connection with the BPO services we provide. We train our employees regarding the applicable laws and regulations.

Regulation of our business by the Indian government affects our business in several ways. We benefit from certain tax incentives promulgated by the Indian government, including a ten-year tax holiday from Indian corporate income taxes for the operation of most of our Indian facilities, which will expire by location in 2009. As a result of these incentives, our operations have been subject to lower Indian tax liabilities. Our subsidiaries in India are also subject to certain currency transfer restrictions. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Income Tax and Foreign Currency.

Legal Proceedings

Tax Proceedings

On March 23, 2006, the Indian taxing authorities issued an assessment order with respect to their audit of EXL India's 2003-04 tax year alleging that the transfer price we applied to transactions between EXL India and EXL Inc. was not appropriate and disallowing certain expenses claimed as tax deductible by EXL India. Indian transfer pricing regulations require that any international transaction involving related corporations be at an arms length price. Transactions among our subsidiaries and us may be considered such transactions. This assessment, rectified on May 24, 2006, demands that EXL India pay additional taxes in the amount of 96,796,762 Indian rupees (approximately \$2.1 million at the exchange rate in effect on June 30, 2006).

The Indian taxing authorities also recently issued a second assessment order alleging that EXL Inc. has a permanent establishment in India and demanding the payment of additional taxes in the amount of 146,655,473 Indian rupees (approximately \$3.2 million at the exchange rate in effect on June 30, 2006). If EXL Inc. were found to have a permanent establishment in India, it would be required to pay Indian taxes on the income deemed attributed to such permanent establishment not only for the 2003-04 tax year but for subsequent years as well.

The Indian tax authorities also initiated proceedings seeking to levy certain penalties in connection with these two assessments.

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We are contesting both of these assessments and filed appeals within 30 days of the receipt of these assessments with the Commissioner of Tax Appeals in New Delhi. Under Indian tax regulations, we have been required to pay approximately 20.0 million Indian rupees (approximately \$436,000 at the exchange rate in effect on June 30, 2006) as a deposit on the first assessment before exhausting all our available opportunities to appeal this assessment. We may be required to pay additional amounts with respect to the first and second assessment. Any amount paid by us will be refunded to us with interest if we succeed in our appeals. We cannot assure you that our appeals will be successful.

In addition, the Indian tax authorities are conducting an audit of our 2004-05 tax year. While no assessments have yet been made in connection with the 2004-05 audit, there can be no assurance that we will not receive additional assessments or be required to pay significant additional taxes with respect to that tax year, or that the Indian taxing authorities will not pursue audits for other tax years.

Any failure of our appeals or further assessments would reduce our profitability and cash flows.

Other Proceedings

In the course of our normal business activities, various lawsuits, claims and proceedings may be instituted or asserted against us. We believe that the disposition of matters instituted or asserted will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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THE INDUCTIS ACQUISITION

Overview

On July 1, 2006, we acquired Inductis through a merger, as a result of which Inductis became a wholly owned subsidiary of ExlService Holdings pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated June 30, 2006, or the Inductis Acquisition agreement. We estimate that the total consideration for the Inductis Acquisition, including the assumption of liabilities, earnout and contingent payments and transaction costs, but excluding a working capital adjustment of approximately \$0.5 million, as further described below, is approximately \$30.9 million.

We paid approximately \$13.0 million at the closing of the Inductis Acquisition, in the form of \$2.4 million in cash, the issuance of 535,918 shares of our Series A common stock (1,071,836 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion), subject to reduction for any cashless withholding in respect of taxes, \$0.9 million in transaction costs and a \$0.4 million bonus payable in January 2007.

We agreed to make certain additional working capital adjustment, earnout and contingent payments to the former holders of Inductis securities as further described below.

We also assumed lines of credit, a term loan and certain other Inductis debt. As of June 30, 2006, an aggregate of \$2.5 million was outstanding under the lines of credit and \$1.8 million was outstanding under the term loan. We repaid all these obligations in full on September 26, 2006.

In the merger:

each outstanding share of Inductis common stock was converted into the right to receive cash and shares of our Series A common stock and the right to receive certain earnout and contingent payments if certain performance conditions are achieved, as further described below;

holders of Inductis restricted stock received a combination of cash, shares of our Series A common stock, grants of restricted shares of our Series B common stock under our Management Incentive Plan as described below, a cash bonus payable on January 1, 2007 and the right to receive certain earnout and contingent payments if certain performance conditions are achieved, as further described below; and

holders of unvested options to purchase shares of Inductis common stock received cash, grants of restricted shares of our Series B common stock under our Management Incentive Plan and a cash bonus payable on January 1, 2007.

As part of our management incentives, we granted 84,897 restricted shares of our Series B common stock (169,794 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion), subject to certain vesting requirements, under our Management Incentive Plan to the holders of Inductis common stock, restricted stock and unvested options. Of the 84,897 restricted shares of Series B common stock granted in the Inductis Acquisition, 31,142 shares (62,284 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) are subject to vesting over two or three years. The remaining 53,755 shares (107,510 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) will vest or be forfeited based upon our attainment of the earnout and contingent payment targets for the historic Inductis business in 2006 and 2007 described

below. If we do not attain the minimum thresholds for such earnout or contingent payments, certain of these restricted shares of Series B common stock will be forfeited by the recipients thereof. See Management Management Incentive Plan for a more complete discussion regarding the terms of the restricted shares of our Series B common stock issued in connection with the Inductis Acquisition.

Working Capital Adjustment

The purchase price in the Inductis Acquisition is subject to a working capital adjustment based on the net working capital of Inductis and its subsidiaries as of June 30, 2006. Net working capital means all current

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consolidated assets of Inductis and its subsidiaries, as determined in accordance with GAAP, less all current liabilities and all current and long-term debt of Inductis and its subsidiaries, as determined in accordance with GAAP. Based on net working capital at June 30, 2006, we are required to pay approximately \$0.5 million as additional consideration to the former holders of Inductis securities in the form of cash.

Earnout Payments

Former holders of Inductis common stock and restricted stock may also be entitled to receive additional shares of our Series A common stock (and the 53,755 restricted shares of Series B common stock will vest or be forfeited) based on Inductis' revenues and profit margins (determined in accordance with the provisions of the Inductis Acquisition agreement) in 2006 and 2007 as follows:

If Inductis' profit adjusted earnout revenue (which amount is defined in the Inductis Acquisition agreement to equal either its revenue or a lower amount if certain profit margin targets are not achieved as set forth in the Inductis Acquisition agreement) is equal to or exceeds \$28.0 million during fiscal year 2006, the former holders of Inductis common stock and restricted stock will be entitled to receive an aggregate of 194,953 shares of our Series A common stock (389,906 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion). If its profit adjusted earnout revenue is between \$25.2 million and \$28.0 million during fiscal year 2006, the former holders of Inductis common stock and restricted stock will be entitled to receive a number of shares of our Series A common stock ranging from 64,334 shares (128,668 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) to, but not including, 194,953 shares (389,906 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion), with the actual number determined pursuant to a formula set forth in the Inductis Acquisition agreement. If Inductis' profit adjusted earnout revenue is less than \$25.2 million during fiscal year 2006, the former holders of Inductis common stock and restricted stock will receive no shares of common stock with respect to fiscal year 2006, subject to a possible catch-up opportunity based on the results for fiscal year 2007, as described below.

If Inductis' profit adjusted earnout revenue is equal to or exceeds \$35.0 million during fiscal year 2007, the former holders of Inductis common stock and restricted stock will be entitled to receive an aggregate of 194,953 shares of our Series A common stock (389,906 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion). If its profit adjusted earnout revenue is between \$31.5 million and \$35.0 million during fiscal year 2007, the former holders of Inductis common stock and restricted stock will be entitled to receive a number of shares of our common stock ranging from 64,334 shares (128,668 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) to, but not including, 194,953 shares (389,906 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion), with the actual number determined pursuant to a formula set forth in the Inductis Acquisition agreement. If Inductis' profit adjusted earnout revenue is less than \$31.5 million during fiscal year 2007, the former holders of Inductis common stock and restricted stock will receive no shares of common stock with respect to fiscal year 2007.

In addition, if Inductis' profit adjusted earnout revenue does not equal or exceed \$28.0 million in fiscal year 2006 and its profit adjusted earnout revenue for fiscal year 2007 exceeds \$35.0 million, then the amount by which its profit adjusted earnout revenue in fiscal year 2007 exceeds \$35.0 million will be added to its profit adjusted earnout revenue for fiscal year 2006, the earnout calculation for such year will be recalculated and any additional shares issuable to the former holders of Inductis common stock and restricted stock pursuant to such recalculation will be issued.

Under no circumstances will more than an aggregate of 389,906 shares of our Series A common stock (779,812 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) be issued to the former holders of Inductis common stock and restricted stock under these earnout provisions.

Contingent Payments

If Inductis profit adjusted upside revenue (which amount is defined in the Inductis Acquisition agreement to equal either its profit margin in fiscal year 2007 or a lower amount if certain profit margin targets are not

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achieved as set forth in the Inductis Acquisition agreement) in fiscal year 2007 is equal to or greater than \$42.0 million but less than \$49.0 million, former holders of Inductis common stock and restricted stock will also be entitled to an aggregate payment ranging from approximately \$0.6 million to approximately \$6.5 million depending on Inductis' profit adjusted upside revenue. An aggregate payment of \$6.5 million will be due if its profit adjusted upside revenue equals or exceeds \$49.0 million. The payment, if any, will be made in cash, in shares of our common stock valued at the average price of our common stock during the ten trading days following our announcement of financial results for fiscal year 2007 or a combination of cash and shares, the mix of which cannot be determined until the size of the contingent payments, if any, is determined. However, no upside payment will be due if 77% or fewer of the employees of Inductis and its subsidiaries are employed outside the United States or if 62% or more of Inductis' consolidated revenues, other than revenues from analytics services, in fiscal year 2007 are from two specified clients.

Indemnification

Subject to certain limited exceptions identified below, the representations, warranties and covenants of Inductis, the former holders of Inductis common stock and the Company will survive the closing for one year. Representations and warranties of Inductis, the former holders of Inductis common stock and the Company relating to capitalization and stock ownership, authority, liabilities, iTouchpoint Technologies LLC, or iTouchpoint, brokers, certain statutes of Delaware law, and capitalization will survive without limitation. Representations and warranties relating to tax and ERISA matters will survive until 60 days after the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations. Representations and warranties of the Company in any case will terminate upon this offering, except with regard to matters for which a claims notice was received by us prior to such consummation date. In addition the former holders of Inductis have agreed to indemnify us for any losses we incur: (i) relating to iTouchpoint or the Inductis-terminated asset purchase agreement to acquire iTouchpoint; (ii) arising from the breach or nonperformance of representations, warranties, covenants or obligations of Inductis in connection with the Inductis Acquisition; or (iii) relating to any claims made against us by a former holder of Inductis common stock that are not related to any non-performance by us of our obligations under the Inductis Acquisition agreement. We have agreed to indemnify the former holders of Inductis common stock for any losses they incur relating to a breach by us of any of our representations, warranties or covenants under the Inductis Acquisition agreement.

The indemnification obligations of the former holders of Inductis common stock are generally subject to an aggregate deductible amount (\$200,000), a maximum aggregate amount of \$5.0 million plus 50% of any earnout payment and certain other limitations. The maximum aggregate amount will not apply to certain representations, warranties and covenants such as those relating to ownership, authority, tax, ERISA matters and iTouchpoint.

Company Holder Agreement

As part of the Inductis Acquisition, each former holder of Inductis common stock who received shares of our Series A common stock entered into a Company Holder Agreement with us. The Company Holder Agreements prohibit these former holders of Inductis common stock from transferring the shares of Series A common stock they received as part of the Inductis Acquisition for a three-year period commencing July 1, 2006, with such transfer restrictions expiring each year with regard to one-third of such shares held by each such former holder of Inductis common stock. However, former holders of Inductis common stock are released from these transfer restrictions upon a change of control of the ExlService Holdings, if the holder becomes disabled or if the holder's employment with us is terminated by us without cause or by the holder for good reason. Furthermore, if either Mr. Talwar or Mr. Kapoor sells in excess of 33% of their shares of our Series A common stock prior to June 30, 2008 or in excess of 66% of their shares of our Series A common stock prior to June 30, 2009, then the former holders of Inductis common stock may sell an additional percentage of their shares equal to the percentage that either Mr. Talwar or Mr. Kapoor sold above 33% or 66%, as applicable.

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In addition, the Company Holder Agreements prohibit the former holders of Inductis common stock from transferring any shares of Series A common stock received pursuant to the earnout provisions of the Inductis Acquisition agreement for a period of 12 months from the date of issuance of such shares. However, former holders of Inductis common stock are released from these transfer restrictions upon a change of control (as defined in the Company Holder Agreements) of the ExlService Holdings, if the holder becomes disabled or if the holder's employment with us is terminated by us without cause or by the holder for good reason.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT****Directors and Executive Officers**

The following table sets forth information regarding our directors and executive officers:

Name	Age	Position
Vikram Talwar	57	Chief Executive Officer and Vice Chairman of the Company
Rohit Kapoor	42	President, Chief Financial Officer and Director of the Company
Pavan Bagai	44	Vice President, Head of Operations of EXL India
Vikas Bhalla	35	Vice President, Operations of EXL India
Deepak Dhawan	53	Vice President, Human Resources of EXL India
Sanjay Gupta	46	Vice President, Operations of EXL India
Narasimha Kini	38	Vice President, Advisory Services of EXL India
Sandeep Tyagi	37	Vice President, Head of Knowledge Services of the Company
Amit Shashank	36	Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of the Company
Steven B. Gruber	49	Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company
Bradford E. Bernstein	39	Director of the Company
Edward V. Dardani	44	Director of the Company
James C. Hale, III	54	Director of the Company
David B. Kelso	54	Director of the Company
Dr. Mohanbir Sawhney	43	Director of the Company
Garen K. Staglin	61	Director of the Company

Vikram Talwar co-founded EXL Inc. in April 1999 and has served as our Chief Executive Officer and Vice Chairman of our board of directors since November 2002 and as Chief Executive Officer of EXL Inc. since April 1999. Prior to founding EXL Inc., Mr. Talwar served in various capacities at Bank of America including Country Manager in India and other Asian countries from 1970 to 1996 and served as Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of Ernst & Young Consulting India from 1998 to 1999.

Rohit Kapoor co-founded EXL Inc. in April 1999 and has served as our President and director since November 2002, as our Chief Financial Officer from November 2002 until June 2005 and since August 2006, and as President and Chief Financial Officer of EXL Inc. since August 2000. Prior to founding EXL Inc., Mr. Kapoor served as a business head of Deutsche Bank from July 1999 to July 2000. From 1991 to 2000, Mr. Kapoor served in various capacities at Bank of America in the United States and Asia, including India.

Pavan Bagai has served as Vice President, Head of Operations of EXL India since June 2006. He previously served as Vice President, Strategic Business of EXL India from December 2004 to May 2006, as Vice President and Head of Operations of EXL India from November 2003 to November 2004 and as Vice President, Operations of EXL India from July 2002 to November 2003. From 1985 until joining EXL India, Mr. Bagai served in various capacities in several key business areas at the Bank of America, including corporate banking, finance, capital markets and trading in various markets across Asia and Europe, including India.

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Vikas Bhalla has served as Vice President, Operations of EXL India since June 2006. He previously served as Vice President, Migrations, Quality and Process Excellence of EXL India from April 2002 to June 2006 and as Director Quality Initiatives of EXL India from May 2001 to March 2002. From May 1998 to May 2001, Mr. Bhalla served in various capacities at General Electric, including as the Quality Leader and E-Business Leader for GE Plastics India.

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Deepak Dhawan has served as Vice President, Human Resources of EXL India since June 2002. Mr. Dhawan served in various capacities at Eicher Goodearth Ltd., an automobile and engineering company, from June 1994 to June 2002, including as Executive Vice President Human Resource & Strategic Planning and has over 25 years of management experience in industrial relations, personnel and training.

Sanjay Gupta has served as Vice President, Operations of EXL India since October 2001. He has also served as Director of Operations at EXL India from November 2000 to September 2001. Mr Gupta served in various capacities at American Express India from May 1995 to October 2001. Mr. Gupta is a chartered accountant and spent over eight years in various companies in India.

Narasimha Kini has served as Vice President, Advisory Services for EXL India since July 2004. He was Head Internal Controls of EXL India from April 2001 to December 2003. Before joining us, Mr. Kini served as Finance Manager at Al-Futtaim Wills Faber (Pvt) Ltd, an insurance broker and consulting company, from July 1999 to January 2001.

Sandeep Tyagi has served as Vice President, Head of Knowledge Services of the Company since June 2006. Mr. Tyagi founded Inductis in 2000 and served as its Managing Principal prior to June 2006. Prior to that, Mr. Tyagi worked at Mitchell Madison Group, or MMG, a strategy consulting firm that spun out from another consulting firm, A.T. Kearney. Mr. Tyagi served in various positions at MMG from 1994 until December 1998, when he became a partner at MMG.

Amit Shashank has served as General Counsel and Vice President since June 2004. Mr. Shashank also serves as Corporate Secretary of the Company. Prior to joining EXL Inc., Mr. Shashank was an attorney with the law firm of Shearman & Sterling LLP from January 1997 until June 2004.

Steven B. Gruber has served as Chairman of our board of directors since November 2002. Since February 1999, Mr. Gruber has been a Managing Partner of Oak Hill Capital Management, Inc., the investment advisor to Oak Hill Capital Partners, L.P., one of our 5% stockholders. Since April 1990, Mr. Gruber has been a Managing Director of Oak Hill Partners, Inc. (including its predecessor entities) and the Manager of Acadia Partners, L.P. Additionally, since February 1994, he has been a Managing Partner of Insurance Partners Advisors L.P. Mr. Gruber serves on the boards of directors of American Skiing Company, Blackboard Inc. and Williams Scotsman International, Inc.

Bradford E. Bernstein has served as a director since November 2002. Since May 2003, Mr. Bernstein has been a Partner at FTVentures. From 1999 to 2003, Mr. Bernstein was a Partner at Oak Hill Capital Management, Inc., the investment advisor to Oak Hill Capital Partners, L.P., one of our 5% stockholders. From 1992 to 1999, Mr. Bernstein served in various capacities, including as a Managing Director, at Oak Hill Partners, Inc.

Edward V. Dardani has served as a member of our board of directors since April 2005. Mr. Dardani is a Principal of Oak Hill Capital Management, Inc., the investment advisor to Oak Hill Capital Partners, L.P., one of our 5% stockholders, which he joined in 2002. Mr. Dardani is responsible for investments in business and financial services sectors. Prior to joining Oak Hill, he was a partner at DB Capital Partners and a management consultant at McKinsey & Co. from 1992 to 1996. Mr. Dardani began his career at Merrill Lynch in their investment banking group. Mr. Dardani serves on the board of directors of American Skiing Company.

James C. Hale, III has served as a director since November 2002. Since July 1998, Mr. Hale has served as a General Partner and Managing Member of FTVentures, a venture capital firm and one of our 5% stockholders. Prior to joining FTVentures, Mr. Hale served in various

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capacities at Montgomery Securities from 1982 to 1998, and most recently as Senior Managing Director and Director of Financial Technology of Montgomery Securities.

David B. Kelso has served as a director since July 2006. Mr. Kelso most recently served as a senior advisor to Inductis from June 2004 through June 2006. He served in the Office of the Chairman as Executive Vice President for Strategy and Finance for Aetna, Inc. from September 2001 through September 2003 and as

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Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer for Chubb Corporation from June 1996 through August 2001. Mr. Kelso served on the board of director of Aetna Life Insurance Company from 2001 to 2003. In 2003, Mr. Kelso founded Kelso Advisory Services and serves as its Managing Director. Mr. Kelso serves on the board of directors of Aspen Holdings, Ltd.

Dr. Mohanbir Sawhney has served as a member of our board of directors since November 2005. Dr. Sawhney is a recognized author, scholar and consultant on marketing and e-business and has been the McCormick Tribune Professor of Technology and the Director of the Center for Research in Technology & Innovation at the Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University, since September 1993. Dr. Sawhney is also a Fellow of the World Economic Forum.

Garen K. Staglin has served as a member of our board of directors since June 2005. Mr. Staglin has over 35 years of experience in the financial services and technology industries. Mr. Staglin was a Director of First Data Corporation, a credit card and financial services processing company, from 1992 to 2002 and was Chief Executive Officer of eONE Global LP, an emerging payments company, from 2001 to 2004. Mr. Staglin was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Safelite Glass Corporation, a manufacturer and retailer of replacement autoglass and related insurance services from 1993 to 1999. Prior to joining Safelite, Mr. Staglin was President of ADP Automotive Claims Services, a provider of auto claims estimating software and services, from 1979 to 1990. Mr. Staglin serves as a director of Global Document Solutions, Inc., a digital printing, imaging and customer relationship management outsourcing company, and Solera, Inc., a consulting, outsourced services and technology provider focused on auto claims solutions. Mr. Staglin is a senior advisor for FTVentures, one of our 5% stockholders. Mr. Staglin recently joined the Advisory Board of the Cambridge University Business School in the United Kingdom.

Board Structure and Compensation

Composition of our Board of Directors

Our board of directors currently consists of nine directors. This offering is conditioned upon us amending and restating our charter and by-laws prior to its consummation. Our amended and restated by-laws will provide that our board of directors will consist of no less than six or more than 12 persons. The exact number of members on our board of directors will be determined from time to time by resolution of a majority of our full board of directors. Upon consummation of this offering, our board will be divided into three classes as described below, with each director serving a three-year term and one class being elected at each year's annual meeting of stockholders. Messrs. Bernstein, Dardani and Kapoor will serve initially as Class I directors (with a term expiring in 2007). Messrs. Hale, Kelso and Talwar will serve initially as Class II directors (with a term expiring in 2008). Messrs. Gruber, Sawhney and Staglin will serve initially as Class III directors (with a term expiring in 2009). For purposes of determining the independence of our board of directors, all of the members on our board of directors other than Messrs. Talwar and Kapoor are expected to meet the independence requirements of the Nasdaq Stock Market and the federal securities laws.

Committees of the Board

Upon consummation of this offering, our board of directors will have three standing committees: an Audit Committee, a Compensation Committee and a Nominating and Governance Committee. We will be required to have one independent director on each of these committees during the 90-day period beginning on the date of effectiveness of the registration statement filed with the Commission in connection with this offering and of which this prospectus is a part. After such 90-day period and until one year from the date of effectiveness of the registration statement, we are required to have a majority of independent directors on each of these committees. Thereafter, each of these committees is required to be comprised entirely of independent directors. The following is a brief description of our committees.

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Audit Committee. Our Audit Committee assists the board in monitoring the audit of our financial statements, our independent auditors qualifications and independence, the performance of our audit function and independent auditors, and our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. The Audit Committee has direct responsibility for the appointment, compensation, retention (including termination) and oversight of our independent auditors, and our independent auditors report directly to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee will also review and approve related-party transactions as required by the rules of the Nasdaq Stock Market.

Messrs. Hale, Kelso, Sawhney and Staglin are expected to be the members of our Audit Committee upon consummation of this offering. Messrs. Kelso and Staglin qualify as audit committee financial experts under the rules of the Commission implementing Section 407 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Messrs. Kelso, Sawhney and Staglin are expected to meet the independence and the experience requirements of the Nasdaq Stock Market and the federal securities laws. Mr. Hale is not currently expected to meet the independence requirements of the Nasdaq Stock Market and the federal securities laws with regard to Audit Committee membership independence, and with regard to Mr. Hale we will be relying on the phase-in rules for Audit Committee membership independence requirements.

Compensation Committee. Our Compensation Committee reviews and recommends policies relating to compensation and benefits of our directors and employees and is responsible for approving the compensation of our Chief Executive Officer and other executive officers. Our Compensation Committee also administers the issuance of awards under our equity incentive plans. The Compensation Committee is also responsible for producing the annual report on executive compensation required to be included in our annual proxy materials under federal securities laws. Messrs. Gruber, Kelso and Staglin are expected to be the members of our Compensation Committee upon consummation of this offering and meet the independence requirements of the Nasdaq Stock Market and the federal securities laws.

Nominating and Governance Committee. Our Nominating and Governance Committee selects or recommends that the board select candidates for election to our board of directors and develops and recommends to the board of directors corporate governance guidelines that are applicable to us and oversees board of directors and management evaluations. Messrs. Dardani, Kelso, Sawhney and Staglin are expected to be the members of our Nominating and Governance Committee upon consummation of this offering and meet the independence requirements of the Nasdaq Stock Market and the federal securities laws.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

None of our executive officers serves as a member of the board of directors or compensation committee of any entity that has one or more executive officers who serve on our board of directors or compensation committee.

Directors Compensation

The compensation arrangements described below will apply following the consummation of this offering. Directors who are not executive officers will receive an annual fee of \$20,000. The Chairman of our board of directors will receive an annual fee of \$25,000. In addition, directors who are not executive officers will receive a fee of \$2,000 for each board meeting they attend (\$1,000 if they attend telephonically) and a fee of \$1,000 for each committee meeting they attend (\$500 if they attend telephonically). Chairmen of committees who are not executive officers will receive a fee of \$2,000 for each committee meeting they attend (\$1,000 if they attend telephonically). Directors will be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attending meetings of the board of directors and its committees. In addition, upon their election to the Board, directors who are not executive officers will receive one-time grants of options to purchase 30,000 shares of our common stock (after giving effect to the Share Conversion) which vest ratably over four years. In addition, each director who is not an executive officer will receive a grant of 4,000 restricted stock unit awards (after giving effect to the Share Conversion) that will vest upon the earliest of:

the next anniversary of such director's installation as a member of the Board;

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a change of control (as defined in the 2006 Omnibus Award Plan); or

the expiration of such director's then-current term on the Board if such director is not re-elected for a subsequent term on the Board.

Messrs. Bernstein, Dardani, Gruber and Hale and any other directors affiliated with either Oak Hill Capital Partners, L.P. or FTVentures have agreed to forego any cash fees payable to them for their service as directors on the Board until December 31, 2007, but will continue to receive equity awards made to directors who are not executive officers. They will commence receiving cash fees beginning on January 1, 2008.

Advisory Board

We have established an advisory board whose function is to provide senior management with advice on strategic direction and business development initiatives. Our advisory board does not constitute a part of our corporate governance structure and is currently composed of Messrs. John Ainley, Allen J. Gula and Dennis R. Sheehan. Members of our advisory board are appointed from time to time by our senior management.

John Ainley is the Human Resources Director of Aviva Group and the Chairman of Aviva Offshore Services. Before joining Aviva in 1999, Mr. Ainley held senior international human resources positions in several international organizations across diverse industries such as retailing, internet technologies and healthcare. Over the past six years, Mr. Ainley has held various positions at Aviva, including Human Resources Director for Norwich Union Insurance and Human Resources Director for Norwich Union Life. Norwich Union is a subsidiary of Aviva Group.

Allen J. Gula, Jr. serves as an Advisor to the co-Chief Executive Officers of Franklin Resources, a global asset management company. From August 1999 to July 2002, Mr. Gula served as the Co-President and Chief Information Officer of Franklin Resources. Prior to August 1999, he was an Executive Vice President at KeyCorp and Chairman/Chief Executive Officer for Key Services Corporation. In addition, Mr. Gula is a director and advisory board member of several privately held companies.

Dennis R. Sheehan is a senior advisor to Financial Technology Ventures and an adjunct professor at the graduate school of Adelphi University. Until January 2004, Mr. Sheehan served as the President and Chief Executive Officer and a member of the Board of Directors of The BISYS Group, Inc. Since joining BISYS in 1995, Mr. Sheehan has also held other leadership positions, including Senior Vice President of Finance, Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, President and Chief Operating Officer. While Chief Executive Officer of BISYS, he also served on the Listed Company Advisory Committee to the New York Stock Exchange. Prior to joining BISYS Mr. Sheehan was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer for Concord Holding Corporation. During his tenure at Concord Holding, the company completed its initial public offering and was acquired by BISYS. Mr. Sheehan has also held several senior management positions with The Equitable Life Assurance Corporation, including President and Chief Executive Officer of Equico Securities, and Chief Financial Officer of the Asset Management Group for PaineWebber. Prior to this, he worked with SCM Corporation and KPMG Peat Marwick.

Each member of the advisory board has received options to purchase 5,000 shares in the aggregate of our Series B common stock (10,000 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) under our equity incentive plans.

Table of Contents**Executive Compensation****Summary Compensation Table**

The following table sets forth the cash and non-cash compensation paid by or incurred on our behalf to our Chief Executive Officer and four other most highly compensated executive officers, or the named executive officers, during our last three fiscal years.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Annual Compensation			Long-Term Compensation Awards		
		Salary(\$)	Bonus(\$)	Other Annual(\$)(1)	Restricted Stock(\$)	Number of Securities Underlying Options/SARs(#)	All Other Compensation(\$)
Vikram Talwar(2)	2005	400,000		127,626			8,092(3)
Chief Executive Officer	2004	393,750	300,000	122,122			6,274
	2003	312,499	175,000	99,811			1,653
Rohit Kapoor(2)	2005	400,000		53,722			7,158(3)
President	2004	393,750	300,000	44,977			6,093
	2003	312,499	175,000	44,735			1,653
Shiv Kumar(4)	2005	161,410	45,000				6,300(5)
Chief Sales and Marketing Officer	2004	166,667	75,000			30,000	5,000(5)
Katy Murray(6)	2005	151,667	30,000			120,000	
Chief Financial Officer							
Amit Shashank(7)	2005	233,154	26,500			20,000	7,000(5)
General Counsel	2004	125,256	50,000			30,000	3,250(5)

- (1) With regard to Mr. Talwar, these amounts consist of expenses relating to personal travel for Mr. Talwar and his family (\$30,433 in 2003, \$38,857 in 2004 and \$36,236 in 2005), automobile allowance, automobile insurance, personal security protection in India, social club fees, home office equipment and furnishings and reimbursement of fees relating to personal tax advice. With regard to Mr. Kapoor, these amounts consist of expenses relating to personal travel for Mr. Kapoor and his family (\$19,754 in 2003, \$22,783 in 2004 and \$25,633 in 2005), automobile allowance and expenses and automobile insurance.
- (2) While the employment agreements of Messrs. Talwar and Kapoor provide for a contractual bonus of \$100,000, our board of directors agreed to grant Messrs. Talwar and Kapoor additional bonuses in 2003 and 2004 as a result of our performance in 2003 and 2004.
- (3) For 2005, includes an employer contribution of \$6,300 for Mr. Talwar to our 401(k) plan and payment of \$1,792 in insurance premiums for term life insurance. For 2005, includes an employer contribution of \$6,300 for Mr. Kapoor to our 401(k) plan and payment of \$850 in insurance premiums for term life insurance.
- (4) Mr. Kumar joined the Company in March 2004 and resigned from the Company on June 30, 2006.
- (5) Reflects an employer contribution of \$5,000 in 2004 and \$6,300 in 2005 for Mr. Kumar and of \$3,250 in 2004 and \$7,000 in 2005 for Mr. Shashank to our 401(k) plan.
- (6) Ms. Murray joined the Company in June 2005.
- (7) Mr. Shashank joined the Company in June 2004.

Table of Contents**Options/SAR Grants in Last Fiscal Year**

The following table provides information on option grants in 2005 to our named executive officers under our equity incentive plans.

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Options/SARs Granted(#)(2)	Individual Grants			Grant Date Present Value \$(1)
		% of Total Options/SARs Granted to Employees in 2005	Exercise or Base Price Per Share(\$)	Expiration Date	
Vikram Talwar					
Rohit Kapoor					
Shiv Kumar					
Katy Murray	120,000(3)	43.2%	\$ 23.75	06/01/2015	649,200
Amit Shashank	20,000(3)	7.2%	\$ 23.75	06/01/2015	108,200

- (1) Based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model as of the grant date of the option, assuming an expected life of 60 months, a risk-free interest rate of 4.25%, a 50.0% volatility and a 0.0% dividend yield.
- (2) The options vest and become exercisable ratably over a four-year period. The first 25% of the options vest on the first anniversary of the date of grant, and an additional 25% of the options vest on each subsequent anniversary. On a change in control (as defined in our 2006 Omnibus Award Plan), the executives will each receive an additional year of vesting credit for purposes of determining the portion of the executives' options which are vested and exercisable. In addition, each executive's options become fully vested and exercisable if, following or in specific contemplation of a change in control, the executive is terminated without cause or voluntarily departs for good reason (each as defined in the executive's employment letter or option agreement, as applicable).
- (3) The fair market value of our common stock on the grant date of these options, June 1, 2005, was \$15.20 per share.

Aggregated Options/SAR Exercises and Value in Last Fiscal Year

The following sets forth, for each named executive officer, aggregate exercises of options to purchase our common stock in 2005:

Name	Number of Shares Underlying Options		Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options at Fiscal Year-End(#)		Dollar Value of Unexercised In-the-Money Options at Fiscal Year-End\$(1)	
	Exercised(#)	Dollar Realized(\$)	Exercisable	Nonexercisable	Exercisable	Nonexercisable
Vikram Talwar						
Rohit Kapoor						
Shiv Kumar			7,500	22,500	74,250	222,750
Katy Murray				120,000		

Amit Shashank	7,500	42,500
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(1) Calculated using the fair market value of \$17.40 per share of our common stock on December 31, 2005 minus the option exercise price.

Employment Agreements

Vikram Talwar and Rohit Kapoor. We entered into employment agreements with Messrs. Talwar and Kapoor, effective September 30, 2006. Mr. Talwar will serve as our Chief Executive Officer and Vice Chairman and will be based at our executive offices in India. Mr. Kapoor will serve as our President and Chief Financial Officer and will be based at our executive offices in New York, New York. Each agreement lasts until December 31, 2009 and will automatically extend for successive 12 month periods unless either party provides the other with 120 days notice of its desire not to extend the agreement.

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Salary and Bonus. Messrs. Talwar and Kapoor will each receive an annual base salary of \$400,000. This base salary can be increased at our sole discretion and cannot be decreased unless a company-wide decrease in pay is implemented. Messrs. Talwar and Kapoor can each earn an annual cash bonus, with a target of 75% of base salary and a maximum of 150% of base salary, based upon the attainment of criteria determined by our compensation committee.

Messrs. Talwar and Kapoor will be eligible to receive stock options and/or restricted stock awards annually during the term, in amounts and forms we determine. Any stock options will be granted with an exercise price equal to the fair market value of our common stock at the time of grant. Any future stock option or restricted stock awards will vest 25% per year over four years.

Benefits. Messrs. Talwar and Kapoor can participate in all the benefit plans we provide to senior executives and employees generally.

If we require either Mr. Talwar or Mr. Kapoor to relocate, we will pay the relocation costs. We will reimburse the executive for the cost of maintaining his existing home. He will need to use his best efforts to mitigate our cost by either renting or selling his home.

Personal Benefits. We provide Messrs. Talwar and Kapoor with certain personal benefits, including:

expenses associated with maintaining an automobile in the United States (including up to \$1,200 per month for lease or loan payments);

four weeks paid vacation each year;

up to \$12,000 for personal tax and estate planning expenses during the term of the agreement;

furniture and equipment for a home office;

once-a-year business class airfare between the United States and India for the executive and his family; and

term life insurance policy with a face value of \$500,000.

Personal Benefits for Mr. Talwar. The benefits Mr. Talwar will receive which Mr. Kapoor will not receive include the following:

certain expenses associated with maintaining an automobile in India (including the cost of a driver);

personal security for the executive and his family;

certain club memberships fees amounting to \$3,500 per year;

reimbursement of the additional taxes the executive pays because he works and lives in India;

education allowance for private school tuition for the executive's children through secondary school; and

\$150 per diem billeting allowance for each night that the executive does not stay in a hotel during travel to the United States on company business while living outside the United States.

Personal Benefits for Mr. Kapoor. The benefits Mr. Kapoor will receive which Mr. Talwar will not receive include the following:

personal security for the executive and his family while in India; and,

\$150 per diem billeting allowance for each night that the executive does not stay in a hotel during travel to India on company business while domiciled in the United States.

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Severance. If either Mr. Talwar's or Mr. Kapoor's employment is terminated by us without Cause or by the executive for Good Reason (in each case, as defined in the agreement), the executive will be entitled to severance consisting of:

continuation of his base salary for 24 months;

his actual bonus, if any, earned for the year of termination, determined as if he had been employed for the full year of termination, paid ratably over the remaining period and number of base salary payments; and

continuation of life insurance coverage for 18 months. The life insurance coverage will terminate at the time the executive commences employment with another employer.

Change in Control Severance. If a termination described above occurs within 12 months following a Change in Control (as defined in the agreement), the executive will receive, in lieu of the severance described above, a lump sum payment of \$999,000 and full vesting of all unvested equity awards granted on or after September 30, 2006.

Death or Disability. If either Mr. Talwar's or Mr. Kapoor's employment terminates on account of death or is terminated by either the executive or us for Disability (as defined in the agreement), the executive will be entitled to a pro-rated portion of the projected bonus amount for the year of termination.

Post-Termination Health Benefits. When Mr. Talwar's or Mr. Kapoor's employment ends for any reason other than termination by us for Cause or a voluntary termination by the executive, we will pay on behalf of the executive and his eligible dependents the cost of continued coverage under our group health plan for 18 months in accordance with applicable federal law governing continuation group health plan coverage (COBRA). These payments will end when the executive becomes eligible for comparable health benefits from another employer. If the executive elects coverage under COBRA, we have agreed to help him obtain an individual health policy at his cost when his COBRA coverage expires.

Noncompete and Nonsolicit Provisions. Each of Messrs. Talwar and Kapoor is subject to confidentiality restrictions and noncompete, non-disparagement and nonsolicit/no-hire restrictions during his employment and for one year thereafter, unless his agreement ends because we do not renew the term. If we do not renew the term and we pay the executive an amount equal to his base salary for one year, the restrictions remain in place for one year following termination of employment.

On July 27, 2006 we granted a restricted stock award to Vikram Talwar and a stock option award to Rohit Kapoor. We made both awards under our 2006 Omnibus Award Plan.

Mr. Talwar's Restricted Stock. We granted 37,500 shares of restricted stock to Mr. Talwar, which vest in 25% increments on each of November 14, 2006, November 14, 2007, November 14, 2008, and November 14, 2009. If Mr. Talwar's employment ends at the expiration of the term of his employment agreement because we give a notice of nonrenewal of the term of that agreement, or if a change in control occurs (as defined in our 2006 Omnibus Award Plan), any portion of the restricted stock which would have vested in the one year period following the termination of employment or change in control (as applicable) will become vested on the termination date or the consummation of the change in control (as applicable).

If Mr. Talwar's employment is terminated by us without cause (as defined in our 2006 Omnibus Award Plan) in specific contemplation of or following a change in control or if Mr. Talwar resigns for good reason (as defined in the award agreement) following a change in control, the restricted stock award will become fully vested. Mr. Talwar will need to execute a standard release of employment-related claims in order for his restricted stock award to vest in such a case.

Mr. Kapoor's Stock Option. We granted a nonqualified stock option in respect of 75,000 shares of our common stock to Mr. Kapoor with an exercise price of \$23.75 per share, which vest and become exercisable in

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25% increments on each of November 14, 2006, November 14, 2007, November 14, 2008, and November 14, 2009. If Mr. Kapoor's employment ends at the expiration of the term of his employment agreement because we give a notice of nonrenewal of the term of that agreement or if a change in control occurs (as defined in our 2006 Omnibus Award Plan), any portion of the stock option which would have vested in the one year period following the termination of employment or change in control (as applicable) will become vested on the termination date or the consummation of the change in control (as applicable).

If Mr. Kapoor's employment is terminated by us without cause (as defined in our 2006 Omnibus Award Plan) in specific contemplation of or following a change in control or if Mr. Kapoor resigns for good reason (as defined in the award agreement) following a change in control, the stock option will become fully vested and exercisable. Mr. Kapoor will need to execute a standard release of employment-related claims in order for his stock option to vest in such a case.

The vested portion of the stock option will remain exercisable for up to 180 days following Mr. Kapoor's termination of employment.

Katy Murray, Amit Shashank and Shiv Kumar. We entered into employment agreements with Ms. Katy Murray, whose current agreement became effective on June 1, 2005, Mr. Amit Shashank in October 2006 and Mr. Shiv Kumar in March 2004.

Katy Murray. We entered into an employment agreement with Katy Murray that became effective on June 1, 2005. Ms. Murray resigned from the Company effective September 15, 2006. Ms. Murray received an annual base salary of \$280,000, which could have been increased based on annual performance reviews. Ms. Murray was eligible to receive a target bonus of \$90,000 based on the achievement of performance goals.

In connection with her initial hire, Ms. Murray received a stock option grant of 120,000 shares of our Series B common stock as provided by her employment agreement.

Either Ms. Murray or we could terminate Ms. Murray's employment at any time. If we terminated Ms. Murray's employment without cause (as defined in the agreement) we would have been required to pay her a single lump sum equal to three times her monthly base salary in effect at the time of her termination. Beginning three months after her termination, we would also have been required to pay Ms. Murray her base salary for up to three months following her termination through our regular payroll practices. We would reduce these additional salary payments by any base salary Ms. Murray earned from another employer during the severance period.

We will also maintain Ms. Murray's health and dental coverage until the earlier of the end of the severance period or the date on which Ms. Murray becomes covered under another employer's coverage.

On a change in control (as defined in our 2006 Omnibus Award Plan), the vesting of all of Ms. Murray's outstanding equity awards would have been advanced by one year. For example, if one of Ms. Murray's awards were vesting ratably over a four-year period and she had been 25% vested in the award immediately prior to the change in control, Ms. Murray would have been 50% vested in the award immediately after the change in control. In addition, all of Ms. Murray's outstanding equity awards would have become fully vested if, following or in specific contemplation of a change in control, she were terminated without cause or voluntarily terminated her employment for good reason (as defined in her award agreements).

Amit Shashank. Our current employment agreement with Amit Shashank became effective on October 1, 2006. Mr. Shashank began to work for us in June 2004. Mr. Shashank receives an annual base salary of \$280,000, which can be increased based on annual performance reviews. For 2006, Mr. Shashank is eligible to receive a target bonus of \$84,700, computed as the weighted average of a target of 30% of \$252,000, his pre-October 1, 2006 base salary, and 40% of \$280,000, his post-September 30, 2006 base salary. For calendar years after 2006, the target annual bonus will be 40%, which can be increased based on annual performance reviews, of Mr. Shashank's weighted average base salary for the year, based on the achievement of performance goals.

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Either Mr. Shashank or we may terminate Mr. Shashank's employment at any time. If we terminate Mr. Shashank's employment without cause (as defined in the agreement), we will be required to pay Mr. Shashank his then-current base salary for twelve months following his termination through our regular payroll practices. Beginning three months after his termination, Mr. Shashank is required to actively seek comparable employment and upon subsequent employment, we will reduce these additional salary payments by any base salary Mr. Shashank receives during the severance period from another employer.

We will also maintain Mr. Shashank's health and dental coverage until the earlier of the end of the severance period or, and in respect of each of health and dental coverage considered separately, on the date on which Mr. Shashank and his eligible dependants become covered under another employer's health or dental coverage.

On a change in control (as defined in our 2006 Omnibus Award Plan), the vesting of all of Mr. Shashank's outstanding equity awards will be advanced by one year. For example, if one of Mr. Shashank's awards were vesting ratably over a four-year period and he had been 25% vested in the award immediately prior to the change in control, Mr. Shashank will be 50% vested in the award immediately after the change in control. In addition, all of Mr. Shashank's outstanding equity awards will become fully vested if, following or in specific contemplation of a change in control, he is terminated without cause or voluntarily terminates his employment for good reason (as defined in his award agreements).

In connection with his initial hire, Mr. Shashank received a stock option grant of 30,000 shares of our Series B common stock as provided by his employment agreement. On July 27, 2006, our compensation committee approved the grant to Mr. Shashank of a restricted stock award in respect of 7,106 shares of our Series B common stock, which will vest 50% on June 7, 2007 and another 50% on June 7, 2008, generally subject to Mr. Shashank's continued employment by us on each vesting date, and a cash bonus of \$168,750, payable to Mr. Shashank on January 2, 2007, irrespective of whether or not Mr. Shashank is employed by us at that time.

On October 3, 2006, our Compensation Committee approved the stock option grant to Mr. Shashank of an additional 10,000 shares of our Series B common stock (20,000 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion), with a per-share exercise price equal to the price at which the Company's common stock is offered in this offering, as established at the pricing date.

Shiv Kumar. We entered into an employment agreement with Shiv Kumar on January 22, 2004. Mr. Kumar began to work for us on March 1, 2004. Prior to his resignation on June 30, 2006, Mr. Kumar received an annual base salary of \$225,000, and if performance goals were met, Mr. Kumar was eligible to receive an annual target bonus of \$115,000. In 2004, Mr. Kumar was also granted options to purchase 30,000 shares of our Series B common stock as provided by his employment agreement.

Confidentiality and Non-Compete Arrangements. As part of their employment agreements, each of our named executive officers is subject to a standard confidentiality agreement during his employment and thereafter.

Equity Incentive Plans

2003 India Option Plan

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We adopted the ExlService Holdings, Inc. 2003 India Stock Employee Option Plan, which we refer to as the 2003 India Plan, effective on April 30, 2003. The 2003 India Plan complies with the guidelines issued by the Indian Ministry of Finance under the proviso to section 17(2)(iii)(c) of the India Income Tax Act of 1961. The following is a discussion of the features of the 2003 India Plan.

Purpose. The purpose of the 2003 India Plan is to provide eligible employees of EXL India with the opportunity to acquire an ownership interest in ExlService Holdings.

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Administration. The 2003 India Plan is administered by our board of directors or our compensation committee (the Administrator). The Administrator has, subject to the terms of the 2003 India Option Plan, complete authority to:

interpret the 2003 India Plan;

determine the rights and obligations of participants under the 2003 India Plan; and

make all other determinations necessary or advisable in the administration of the 2003 India Plan.

Our board of directors determines, in its discretion:

the persons who may participate in the 2003 India Plan;

the terms and conditions of the options granted under the 2003 India Plan; and

all questions of interpretation of the 2003 India Plan or any option granted thereunder.

The determinations by our board of directors are final and binding upon all participants in the 2003 India Plan and the options granted under the 2003 India Plan.

Stock Options. Under the 2003 India Plan, the Administrator may grant awards of options to purchase shares of our common stock. These options are subject to the terms and conditions of the 2003 India Plan and a stock option agreement evidencing the award, as well as applicable Indian law.

Eligibility. Any employee of EXL India who is a resident of India and who the Board designates as eligible may participate in the 2003 India Plan, unless the employee is a Promoter (as defined in the 2003 India Plan) or one of our directors who owns, individually or beneficially, more than 10% of our stock.

Number of Shares Authorized. Options to purchase an aggregate maximum of 800,000 shares of our Series B common stock (1,600,000 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) are available for grant under the 2003 India Plan and the 2003 Plan, discussed below, on a combined basis. As of September 30, 2006, options to purchase an aggregate of 464,488 shares of our Series B common stock (928,976 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) were issued and outstanding under the 2003 India Plan and the 2003 Plan on a combined basis.

Change in Capitalization. If the Administrator determines that certain corporate transactions or events (as described in the 2003 India Plan), such as a stock split, affect the shares such that an adjustment is determined by our board of directors, in its discretion, to be consistent with such

event and necessary or equitable to carry out the purposes of the 2003 India Plan, the 2003 India Plan provides the Administrator with the discretion to appropriately adjust the number, price or kind of shares of stock that may be granted under the 2003 India Plan. In addition, upon the occurrence of certain corporate events or transactions (as described in the 2003 India Plan), such as a merger, consolidation, or reorganization, the Administrator may, in its discretion and with at least ten days prior notice to the participants, cancel all outstanding options and pay to the holders thereof, the value of such options in a form and an amount equal to what they would have received or been entitled to receive had they exercised all such options immediately prior to the consummation of such corporate event or transaction.

Term and Vesting. An option granted under the 2003 India Plan provides a participant with the right to purchase, within a specified period of time, a stated number of shares (but no more than 25,000 shares (50,000 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion)) at the price specified in the stock option agreement. Options granted under the 2003 India Plan will be subject to terms, including the exercise price and the conditions and timing of exercise, not inconsistent with the 2003 India Plan, as may be and specified in the applicable stock option agreement or thereafter.

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Unless otherwise provided in a stock option agreement, each option granted to a participant will represent an option to purchase one share of our Series B common stock (two shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) at an exercise price of up to \$23.75 per share (\$11.88 per share after giving effect to the Share Conversion), and the option will vest with respect to 25% per year over four years. Under the terms of the 2003 India Plan, the exercise price of the option will be nominally less than the fair market value of the option on the date of grant. The options will expire no more than ten years following the date of grant. The exercise price of an option must be paid in full in order to exercise the option.

Transferability of Stock Options. Subject to the following paragraph, each option may be exercised during the participant's lifetime only by the participant or, if permissible under applicable law, by the participant's guardian or legal representative. No option may be assigned, alienated, pledged, attached, sold or otherwise transferred or encumbered by a participant other than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution. The designation of a beneficiary will not constitute an assignment, alienation, pledge, attachment, sale, transfer or encumbrance for purposes of the 2003 India Plan.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, our board of directors may, in its discretion, provide in a stock option agreement that options granted under the 2003 India Plan may be transferred by a participant without consideration to certain persons (as described in the 2003 India Plan), pursuant to the terms of the 2003 India Plan and subject to such rules as the Administrator may adopt to preserve the purposes of the 2003 India Plan.

We intend to file a registration statement under the Securities Act to register the resale of shares of common stock previously issued upon exercise of options granted under the 2003 India Plan.

2003 Stock Option Plan

General. We adopted the ExlService Holdings, Inc. 2003 Stock Option Plan, which we refer to as the 2003 Plan, effective as of April 30, 2003. Options to purchase an aggregate maximum 800,000 shares of our Series B common stock (1,600,000 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) may be granted to our employees, directors and consultants, or the employees, directors and consultants of any of our affiliates under the 2003 Plan and the 2003 India Plan, discussed above, on a combined basis. On September 29, 2006, we decided to cease to make new grants under the 2003 Plan. Grants previously made under the 2003 Plan may continue to be exercised in accordance with the terms of the 2003 Plan.

Purpose. The purpose of the 2003 Plan is to provide a means through which we and our affiliates may attract capable persons to enter and remain in our employ and to provide a means whereby our employees, directors and consultants can acquire and maintain ownership of our common stock, thereby strengthening their commitment to our welfare and our affiliates and promoting a common interest between stockholders and these employees.

Options. Both non-qualified stock options and incentive stock options may be granted under the 2003 Plan. The specific terms of options, including applicable vesting conditions, are set forth in individual option grants. Our board has the authority to determine the participants to whom options are granted, the types of options to be granted to each participant, the number of shares covered by each option, the option exercise price, the conditions and limitations applicable to the exercise of the option and to establish performance standards for determining the periods during which each option will be exercisable.

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Our board is authorized to make adjustments to the terms and conditions of, and the criteria included in, options (including the number of shares under option and the exercise price of options), in the case of certain unusual or nonrecurring events, whenever our board determines that such adjustments are appropriate in order to prevent dilution or enlargement of benefits or potential benefits under the 2003 Plan, or because a change to applicable laws warrants such an adjustment. The individual option agreements govern the manner of exercise and disposition of options following termination of employment.

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Amendment. Our board may amend, alter, suspend, discontinue or terminate the 2003 Plan or any portion thereof at any time, provided that any such action may not be taken without stockholder approval if such approval is necessary to comply with any tax or regulatory requirement applicable to the 2003 Plan and provided that any such amendment, alteration, suspension, discontinuance or termination that would adversely affect the rights of any participant will not be effective without the participant's consent.

As of September 30, 2006, options to purchase an aggregate of 466,488 shares of our Series B common stock (932,976 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) were outstanding and unexercised under the 2003 Plan and the 2003 India Plan on a combined basis.

We intend to file a registration statement under the Securities Act to register the resale of shares of common stock previously issued upon exercise of options granted under the 2003 Plan.

2006 Omnibus Award Plan

General. We adopted the ExlService Holdings, Inc. 2006 Omnibus Award Plan, which we refer to as the 2006 Plan, effective on April 20, 2006.

Purpose. The purpose of the 2006 Plan is to provide a means through which we and our affiliates may attract capable persons to enter and remain in our employ and to provide a means whereby our employees, directors and consultants can acquire and maintain ownership of our common stock, thereby strengthening their commitment to our welfare and our affiliates and promoting a common interest between stockholders and these employees.

Administration. The 2006 Plan is administered by a committee (which may be our board of directors or compensation committee). It is intended, but not required, that the directors appointed to serve on our compensation committee be Non-Employee Directors (within the meaning of Rule 16b-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the Exchange Act) and Outside Directors (within the meaning of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, or the Code, to the extent Rule 16b-3 and Section 162(m) are applicable. However, the fact that a committee member shall fail to qualify under these requirements will not invalidate any award that is otherwise validly granted under the 2006 Plan. Subject to the terms of the 2006 Plan, the committee has the authority to grant awards, to determine the number of shares of our common stock for which each award may be granted and to determine any terms and conditions pertaining to the exercise or to the vesting of each award. The committee has the power, in its sole discretion, to accelerate the exercisability of any option and to remove any restriction on any restricted stock or restricted stock unit granted under the 2006 Plan. The committee also has full power to construe and interpret the 2006 Plan and any award agreement executed pursuant to the 2006 Plan and to establish, amend, suspend or waive any rules for the proper administration of the 2006 Plan. The determination of the committee on all matters relating to the 2006 Plan or any award agreement will be conclusive.

Eligibility. Our officers, employees, directors and consultants and those of our subsidiaries or affiliates are eligible to be designated a participant under the 2006 Plan. The committee has the sole and complete authority to determine the participants to whom awards will be granted under the 2006 Plan, subject to certain limitations described below.

Number of Shares Authorized. Under the 2006 Plan, awards for a total of 1,651,077 shares of our Series B common stock (3,302,154 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) may be granted in the aggregate (including those shares reserved for issuance

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under the 2006 India Subplan 1 and 2006 India Subplan 2 described below). As of September 30, 2006, options to purchase 295,150 shares of our Series B common stock (590,300 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) were issued and outstanding. As of September 30, 2006, we had outstanding 144,502 restricted shares of Series B common stock (289,004 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) under our 2006

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Plan, including 84,897 restricted shares of Series B common stock (169,794 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) granted under the Management Incentive Plan of the 2006 Plan described below in connection with the Inductis Acquisition. See The Inductis Acquisition and Management Incentive Plan for a description of the vesting and forfeiture of these shares. On September 29, 2006, our board of directors approved a grant of restricted stock unit awards for 14,000 shares of our Series B common stock (28,000 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) to our non-executive directors under our 2006 Plan. No person may be granted awards or options and stock appreciation rights, or SARs, with respect to more than 300,000 shares of Series B common stock (600,000 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion). No more than 300,000 shares of Series B common stock (600,000 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) may be granted under our 2006 Plan with respect to performance compensation awards in any one year. The maximum amount payable pursuant to a cash bonus under our 2006 Plan is \$1,000,000. As described more fully in the 2006 Plan, if an award expires or terminates or is forfeited or if any option terminates, expires or lapses without being exercised, the number of shares previously subject to such award will again be available for future grant.

If the committee determines that certain corporate transactions or events (as described in the 2006 Plan), such as a stock split, affect the shares of common stock such that an adjustment is to be consistent with such event and necessary or equitable to carry out the purposes of the 2006 Plan, the committee may, in its discretion, appropriately adjust the maximum number of shares and the classes or series of our common stock which may be delivered pursuant to the 2006 Plan, the number of shares and the classes or series of our common stock subject to outstanding awards, the price per share of all of our common stock subject to outstanding awards and any other provisions of the 2006 Plan. In addition, upon the occurrence of certain corporate events or transactions (as described in the 2006 Plan), such as a merger, consolidation, or reorganization, the committee may, in its discretion and with at least ten days prior notice to the participants, cancel all outstanding awards and pay the holders thereof the value of such awards in a form and an amount equal to what they would have received or been entitled to receive had they exercised all such awards immediately prior to the consummation of such corporate event or transaction.

The 2006 Plan will have a term of ten years and no further awards may be granted after that date.

Terms and Conditions of Awards. Under the 2006 Plan, the committee may grant awards of nonqualified stock options, or NSOs, incentive stock options, or ISOs, SARs, restricted stock, restricted stock units, stock bonus awards, performance compensation awards (including cash bonus awards) or any combination of the foregoing. The committee may, but is not required to, provide in an award agreement that there will be a vesting acceleration or payout of the award upon a change in control, as defined in the 2006 Plan.

Options. The committee will be authorized to grant options to purchase shares of common stock that are either qualified, meaning they are intended to satisfy the requirements of Section 422 of the Code for incentive stock options, or nonqualified, meaning they are not intended to satisfy the requirements of Section 422 of the Code. An option provides a participant with the right to purchase, within a specified period of time, a stated number of shares of our common stock at the price specified in the award agreement. Options granted under the 2006 Plan will be subject to the terms, including the exercise price and the conditions and timing of exercise, not inconsistent with the 2006 Plan, determined by the committee and specified in the applicable award agreement or thereafter. The maximum term of an option granted under the 2006 Plan will be ten years from the date of grant (or five years in the case of an ISO granted to a 10.0% stockholder).

The exercise price per share paid by a participant will be determined by the committee at the time of grant but will not be less than 100.0% of the fair market value of one share on the date the option is granted (or no less than 110.0% of such fair market value in the case of an ISO granted to an employee who is a 10.0% stockholder). Payment in respect of the exercise of an option may be made in cash or by check, except that the committee may, in its discretion, allow such payment to be made by surrender of unrestricted shares of our common stock (at their fair market value on the date of exercise) which have been held by the participant for at least six months, or

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by such other method as the committee may determine and that is permitted by law. The committee may, in its discretion and to the extent permitted by law, allow such payment to be made through a broker-assisted cashless exercise mechanism. The committee may also establish rules permitting the deferral of shares of our common stock upon the exercise of options for tax planning purposes.

SARs. Our committee will be authorized to award SARs under the 2006 Plan. SARs will be subject to the terms and conditions established by the committee. A SAR is a contractual right that allows a participant to receive, either in the form of cash, shares of our common stock or a combination of the foregoing, the appreciation, if any, in the value of one share of our common stock over a certain period of time. An option granted under the 2006 Plan may include SARs, either on the date of grant or, except in the case of an ISO, by subsequent amendment. The committee may also award SARs to a participant independent of the grant of an option. SARs granted in connection with an option will become exercisable, be transferable and will expire according to the same vesting schedule, transferability rules and expiration provisions as the corresponding option. If SARs are granted independent of an option, the SARs will become exercisable, be transferable and will expire in accordance with the vesting schedule, transferability rules and the expiration provisions established by the committee and reflected in the award agreement.

No Repricing. The 2006 Plan prohibits the repricing of stock options or SARs awarded under the 2006 Plan.

Restricted Stock. Our committee will be authorized to award restricted stock under the 2006 Plan. An award of restricted stock is a grant of shares subject to conditions and restrictions set by the committee. The grant or the vesting of an award of restricted stock may be conditioned upon service to us or our affiliates or upon the attainment of performance goals or other factors, as determined in the discretion of the compensation committee. The committee may also, in its discretion, provide for the lapse of restrictions imposed upon an award of restricted stock. Holders of an award of restricted stock will have, with respect to the restricted stock granted, all of the rights of a stockholder, including the right to vote and to receive dividends.

Restricted Stock Units. The committee is authorized to award restricted stock units to participants. The committee establishes the terms, conditions and restrictions applicable to each award of restricted stock units, including the time or times at which restricted stock units will be granted or vested and the number of units to be covered by each award. The terms and conditions of each restricted stock award will be reflected in a restricted stock unit agreement. Each restricted stock unit (representing one share of our common stock) awarded to a participant will be credited with an amount equal to the cash or stock dividends paid by us in respect of one share of our common stock (dividend equivalents). At the discretion of the committee, dividend equivalents may either be paid currently to the participant or withheld by us for the participant's account and interest will be credited on such dividend equivalents withheld at rate to be determined by the committee. Upon expiration of the vesting period with respect to any restricted stock units covered by a restricted stock award, we will deliver to the participant or his beneficiary (i) one share of our common stock or, at the election of the committee, an amount in cash equal to the fair market value of that number of shares at the expiration of the period over which the units are to be earned for each restricted stock unit with respect to which the vesting period has expired and (ii) cash or shares of common stock equal to the dividend equivalents credited to the restricted stock unit and any interest accrued thereon.

With respect to an award of restricted stock or restricted share units that is intended to qualify as performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Code, the timing, establishment and adjustment of performance goals will be implemented by the committee in a manner designed to preserve the treatment of such award as performance-based compensation for purposes of Section 162(m) of the Code.

Stock Bonus Awards. The committee may, in its discretion, grant an award of unrestricted shares of our common stock, either alone or in tandem with other awards, under such terms and conditions as the committee in its sole discretion may decide. A stock bonus award shall be granted as, or in payment of, a bonus, or to provide special incentives or recognize special achievements or contributions.

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Performance Criteria. The committee may, in its discretion, condition the vesting of any award granted under the 2006 Plan upon the satisfaction of certain performance goals. To the extent an award is intended to qualify as performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Code, the performance goals will be established by the compensation committee with reference to one or more performance criteria set forth in the 2006 Plan, either on a company-wide basis or, as relevant, in respect of one or more of our affiliates, divisions or operations.

Performance Compensation Awards. The committee may grant any award under the 2006 Plan in the form of a performance compensation award by conditioning the vesting of the award on the satisfaction of certain performance goals. The committee may establish these performance goals with reference to one or more of the following:

net earnings or net income (before or after taxes);

basic or diluted earnings per share (before or after taxes);

net revenue or net revenue growth;

gross revenue;

gross profit or gross profit growth;

net operating profit (before or after taxes);

return measures (including, but not limited to, return on assets, capital, invested capital, equity or sales);

cash flow (including, but not limited to, operating cash flow, free cash flow and cash flow return on capital);

earnings before or after taxes, interest, depreciation, and amortization;

gross or operating margins;

productivity ratios;

share price (including, but not limited to, growth measures and total stockholder return);

expense targets;

margins;

operating efficiency;

objective measures of customer satisfaction;

working capital targets;

measures of economic value added;

inventory control; and

enterprise value.

Transferability. Generally, each award may be exercised during the participant's lifetime only by the participant or, if permissible under applicable law, by the participant's guardian or legal representative, and such award may not be assigned, alienated, pledged, attached, sold or otherwise transferred or encumbered by a participant other than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution.

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The committee may, in its discretion, however, provide that awards granted under the 2006 Plan that are not ISOs may be transferred by a participant without consideration to certain permitted transferees (as defined in the 2006 Plan), pursuant to the terms of the 2006 Plan and rules adopted by the committee.

Amendment. Our board of directors may amend, alter, suspend, discontinue, or terminate the 2006 Plan or any portion thereof at any time. No such action may be taken, however, without stockholder approval if such approval is necessary to comply with any regulatory requirement and no such action that would impair any rights under any previous award will be effective without the consent of the person to whom such award was made. In addition, the committee is authorized to amend the terms of any award granted under the 2006 Plan if the amendment would not impair the rights of any participant without his or her consent. No amendment may, however, reduce the exercise price of an option, cancel an existing option and replace it with a new option having a lower exercise price, or take any other action, that would result in such option being considered repriced for purposes of our proxy statement, or that would result in the option being accounted for under the variable method of accounting, without stockholder approval of such amendment.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences. The following is a general summary of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the grant and exercise of awards under the 2006 Plan and the disposition of shares purchased pursuant to the exercise of such awards and is intended to reflect the current provisions of the Code and the regulations thereunder. This summary is not intended to be a complete statement of applicable law, nor does it address foreign, state and local tax considerations. Moreover, the U.S. federal income tax consequences to any particular participant may differ from those described herein by reason of, among other things, the particular circumstances of such participant.

Options. The Code requires that, for treatment of an option as a qualified option, shares of our common stock acquired through the exercise of a qualified option cannot be disposed of before the later of (i) two years from the date of grant of the option, or (ii) one year from the date of exercise. Holders of qualified options will generally incur no federal income tax liability at the time of grant or upon exercise of those options. However, the spread at exercise will be an item of tax preference, which may give rise to alternative minimum tax liability for the taxable year in which the exercise occurs. If the holder does not dispose of the shares before two years following the date of grant and one year following the date of exercise, the difference between the exercise price and the amount realized upon disposition of the shares will constitute long-term capital gain or loss, as the case may be. Assuming both holding periods are satisfied, no deduction will be allowed to us for federal income tax purposes in connection with the grant or exercise of the qualified option. If, within two years following the date of grant or within one year following the date of exercise, the holder of shares acquired through the exercise of a qualified option disposes of those shares, the participant will generally realize taxable compensation at the time of such disposition equal to the difference between the exercise price and the lesser of the fair market value of the share on the date of exercise or the amount realized on the subsequent disposition of the shares, and that amount will generally be deductible by us for federal income tax purposes, subject to the possible limitations on deductibility under Sections 280G and 162(m) of the Code for compensation paid to executives designated in those Sections. Finally, if an otherwise qualified option becomes first exercisable in any one year for shares having an aggregate value in excess of \$100,000 (based on the grant date value), the portion of the qualified option in respect of those excess shares will be treated as a non-qualified stock option for federal income tax purposes. No income will be realized by a participant upon grant of a non-qualified stock option. Upon the exercise of a non-qualified stock option, the participant will recognize ordinary compensation income in an amount equal to the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the underlying exercised shares over the option exercise price paid at the time of exercise. We will be able to deduct this same amount for U.S. federal income tax purposes, but such deduction may be limited under Sections 280G and 162(m) of the Code for compensation paid to certain executives designated in those Sections.

Restricted Stock. A participant will not be subject to tax upon the grant of an award of restricted stock unless the participant otherwise elects to be taxed at the time of grant pursuant to Section 83(b) of the Code. On the date an award of restricted stock becomes transferable or is no longer subject to a substantial risk of

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forfeiture, the participant will have taxable compensation equal to the difference between the fair market value of the shares on that date over the amount the participant paid for such shares, if any, unless the participant made an election under Section 83(b) of the Code to be taxed at the time of grant. If the participant made an election under Section 83(b), the participant will have taxable compensation at the time of grant equal to the difference between the fair market value of the shares on the date of grant over the amount the participant paid for such shares, if any. Special rules apply to the receipt and disposition of restricted shares received by officers and directors who are subject to Section 16(b) of the Exchange Act. We will be able to deduct, at the same time as it is recognized by the participant, the amount of taxable compensation to the participant for U.S. federal income tax purposes, but such deduction may be limited under Sections 280G and 162(m) of the Code for compensation paid to certain executives designated in those Sections.

Restricted Stock Units. A participant will not be subject to tax upon the grant of a restricted stock unit award. Rather, upon the delivery of shares or cash pursuant to a restricted stock unit award, the participant will have taxable compensation equal to the fair market value of the number of shares (or cash) he actually receives with respect to the award. We will be able to deduct the amount of taxable compensation to the participant for U.S. federal income tax purposes, but the deduction may be limited under Sections 280G and 162(m) of the Code for compensation paid to certain executives designated in those Sections.

SARs. No income will be realized by a participant upon grant of a SAR. Upon the exercise of a SAR, the participant will recognize ordinary compensation income in an amount equal to the fair market value of the payment received in respect of the SAR. We will be able to deduct this same amount for U.S. federal income tax purposes, but such deduction may be limited under Sections 280G and 162(m) of the Code for compensation paid to certain executives designated in those Sections.

Stock Bonus Awards. A participant will have taxable compensation equal to the difference between the fair market value of the shares on the date the award is made over the amount the participant paid for such shares, if any. We will be able to deduct, at the same time as it is recognized by the participant, the amount of taxable compensation to the participant for U.S. federal income tax purposes, but such deduction may be limited under Sections 280G and 162(m) of the Code for compensation paid to certain executives designated in those Sections.

Section 162(m). In general, Section 162(m) of the Code denies a publicly held corporation a deduction for U.S. federal income tax purposes for compensation in excess of \$1,000,000 per year per person to its chief executive officer and the four other officers whose compensation is disclosed in its proxy statement, subject to certain exceptions. The 2006 Plan is intended to satisfy either an exception or applicable transitional rule requirements with respect to grants of options to covered employees. The 2006 Plan is designed to permit certain awards of restricted share units and other awards to be awarded in a manner intended to qualify under either the performance-based compensation exception to Section 162(m) of the Code or applicable transitional rule requirements.

2006 India Subplan 1

On April 20, 2006, our board approved the creation of a subplan under the 2006 Plan which is called the ExlService Holdings, Inc. 2006 Omnibus India Subplan 1, or the 2006 India Subplan 1. The purpose of the 2006 India Subplan 1 is to make available to employees of our subsidiaries who reside in India the same types of awards generally available under our 2006 Plan. In addition, the 2006 India Subplan 1 provides for grants of equity awards and cash bonuses intended to qualify as performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Code. The terms and conditions governing options granted under the 2006 India Subplan 1 are substantially similar to the terms and conditions governing options granted under the 2006 Plan. Under the 2006 India Subplan 1, the compensation committee may also grant awards of nonqualified stock options, incentive stock options, SARs, restricted stock, restricted share units, stock bonus awards, performance compensation awards (including cash bonus awards) or any combination of the foregoing in accordance with the same terms and conditions governing such awards under the 2006 Plan. Awards for a total of 250,000 shares of our Series B common stock (500,000 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) may be granted in the aggregate under the 2006 India Subplan 1.

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2006 India Subplan 2

On September 29, 2006, our board approved the creation of a subplan under the 2006 Plan which is called the ExlService Holdings, Inc. 2006 Omnibus India Subplan 2, or the 2006 India Subplan 2. The purpose of the 2006 India Subplan 2 is to make available to employees of our subsidiaries who reside in India the same types of awards generally available under our 2006 Plan. In addition, the 2006 India Subplan 2 provides for grants of equity awards and cash bonuses intended to qualify as performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Code. The terms and conditions governing options granted under the 2006 India Subplan 2 are substantially similar to the terms and conditions governing options granted under the 2006 Plan and the 2006 India Subplan 1. Under the 2006 India Subplan 2, the compensation committee may also grant awards of nonqualified stock options, incentive stock options, SARs, restricted stock, restricted share units, stock bonus awards, performance compensation awards (including cash bonus awards) or any combination of the foregoing in accordance with the same terms and conditions governing such awards under the 2006 Plan. Awards for a total of 505,000 shares of our Series B common stock (1,010,000 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) may be granted in the aggregate under the 2006 India Subplan 2.

We intend to file a registration statement under the Securities Act to register the shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding options under the 2006 Plan (including the 2006 India Subplan 1 and the 2006 India Subplan 2) and the resale of shares of common stock previously issued upon exercise of options granted under the 2006 Plan and shares of restricted stock granted under the 2006 Plan (in each case, including the 2006 India Subplan 1 and the 2006 India Subplan 2).

Management Incentive Plan

In connection with our acquisition of Inductis, our board adopted the ExlService Holdings, Inc. Management Incentive Plan, or the MIP, on July 1, 2006. The MIP is a sub plan under our 2006 Plan. The purpose of the MIP is to provide for the grant of restricted stock awards and cash awards to certain individuals who were key employees of Inductis. In connection with our acquisition of Inductis, we granted 31,142 restricted shares of Series B common stock (62,284 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) to the former holders of Inductis securities under the MIP that vest over two or three years. Furthermore, we granted these holders restricted stock awards that comprise a total of 53,755 shares of Series B common stock (107,510 shares of common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) and vest two and over three years based on achievement of specific earnout targets for the historic Inductis business in 2006 and 2007, as set forth in the terms of the MIP and the awards granted under the MIP. Participants in the MIP are also eligible to receive awards totaling \$517,871 in a mix of cash and shares of common stock if additional revenue targets for 2007 are achieved. See The Inductis Acquisition.

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The table below sets forth, as of August 15, 2006, information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our common stock by:

each of our directors (including nominees) and each of the named executive officers;

each person who is known to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of any class or series of our capital stock; and

all of our directors and executive officers as a group.

The amounts and percentages of common stock beneficially owned are reported on the basis of the regulations of the Commission governing the determination of beneficial ownership of securities. Under these rules, a person is deemed to be a beneficial owner of a security if that person has or shares voting power, which includes the power to vote or to direct the voting of such security, or investment power, which includes the power to dispose of or to direct the disposition of such security. A person is also deemed to be a beneficial owner of any securities of which that person has a right to acquire beneficial ownership within 60 days. Under these rules, more than one person may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the same securities.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner (2)	Shares of Series A Common Stock Beneficially Owned Before This Offering		Shares of Series B Common Stock Beneficially Owned Before This Offering		Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned After This Offering (1)	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Class	Number of Shares	Percentage of Class	Number of Shares	Percentage of Class
Oak Hill Partnerships(3)	5,271,252(4)	49.6%			10,542,504	38.3%
FTVentures(5)	1,757,084(6)	16.5			3,514,168	12.8
NUI Investments Limited(7)	526,316	5.0			1,052,632	3.8
Vikram Talwar	1,053,036(8)	9.9			2,106,072	7.7
Rohit Kapoor	1,053,036	9.9			2,106,072	7.7
Deepak Dhawan			64,831	10.5	129,662	*
Pavan Bagai(9)			187,430	30.0	374,860	1.4
Sandeep Tyagi	328,068	3.1			656,136	2.4
Katy Murray(10)			30,000	4.6	60,000	*
Amit Shashank(11)			20,000	3.1	40,000	*
Steven B. Gruber						
Bradford E. Bernstein						
Edward V. Dardani						
James C. Hale, III						
Dr. Mohanbir Sawhney						
Garen K. Staglin						
David B. Kelso						
All current directors and executive officers as a group (17 persons)(12)	2,434,140	22.9%	406,746	59.5%	5,681,772	20.7%

* Less than 1%.

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- (1) Gives effect to the Share Conversion and assumes no exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares. In the event the option is exercised, the underwriters have an option to purchase up to 750,000 additional shares of our common stock.
- (2) Unless otherwise noted, the business address of each beneficial owner is c/o ExlService Holdings, Inc., 350 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022.
- (3) The business address of Oak Hill Partnerships is 201 Main Street, Suite 2415, Fort Worth, TX 76102.

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- (4) Includes an aggregate of 5,139,471 shares of Series A common stock (10,278,942 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) held by Oak Hill Capital Partners, L.P. and 131,781 shares of Series A common stock (263,562 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) held by Oak Hill Capital Management Partners, L.P. OHCP MGP, LLC is the sole general partner of OHCP GenPar, L.P., which is the sole general partner of Oak Hill Capital Management Partners, L.P. and Oak Hill Capital Partners, L.P. OHCP MGP, LLC exercises voting and dispositive control over the shares held by Oak Hill Capital Management Partners, L.P. and Oak Hill Capital Partners, L.P.
- (5) The business address of FTVentures is 601 California Street, Suite 2200, San Francisco, CA 94109.
- (6) Includes 847,139 shares of Series A common stock (1,694,278 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) held by Financial Technology Ventures (Q), L.P., 31,403 shares of Series A common stock (62,806 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) held by Financial Technology Ventures, L.P., 873,354 shares of Series A common stock (1,746,708 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) held by Financial Technology Ventures II (Q), L.P. and 5,188 shares of Series A common stock (10,376 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) held by Financial Technology Ventures II, L.P. Financial Technology Management, LLC is the sole general partner of Financial Technology Ventures (Q), L.P. and Financial Technology Ventures, L.P. Financial Technology Management II, LLC is the sole general partner of Financial Technology Ventures II (Q), L.P. and Financial Technology Ventures II, L.P. Financial Technology Management, LLC exercises voting and dispositive control over the shares held by Financial Technology Ventures (Q), L.P. and Financial Technology Ventures, L.P., and Financial Technology Management II, LLC exercises voting and dispositive control over the shares held by Financial Technology Ventures II (Q), L.P. and Financial Technology Ventures II, L.P.
- (7) The business address of NUI Investments Limited is 8 Surrey Street, Norwich NR1 3NG, United Kingdom.
- (8) This amount includes 42,000 shares of Series A common stock (84,000 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) transferred by Mr. Talwar to a spousal lifetime access trust. Mr. Talwar's spouse and Mr. Kapoor are the trustees of this trust and share dispositive and voting control over the shares in the trust. This amount also includes 42,000 shares of Series A common stock (84,000 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) transferred by Mr. Talwar's spouse to a spousal lifetime access trust. Mr. Talwar and Mr. Kapoor are the trustees of this trust and share dispositive and voting control over the shares in the trust. Mr. Kapoor disclaims beneficial ownership of these shares and this prospectus shall not be deemed an admission that Mr. Kapoor is a beneficial owner of such shares of purposes of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This amount also includes 169,409 shares of Series A common stock (338,818 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) transferred by Mr. Talwar to a three year grantor retained annuity trust. Mr. Talwar is the sole trustee of this trust.
- (9) This amount includes options to purchase 6,250 shares of Series B common stock (12,500 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) owned by Mr. Bagai which are exercisable within 60 days.
- (10) This amount consists of options to purchase 30,000 shares of Series B common stock (60,000 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) owned by Ms. Murray which are exercisable within 60 days.
- (11) This amount consists of options to purchase 20,000 shares of Series B common stock (40,000 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) owned by Mr. Shashank which are exercisable within 60 days.
- (12) This amount includes options to purchase 63,750 shares of Series B common stock (127,500 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) owned in the aggregate by our current directors and executive officers which are exercisable within 60 days.

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Stock Sale

On December 3, 2004, Vikram Talwar and Rohit Kapoor entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement with TCV V, L.P. and TCV V Member Fund, L.P., which we refer to together as TCV, pursuant to which TCV purchased an aggregate of 421,054 shares of our Series A common stock (842,108 shares of our common stock after giving effect to the Share Conversion) for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$10.0 million. In connection with the sale, Messrs. Talwar and Kapoor agreed to pay TCV the difference between TCV's purchase price and its resale price if TCV were required to resell those shares in connection with a sale of ExlService Holdings at a price lower than that paid to Messrs. Talwar and Kapoor. By its terms, certain provisions of the agreement, including the obligation to make TCV whole on a resale of its interests in the Company, will terminate upon the consummation of this offering. In addition, we granted TCV certain piggyback registration rights with respect to its shares of our Series A common stock, subject to customary restrictions and pro rata reductions in the event of a public offering. We also granted TCV approval rights relating generally to affiliate transactions, the right to purchase a pro rata share of specified issuances of our common stock or preferred stock and the right to attend meetings of our board of directors in a nonvoting observer capacity. See Certain Relationships and Related Transactions Entered into in Connection with this Offering Registration Rights Agreements. The provisions of our agreement with TCV relating to approval rights of affiliate transactions, the right to participate in additional equity sales and the right to attend board meetings will terminate upon the consummation of this offering.

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CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Transactions Entered into in Connection with this Offering

Share Conversion

Prior to this offering, we had two classes of common stock, our Series A common stock and Series B common stock. In accordance with the terms of our certificate of incorporation and our existing equity incentive plan arrangements, immediately prior to the consummation of this offering, each share of our Series B common stock will be converted automatically and without any action on the part of the holders or our part into one share of our Series A common stock, and each option to purchase shares of our Series B common stock will be adjusted to convert without any action on the part of the holders into an option to purchase the same number of shares of our Series A common stock. In addition, prior to the consummation of this offering, we will increase our total authorized number of shares of capital stock, make certain changes to our charter documents and effect the Stock Split. As a result, after this offering, we will only have one class of common stock outstanding, which will be referred to as common stock.

Termination of Stockholders Agreement

We are parties to an Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement with Oak Hill Capital Partners, L.P., Oak Hill Capital Management Partners, L.P., Financial Technology Ventures, L.P., Financial Technology Ventures (Q), L.P., Financial Technology Ventures II, L.P., Financial Technology Ventures II (Q), L.P., TCV V, L.P., TCV Member Fund, L.P., NUI Investments Limited, Vikram Talwar, Rohit Kapoor, Sandeep Tyagi and certain other stockholders who received shares of our common stock in connection with the Inductis Acquisition. This agreement contains certain rights and restrictions on the sale, assignment, transfer, encumbrance or other disposition of the approximately 10,660,513 shares of our Series A and Series B common stock (21,321,026 shares of our common stock after giving affect to the Share Conversion) that are subject to the agreement. This agreement will automatically terminate by its terms upon the consummation of this offering.

Our director, Mr. Steven Gruber, is a Managing Partner of Oak Hill Capital Management, Inc., the investment advisor to Oak Hill Capital Partners, L.P., one of our 5% stockholders. Our director, Mr. Edward Dardani, is a principal of Oak Hill Capital Management, Inc., the investment advisor to Oak Hill Capital Partners, L.P., one of our 5% stockholders. Our director, Mr. Bradford E. Bernstein, is a Partner at FTVentures, one of our 5% stockholders, and a former Partner of Oak Hill Capital Management, Inc. Our director, Mr. James C. Hale III is a General Partner and Managing Member of FTVentures, one of our 5% stockholders. Our director, Mr. Staglin, is a senior advisor for FT Ventures.

Registration Rights Agreements

Prior to the consummation of this offering, Oak Hill Capital Partners, L.P., Oak Hill Capital Management Partners, L.P., Financial Technology Ventures (Q), L.P., Financial Technology Ventures, L.P., Financial Technology Ventures II (Q), L.P., Financial Technology Ventures II, L.P., Vikram Talwar, Rohit Kapoor and certain of their respective affiliates, which we refer to as the Designated Stockholders, will enter into a registration rights agreement with us relating to the shares of common stock they hold. Subject to several exceptions, including our right to defer a demand registration under certain circumstances, Designated Stockholders holding at least a majority of the registrable securities held by all of the Designated Stockholders may require that we register for public resale under the Securities Act all shares of common stock that they request

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be registered at any time after the expiration of the relevant lock-up period following this offering. The Designated Stockholders may demand a number of registrations so long as the securities being registered in each registration statement are reasonably expected to produce specified aggregate proceeds. If we become eligible to register the sale of our securities on Form S-3 under the Securities Act, the Designated Stockholders have the right to require us to register the sale of the common stock held by them on Form S-3, subject to offering size and other restrictions. Non-requesting Designated Stockholders are entitled to piggyback registration rights with

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respect to any registration request made by the requesting Designated Stockholders. If the registration requested by the Designated Stockholders is in the form of a firm underwritten offering, and if the managing underwriter of the offering determines that the number of securities to be offered would have a material adverse effect on the distribution or sales price of the shares of common stock in the offering, the number of shares included in the offering will be determined as follows:

first, shares offered by the requesting Designated Stockholders (pro rata, based on the number of their respective shares requested to be included in such offering);

second, shares offered by any other stockholders (pro rata, based on the number of their respective shares requested to be included in such offering) except to the extent any such holders have agreed under existing agreements to grant priority with regard to participation in such offering to any other holders of Company securities; and

third, shares offered by us for our own account.

In addition, the Designated Stockholders have been granted piggyback rights on any registration for our account or the account of another stockholder. If the managing underwriter in an underwritten offering determines that the number of securities offered in a piggyback registration would have a material adverse effect on the distribution or sales price of the shares of common stock in the offering, the number of shares included in the offering will be determined as follows:

first, shares offered by us for own account if we have initiated such registration or by any stockholders exercising demand rights with respect to such registration (pro rata, based on the number of their respective shares requested to be included in such offering);

second, shares offered by any of our other stockholders (including the Designated Stockholders) (pro rata, based on the number of their respective shares requested to be included in such offering) except to the extent any such holders have agreed under existing agreements to grant priority with regard to participation in such offering to any other holders of Company securities; and

third, shares offered by us for our own account if any stockholder initiated such registration by exercising demand rights.

In connection with this offering or the other registrations described above, we will indemnify any selling stockholders, and we will bear all fees, costs and expenses (except underwriting discounts and selling commissions).

On December 3, 2004, we granted TCV certain piggyback registration rights with respect to its shares of our common stock, subject to customary restrictions and pro rata reductions in the number of shares to be sold in an offering. We will indemnify TCV and bear all fees, costs and expenses, except underwriting commissions or discounts, brokerage fees, transfer taxes, expenses of counsel, accountants or other representatives retained by TCV in connection with any registration of TCV's shares.

As discussed elsewhere in this prospectus, we have also agreed to provide certain piggyback registration rights to Norwich Union and Prudential Financial.

Table of Contents**Stock and Note Purchase Agreement**

On December 13, 2002, we entered into a Stock and Note Purchase Agreement with Oak Hill Capital Partners, L.P., Oak Hill Capital Management Partners, L.P., Financial Technology Ventures, L.P., Financial Technology Ventures (Q), L.P., Financial Technology Ventures II, L.P., Financial Technology Ventures II (Q), L.P., Vikram Talwar and Rohit Kapoor. Under this agreement, we issued and sold shares of our Series A common stock and Series A preferred stock and issued senior promissory notes to these persons. We intend to use a portion of the net proceeds from this offering to repurchase or redeem \$6.5 million in aggregate principal amount of Series A preferred stock, plus accrued and unpaid dividends to the redemption date, and to repay all of those senior promissory notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$5.7 million, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the repayment date. The following table lists the aggregate purchase price paid by each party, the securities acquired and the amount to be paid to redeem the Series A preferred stock and repay the senior promissory notes.

	Aggregate Purchase Price	Shares of Series A Common Stock (#)	Shares of Series A Preferred Stock (#)	Principal Amount of Senior Promissory Notes	Amount to be Paid to Repurchase or Redeem Series A Preferred Stock and Senior Promissory Notes
Oak Hill Capital Partners, L.P.	\$ 7,312,500.00	5,139,471	29,182.00	\$ 3,175,549.94	\$ 8,058,529
Oak Hill Capital Management Partners, L.P.	187,500.00	131,781	748.26	81,424.07	206,629
Financial Technology Ventures, L.P.	44,680.00	31,403	178.30	19,403.24	49,238
Financial Technology Ventures (Q), L.P.	1,205,320.00	847,139	4,810.07	523,426.43	1,328,288
Financial Technology Ventures II, L.P.	7,381.25	5,188	29.46	3,204.99	8,134
Financial Technology Ventures II (Q), L.P.	1,242,618.75	873,354	4,958.92	539,623.68	1,369,392
Vikram Talwar	612,135.32	1,053,036	1,496.51	162,848.91	413,258
Rohit Kapoor	612,135.32	1,053,036	1,496.51	162,848.91	413,258

Agreements with Norwich Union**Stock Purchase Agreement**

On July 22, 2004, we entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement with NUI Investments Limited, an affiliate of our client Norwich Union, pursuant to which NUI Investments Limited purchased 526,316 shares of our Series A common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$12,500,000. Following the consummation of this offering and the Share Conversion, these shares will be converted into 1,052,632 shares of our common stock, representing approximately 3.8% of our total outstanding common stock. Provisions of the Stock Purchase Agreement relating to certain approval rights, subsequent client-related transactions and additional equity financings will terminate upon the consummation of this offering. We granted Norwich Union piggyback registration rights subject to customary restrictions and pro rata reductions in the number of shares to be sold in an offering. We will indemnify NUI Investments Limited and bear all fees, costs and expenses, except underwriting commissions or discounts, brokerage fees, transfer taxes, expenses of counsel, accountants or other representatives retained by NUI Investments Limited in connection with any registration of shares purchased by NUI Investments Limited.

Insurance Services Framework Agreements

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On May 28, 2003, we entered into an initial Insurance Services Framework Agreement with Norwich Union to supply them with insurance services. In connection with this agreement, we entered into a guarantee agreement, confidentiality agreement and data protection agreement. Each of these agreements was subsequently terminated in 2004 and replaced by two new Insurance Services Framework Agreements with Norwich Union.

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Our Insurance Services Framework Agreements with Norwich Union provide a broad range of business process services to Norwich Union and its affiliates from our facilities in Pune, which we refer to as the Pune Agreement, and Noida, which we refer to as the Noida Agreement. These agreements provide that we will supply insurance services to Norwich Union to be set forth in work orders between us and Norwich Union. Under those agreements, we will generally be responsible for facility planning and management, IT and telecommunications services.

Under the Pune Agreement, neither we nor Norwich Union is under any obligation to comply with its obligations under that agreement, or to receive or provide insurance services, prior to the signing of a work order. However, under the Noida Agreement, Norwich Union has agreed to make a minimum commitment to use our insurance services requiring an average of not less than 550 full-time employees in the Noida facility in any continuous period of 12 months following August 1, 2004, with such commitment increasing to 650 full-time employees during the six-month period beginning July 1, 2006, 700 full-time employees during the six-month period beginning January 1, 2007, and 750 full-time employees in any continuous period of six months following July 1, 2007.

Under the Noida Agreement, we and Norwich Union have agreed to the following restrictive covenants for so long as the average number of full-time employees used to provide the services under both the Pune Agreement and the Noida Agreement during any period of 12 months ending on any anniversary of this agreement is less than 600 in aggregate. We have agreed not to provide in India any services similar to the services we provide to Norwich Union to competitors of Norwich Union that have been identified by Norwich Union. Further, during the term of this agreement and until the second anniversary of the date of termination, Norwich Union has agreed not to engage in certain competing activities.

The Pune Agreement has a minimum term of three years and the Noida Agreement has a minimum term of five years.

Either we or Norwich Union may terminate the agreements immediately under certain circumstances, including our failure to meet certain performance standards, without cost or liability. The Pune Agreement expires in January 2007 and can only be terminated for cause during its initial term, but work orders under that agreement cannot be terminated without cause before July 1, 2007. The Noida Agreement expires in July 2009 and can be terminated without cause upon six months prior notice and payment to us of a break-up fee during its initial term. After these initial terms, Norwich Union may terminate these agreements without cause or penalty with six months notice. Norwich Union may also terminate a work order immediately upon certain circumstances or for any reason with three months prior written notice and payment of a termination fee except as described above for work orders under the Pune Agreement.

Norwich Union pays us for our services on a cost-plus basis. In addition to the costs, Norwich Union has agreed to pay us a management fee which is based on three levels of performance. The agreement which relates to the Noida facility provides that if in any continuous period of 12 months following July 29, 2004, the amount of the management fee paid to us in that period is less than the amount of the management fee that would have been so paid had the minimum commitment described therein been complied with, Norwich Union will then pay us any difference. We will also share any cost efficiency savings with Norwich Union, based on previously agreed upon percentages of those savings.

In separate Guarantee and Indemnity Agreements, two affiliates of Norwich Union have each guaranteed under certain circumstances the payment of all obligations under the Insurance Services Framework Agreements for each of the Pune and Noida facilities, up to a maximum payment of an aggregate of £26.0 million (U.S.\$47.7 million at the exchange rate as of June 30, 2006). These two affiliates have also agreed to indemnify us for any losses we may incur while acting in good faith under the applicable service agreement or related work order, as a result of any default by Norwich Union or each of those affiliates, as the case may be.

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In addition, we and our operating subsidiaries that are the subject of those service agreements have entered into data protection agreements, which establish the obligations of each party to protect the export and use of personal data disclosed by, and on behalf of, Norwich Union, relating to its U.K. customers.

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Purchase by Norwich Union of Assets of EXL India

Under the Noida Agreement, Norwich Union has the option to purchase certain of the assets of our operating subsidiary, EXL India, for the book value (as defined in that agreement) of these assets on the terms and conditions set forth in the agreement, under any of the following circumstances:

if we are in material default of that agreement, as defined in the agreement, and such default affects the insurance services provided by more than 300 full-time employees or their equivalent;

upon our change of control that was not approved by Norwich Union in advance, which change of control results or would result in us becoming a company controlled by a competitor of Norwich Union or its affiliates, as defined in that agreement; or

if there has been a material default, as defined in the agreement, by us, that has prejudiced or is likely to prejudice the reputation of Norwich Union or its affiliates.

Option to Purchase Stock of NCOP

We entered into a Virtual Shareholders Agreement with Norwich Union, EXL India and NCOP, the operating subsidiary for the Pune services, on August 26, 2004. Under that agreement, as amended, Norwich Union has the option to purchase all of the outstanding shares of NCOP under the following circumstances:

with six months prior notice, at any time during the period commencing on January 1, 2008 and terminating on February 26, 2011; or

upon termination of the Insurance Services Framework Agreement relating to the Pune facility pursuant to its terms.

Norwich Union has recently publicly announced its intention to start exercising its option to assume the operations of the facilities of certain of its third party vendor-contractors, including one of our facilities in Pune.

We may cause Norwich Union to purchase all of the outstanding shares of NCOP under the following circumstances:

if the volumes (as defined in the agreement) of NCOP on the date we give notice of this put to Norwich Union are less than 90% of NCOP on August 26, 2007, at any time during the period commencing on August 26, 2007 and terminating on February 26, 2011; or

upon termination by us of the Insurance Services Framework Agreement relating to the Pune facility pursuant to its terms.

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In either case, the purchase price of the stock will be the net asset value (as defined in the agreement) of NCOP for the NCOP shares. This agreement will terminate one month after the termination of the Pune Agreement. Norwich Union also has the right under that agreement to designate for election one member of the board of directors of NCOP.

Management Arrangement

We have a management arrangement with Oak Hill Capital Partners, L.P. and FTVentures, pursuant to which we make payments to Oak Hill Capital Partners, L.P. and FTVentures of not more than \$200,000 per year in return for advice related to insurance matters, including directors and officers insurance, various business introductions, assistance in hiring of key emp