

SYNTEL INC
Form 10-Q
May 06, 2013
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

☒ **Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2013 or

☐ **Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 000-22903

Syntel, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Michigan (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	38-2312018 (IRS Employer Identification No.)
525 E. Big Beaver Road, Suite 300, Troy, Michigan (Address of principal executive offices)	48083 (Zip Code)
248-619-2800 (Registrant's telephone number, including area code)	

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. ☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). ☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/>

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). ☐ Yes ☒ No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Common Stock, no par value: 41,915,823 shares issued and outstanding as of April 30, 2013.

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SYNTEL, INC.

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Table of Contents**PART I****Item 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****SYNTEL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****(UNAUDITED)****(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE DATA)**

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2013	2012
Net revenues	\$ 189,106	\$ 170,744
Cost of revenues	111,329	99,292
Gross profit	77,777	71,452
Selling, general and administrative expenses	25,904	26,946
Income from operations	51,873	44,506
Other income, principally interest, net	9,015	8,289
Income before provision for income taxes	60,888	52,795
Income tax expense	14,464	12,050
Net income	\$ 46,424	\$ 40,745
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	\$ 1,865	\$ 14,831
Gains (losses) on derivatives:		
Gains (losses) arising during period on net investment hedges	90	1,181
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities:		
Unrealized holding gains arising during period	211	272
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income	(823)	(177)
	(612)	95
Defined benefit pension plans:		
Net Profit / (loss) arising during period	6	(4)
Amortization of prior service cost included in net periodic pension cost	8	9
	14	5
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax	1,357	16,112
Income tax benefit (expense) related to other comprehensive income (loss)	197	(31)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	1,554	16,081
Comprehensive Income	\$ 47,978	\$ 56,826
Dividend per share	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.06

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EARNINGS PER SHARE:

Basic	\$	1.11	\$	0.98
Diluted	\$	1.11	\$	0.98

Weighted average common shares outstanding:

Basic	41,742	41,653
Diluted	41,839	41,765

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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SYNTEL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(UNAUDITED)
(IN THOUSANDS)

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$131,196	\$94,622
Short term investments	306,823	326,653
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$ 2,161 and \$ 2,168 at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively	84,450	86,004
Revenue earned in excess of billings	25,576	11,875
Deferred income taxes and other current assets	60,840	51,736
Total current assets	608,885	570,890
Property and equipment	209,477	204,151
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	87,972	85,033
Property and equipment, net	121,505	119,118
Goodwill	906	906
Non current Term Deposits with Banks	14	14
Deferred income taxes and other non current assets	35,163	34,908
TOTAL ASSETS	\$766,473	\$725,836
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$12,599	\$11,306
Accrued payroll and related costs	41,520	49,889
Income taxes payable	11,785	8,873
Accrued liabilities	20,794	23,644
Deferred revenue	2,708	4,694
Loans and borrowings	50,021	50,029
Total current liabilities	139,427	148,435
Other non current liabilities	12,387	11,731
TOTAL LIABILITIES	151,814	160,166
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Total shareholders' equity	614,659	565,670
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$766,473	\$725,836

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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SYNTEL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(UNAUDITED)

(IN THOUSANDS)

	Common Stock		Restricted Stock		Additional	Retained	Accumulated other Comprehensive	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Paid-In Capital	Earnings	Loss	Shareholders Equity
Balance, December 31, 2012	41,660	\$1	261	\$18,062	\$67,422	\$566,318	\$(86,133)	\$565,670
Net income						46,424		46,424
Other comprehensive income, net of tax							1,554	1,554
Restricted stock activity	3		(8)	1,011				1,011
Balance, March 31, 2013	41,663	\$1	253	\$19,073	\$67,422	\$612,742	\$(84,579)	\$614,659

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**SYNTEL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(UNAUDITED)****(IN THOUSANDS)**

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2013	2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 46,424	\$ 40,745
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	3,365	4,180
Provision for doubtful debts / advances	107	564
Realized gains on sales of short term investments	(1,544)	(603)
Deferred income taxes	(1,413)	(715)
Compensation expense related to restricted stock	1,011	856
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable and revenue earned in excess of billings	(12,385)	(9,737)
Other Current assets	(12,022)	(13,084)
Accrued payroll and other liabilities	(558)	(4,713)
Deferred revenue	(2,110)	(3,976)
Net cash provided by operating activities	20,875	13,517
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Property and equipment expenditures	(5,189)	(4,820)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	31	331
Purchase of mutual funds	(50,858)	(57,675)
Purchase of term deposits with banks	(106,207)	(76,414)
Proceeds from sales of mutual funds	82,445	58,067
Maturities of term deposits with banks	97,204	50,433
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	17,426	(30,078)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Dividends paid	0	(2,494)
Net cash used in financing activities	0	(2,494)
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash	(1,727)	(1,724)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	36,574	(20,779)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	94,622	\$ 104,628
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 131,196	\$ 83,849
Non cash investing and financing activities:		
Cash dividends declared but unpaid	\$ 0	\$ 2,494
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		
Cash paid for income taxes	12,299	7,977

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Cash paid for interest

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0

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Syntel, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION:

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of Syntel, Inc. (the "Company" or "Syntel") have been prepared by management, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly the financial position of Syntel and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2013, the results of their operations for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012. The year-end condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2012 was derived from audited financial statements but does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2013.

2. PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION AND ORGANIZATION

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Syntel, Inc., a Michigan corporation ("Syntel"), its wholly owned subsidiaries, and a joint venture and its subsidiary. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated.

The wholly owned subsidiaries of Syntel, Inc. are:

Syntel Limited, an Indian limited liability company ("Syntel India");

Syntel (Singapore) PTE Limited, a Singapore limited liability company("Syntel Singapore");

Syntel Europe Limited, a United Kingdom limited liability company ("Syntel Europe");

Syntel Canada Inc., an Ontario limited liability company;

Syntel Deutschland GmbH, a German limited liability company;

Syntel (Hong Kong) Limited, a Hong Kong limited liability company;

Syntel Delaware, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Syntel Delaware");

SkillBay LLC, a Michigan limited liability company ("SkillBay");

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Syntel (Mauritius) Limited, a Mauritius limited liability company (Syntel Mauritius);

Syntel Consulting Inc., a Michigan corporation (Syntel Consulting);

Syntel Holding (Mauritius) Limited, a Mauritius limited liability company (SHML);

Syntel Worldwide (Mauritius) Limited, a Mauritius limited liability company ; and

Syntel (Australia) Pty. Ltd., an Australian limited liability company.
The partially owned joint venture of Syntel Delaware is:

State Street Syntel Services (Mauritius) Limited, a Mauritius limited liability company (SSSSML).

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The wholly owned subsidiary of SSSSML is:

State Street Syntel Services Private Limited, an Indian limited liability company.
The wholly owned subsidiaries of Syntel Mauritius are:

Syntel International Private Limited, an Indian limited liability company; and

Syntel Global Private Limited, an Indian limited liability company.
The wholly owned subsidiaries of SHML are:

Syntel Services Private Limited, an Indian limited liability company; and

Syntel Solutions (Mauritius) Limited, a Mauritius limited liability company (SSML).
The wholly owned subsidiary of SSML is:

Syntel Solutions (India) Private Limited, an Indian limited liability company.
The wholly owned subsidiaries of Syntel Europe are:

Intellisourcing, SARL, a French limited liability company.

Syntel Solutions BV, a Netherlands limited liability company.
The wholly owned subsidiary of Syntel Singapore is:

Syntel Infotech, Inc., a Philippines corporation.
3. USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Such estimates include, but are not limited to, the allowance for doubtful accounts, impairment of long-lived assets and goodwill, contingencies and litigation, the recognition of revenues and profits based on the proportional performance method, potential tax liabilities, bonus accrual and foreign currency translation adjustments. Actual results could differ from those estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements.

4. REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Company recognizes revenues from time and material contracts as the services are performed.

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Revenue from fixed-price applications management, maintenance and support engagements is recognized as earned which generally results in straight-line revenue recognition as services are performed continuously over the term of the engagement.

Revenue on fixed-priced, applications development and integration projects in the Company's application outsourcing and e-Business segments are measured using the proportional performance method of accounting. Performance is generally measured based upon the efforts incurred to date in relation to the total estimated efforts to the completion of the contract. The Company monitors estimates of total contract revenues and costs on a routine basis throughout the delivery period. The cumulative impact of any change in estimates of the contract revenues or costs is reflected in the period in which the changes become known. In the event that a loss is anticipated on a particular contract, provision is made for the estimated loss. The Company issues invoices related to fixed price contracts based on either the achievement of milestones during a project or other contractual terms. Differences between the timing of billings and the recognition of revenue based upon the proportional performance method of accounting are recorded as revenue earned in excess of billings or deferred revenue in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

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Revenues are reported net of sales incentives.

Reimbursements of out-of-pocket expenses are included in revenue in accordance with revenue guidance in the FASB codification.

5. STOCK-BASED EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION PLANS

The Company recognizes stock-based compensation expense in the consolidated financial statements for awards of equity instruments to employees and non-employee directors based on the grant-date fair value of those awards on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award, which is generally the vesting term. The benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation expense is reported as a financing cash flow.

6. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

The Company enters into foreign exchange forward contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates and they are reported at fair value. The counterparty to these contracts is a bank. Forward contracts designated as hedges of net investments denominated in certain foreign currencies and changes in fair value are reported in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income as other comprehensive income. Foreign currency contracts designated as hedges of net investments in foreign operations were determined to be fully effective during all periods presented. As such, no amount of ineffectiveness has been included in net income. Other forward contracts, primarily related to customer transactions, are not designated as hedges and changes in fair value are reported in current earnings as other income, net.

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, the Company entered into foreign exchange forward contracts with a notional amount of \$90.0 million and with maturity dates of one to four months. During the three months ended March 31, 2013, contracts amounting to \$40.0 million expired. At March 31, 2013, foreign exchange forward contracts amounting to \$50.0 million were outstanding. The fair value of the foreign exchange forward contracts of \$0.39 million is reflected in other assets in the balance sheet of the Company at March 31, 2013. During the three months ended March 31, 2013, forward contract gain of \$0.58 million, pertaining to direct client related contracts is included in other income and forward contract gain of \$0.09 million, pertaining to intercompany related contracts is recorded as other comprehensive income.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, the Company did not enter into currency option contracts.

Summary information about the forward contracts to sell U.S. Dollars and buy Indian Rupees as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 is as follows:

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Derivatives designated as net investment hedges:		
Notional amounts (in thousands)	\$ 18,900	\$
Weighted exchange rate	INR 54.06	
Weighted average maturity	3 months	n/a
Fair values reported in:		
Other assets (in thousands)	\$ 161	\$
Other liabilities (in thousands)	\$	\$

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The following table presents the net gains (losses) recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income relating to the foreign exchange contracts designated as net investment hedges for the periods ending March 31, 2013 and 2012.

Gains and (losses) on derivatives

	THREE MONTHS ENDED	
	MARCH 31,	
	2013	2012
	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
Gains (losses) recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$ 90	\$ 1,181

Summary information about the derivatives not designated as hedges as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 is as follows:

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Derivatives not designated as hedges:		
Notional amounts (in thousands)	\$ 31,100	\$
Weighted exchange	INR 54.06	n/a
Weighted average maturity	3 months	n/a
Fair values reported in:		
Other assets (in thousands)	\$ 227	\$
Other liabilities (in thousands)	\$	\$

The following table presents the net gains (losses) recorded in other income relating to the foreign exchange contracts not designated as hedges for the periods ending March 31, 2013 and 2012.

Gains (losses) recognized in other income:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED	
	MARCH 31,	
	2013	2012
	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
Gains (losses) recognized in other income, net	\$ 577	\$ 1,011

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The change in balances of accumulated comprehensive loss for three months ended March 31, 2013 is as follows:

					(In thousands)
	Foreign Currency translation adjustments	Gains (Losses) on net investment- hedge derivatives	Unrealized Gains on Securities	Defined Benefit pension Plans	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)
Beginning balance	\$(82,067)	\$(3,912)	\$846	\$(1,000)	\$(86,133)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	1,865	90	158	5	2,118
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive Income			(568)	4	(564)
Net current-period other comprehensive income	\$1,865	\$90	\$(410)	\$9	\$1,554
Ending Balance	\$(80,202)	\$(3,822)	\$436	\$(991)	\$(84,579)

Reclassifications out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income for three months ended March 31, 2013 is as follows:

	Affected Line Item in the Statement Where Net Income Is Presented	Before Tax Amount	Tax (expense)/ benefit	Net of Tax
Details about Accumulated other comprehensive Income components				
Unrealized gains and losses on available for Sale securities	Other income	\$612	\$(202)	\$410
Amortization of prior service cost included in net periodic pension cost	Direct Cost	\$(14)	\$5	\$(9)

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The change in balances of accumulated comprehensive loss for three months ended March 31, 2012 is as follows:

	(In thousands)				
	Foreign Currency translation adjustments	Gains (Losses) on net investment- hedge derivatives	Unrealized Gains on Securities	Defined Benefit pension Plans	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)
Beginning balance	\$(70,157)	\$(2,354)	\$164	\$(87)	\$(72,434)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	14,831	1,181	184	(5)	16,191
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income			(119)	9	(110)
Net current-period other comprehensive income	\$14,831	\$1,181	\$65	\$4	\$16,081
Ending Balance	\$(55,326)	\$(1,173)	\$229	\$(83)	\$(56,353)

Reclassifications out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income for three months Ended March 31, 2012 is as follows:

	(In thousands)			
	Affected Line Item in the Statement Where Net Income Is Presented	Before Tax Amount	Tax (expense)/ benefit	Net of Tax
Details about Accumulated other comprehensive Income components				
Unrealized gains and losses on available for Sale securities	Other income	\$(95)	\$30	\$(65)
Amortization of prior service cost included in net periodic pension cost	Direct Cost	\$(5)	\$1	\$(4)

8. TAX ON OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Total (taxes) benefit on Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 is as follows:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2013	2012
	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
(Taxes) benefit on Unrealized gains (losses) on securities	\$202	\$(30)
(Taxes) on Defined benefit pension plans	(5)	(1)
Total (taxes) benefit on Other Comprehensive Income (loss)	\$197	\$(31)

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9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of reporting Cash and Cash Equivalents, the Company considers all liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

As at March 31, 2013, the total cash and cash equivalent and short term investment balance was \$438.0 million. Of that amount, \$379.3 million was held by Indian subsidiaries consisting of \$62.1 million held in U.S. dollars and \$317.2 million held in Indian rupees. The Company believes that the amount of cash and cash equivalents outside the U.S. will not have a material impact on liquidity.

At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, approximately \$21.9 million and \$29.2 million, respectively, were held in JPMorgan Chase Bank NA through a sweep account. At March 31, 2013, \$48.2 million in term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less were held with the Bank of India and Canara Bank. At year end, December 31, 2012, \$18.0 million in term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less were held with the Bank of India. The remaining amounts of cash and cash equivalents were held in bank and fixed deposits with various banking and financial institutions.

10. LINE OF CREDIT

The Company has a line of credit with JPMorgan Chase Bank NA, which provides for borrowings of up to \$50.0 million and expires on December 31, 2013. The interest shall be paid to the Bank on the outstanding and unpaid principal amount of each Commercial Bank Floating Rate advance at the Commercial Bank Floating Rate plus the applicable margin and each LIBOR rate advance at the adjusted LIBOR rate of 1.71% at March 31, 2013.

Syntel, Inc., Syntel Consulting and SkillBay (the Grantors) have granted to the Bank a continuing security interest in all property of the Grantors specifically excluding all stock of any Syntel foreign subsidiary and all assets owned directly by any Syntel foreign subsidiary.

And with the interest rate charged on the line of credit being variable, the fair value of the line of credit would approximate its reported value as of March 31, 2013, as it would reflect the current market value.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2012, Syntel utilized the Line of Credit for \$50.0 million, on which, interest of \$0.22 million has been paid as of March 22, 2013 and interest of \$0.02 million has been accrued as of March 31, 2013 for a total outstanding amount as of March 31, 2013 of \$50.02 million. The Line of Credit requires compliance with certain financial ratios and covenants. As of March 31, 2013, the Company was in compliance with all required covenants.

11. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the applicable period.

The Company has issued stock options and restricted stock, which are considered to be potentially dilutive to its basic earnings per share. Diluted earnings per share is calculated using the treasury stock method for the dilutive effect of options and restricted stock granted pursuant to the stock option and incentive plan, by dividing the net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period adjusted for these potentially dilutive options, except when the results would be anti-dilutive. The potential tax benefit on exercise of stock options is considered as additional proceeds while computing dilutive earnings per share using the treasury stock method.

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The following tables set forth the computation of earnings per share:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		2013		2012	
	Weighted Average Shares	Earnings per Share	Weighted Average Shares	Earnings per Share	Weighted Average Shares	Earnings per Share
	<i>(in thousands, except per share earnings)</i>					
Basic earnings per share	41,742	\$ 1.11	41,653	\$ 0.98		
Potential dilutive effect of						
Restricted stock options outstanding	97	0.00	112	0.00		
Diluted earnings per share	41,839	\$ 1.11	41,765	\$ 0.98		

12. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company is organized geographically and by business segment. For management purposes, the Company is primarily organized on a worldwide basis into four business segments:

Applications Outsourcing

Knowledge Process Outsourcing (KPO)

e-Business and

TeamSourcing

These segments are the basis on which the Company reports its primary segment information to management. Management allocates all corporate expenses among the segments. No balance sheet/identifiable assets data is presented since the Company does not segregate its assets by segment. Financial data for each segment for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 is as follows:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2013	2012
	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
Revenues:		
Applications Outsourcing	\$ 144,911	\$ 127,288
KPO	29,351	26,420
e-Business	11,470	13,529
TeamSourcing	3,374	3,507
	189,106	170,744
Gross Profit:		
Applications Outsourcing	53,240	48,046

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KPO	18,629	16,715
e-Business	4,696	5,260
TeamSourcing	1,212	1,431
	77,777	71,452
Selling, general and administrative expenses	25,904	26,946
Income from operations	\$ 51,873	\$ 44,506

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, American Express Corp. and State Street Bank each contributed revenues in excess of 10% of total consolidated revenues. Revenue from American Express Corp. and State Street Bank was \$51.9 million and \$31.4 million, respectively, during the three months ended March 31, 2013, contributing approximately 27.4% and 16.6%, respectively, of total consolidated revenues. The revenue from American Express Corp. was generated primarily in the Application Outsourcing segment with some in the KPO segment.

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Approximately 76% of the revenue from State Street Bank was generated in the KPO segment and 24% was generated in the Application Outsourcing segment. The corresponding revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2012 from American Express Corp. and State Street Bank was \$45.4 million and \$28.9 million, respectively, contributing approximately 26.6% and 16.9%, respectively, of total consolidated revenues. The entire revenue from American Express Corp. was generated in the Application Outsourcing segment. Approximately 74% of the revenue from State Street Bank was generated in the KPO segment and 26% in the Application Outsourcing segment. At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, accounts receivable from American Express Corp. were \$16.1 million and \$17.1 million, respectively. Accounts receivable from State Street Bank were \$9.6 million and \$9.8 million at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

13. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The Company's net revenues and long-lived assets, by geographic area, are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 2012	
	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
Net Revenues (1)		
North America (2)	\$173,287	\$158,292
India	355	355
Europe (3)	13,976	10,789
Rest of the World	1,488	1,308
Total revenue	\$189,106	\$170,744

	As on March, 31 2013	As on December, 31 2012
	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
Long-Lived Assets (4)		
North America (2)	\$1,765	\$1,841
India	120,572	118,095
Europe (3)	74	88
Total	\$122,411	\$120,024

Notes for the Geographic Information Disclosure:

1. Net revenues are attributed to regions based upon customer location.
2. Primarily relates to operations in the United States.
3. Primarily relates to operations in the United Kingdom.
4. Long-lived assets include property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation, amortization and goodwill.

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The following table accounts for the differences between the federal statutory tax rate of 35% and the Company's overall effective tax rate:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Statutory provision	35.0%	35.0%
State taxes, net of federal benefit	0.6%	0.6%
Foreign effective tax rates different from US statutory rate	(11.8%)	(12.8%)
Effective Income Tax Rate	23.8%	22.8%

The Company records provisions for income taxes based on enacted tax laws and rates in the various tax jurisdictions in which it operates. In determining the tax provisions, the Company provides for tax uncertainties in income taxes, when it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that a tax position would not be sustained upon examination. Such uncertainties, which are recorded in income taxes payable, are based on management's estimates and accordingly, are subject to revision based on additional information. The provision no longer required for any particular tax year is credited to the current period's income tax expenses. Conversely, in the event of a future tax examination, any additional tax expense not previously provided for will be recognized in the period in which the actual liability is concluded or management determines that the Company will not prevail on certain tax positions taken in filed returns, based on the more likely than not concept.

Syntel, Inc. and its subsidiaries file income tax returns in various tax jurisdictions. The Company is no longer subject to U.S. Federal tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2009 and for State tax examinations for years before 2008.

Syntel India, the Company's India subsidiary, has disputed tax matters for the financial years 1996-97 to 2008-09 pending at various levels of Indian tax authorities. Financial year 2009-10 and onwards are open for regular tax scrutiny by the Indian tax authorities. However, the tax authorities in India are authorized to reopen the already concluded tax assessments and may re-open the case of Syntel India for financial years 2005-06 and onwards.

The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as part of income tax expense. During the three months ended March 31, 2013, the Company recognized interest of approximately \$0.07 million. The Company had accrued approximately \$1.47 million and \$1.40 million for interest and penalties as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

The liability for unrecognized tax benefits was \$27.15 million and \$24.94 million as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. The Company has paid income taxes of \$22.76 million and \$20.58 million against the liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits of \$27.15 million and \$24.94 million, as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. The Company has paid the taxes in order to reduce the possible interest and penalties related to these unrecognized tax benefits.

The Company's amount of unrecognized tax benefits for the tax disputes of \$1.67 million and potential tax disputes of \$3.17 million could change in the next twelve months as the court cases and global tax audits progress. At this time, due to the uncertain nature of this process, it is not reasonably possible to estimate an overall range of possible change.

Syntel's software development centers/units are located in Mumbai, Chennai, Pune and Gurgaon, India. Software development centers/units enjoy favorable tax provisions due to their registration in Special Economic Zones (SEZ), as Export Oriented Units (EOU) and as units located in Software Technologies Parks of India (STPI).

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Units registered with STPI, EOUs and certain units located in SEZ were exempt from payment of corporate income taxes for ten years of operations on the profits generated by these units or until March 31, 2011, whichever was earlier. Certain units located in SEZ are eligible for 100% exemption from payment of corporate taxes for the first five years of operation, 50% exemption for the next two years and for a further 50% exemption for another three years, subject to fulfillment of certain criteria. New units in SEZ that were operational after April 1, 2005 are eligible for 100% exemption from payment of corporate taxes for the first five years of operation, 50% exemption for the next five years and a further 50% exemption for another five years, subject to fulfillment of certain criteria.

Six Syntel SEZ units located at Mumbai have already ceased to enjoy the above-mentioned tax exemption. One SEZ unit located at Mumbai completed the tax holiday period on March 31, 2012. Further, three more SEZ units located at Mumbai completed their first five years of 100% exemption from payment of corporate taxes effective April 1, 2008 and only 50% of the profits of the stated units were eligible for tax exemption, which expired on March 31, 2013. Also, the EOU located at Chennai ceased to enjoy the above-mentioned tax exemption effective April 1, 2007. During the year ended December 31, 2008, Syntel started a Software Development unit in the Pune SEZ and during the year 2009, the Company started one more Software Development unit in the Pune SEZ. During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company started a Software Development unit in the Syntel-Chennai SEZ. Further, the Company has four STPI units which ceased to enjoy tax exemption effective April 1, 2011 due to expiration of the statutory period for tax exemption. During the three months ended September 30, 2011, the Company started a Software Development SEZ unit in Airoli, Navi Mumbai. Further, one SEZ unit located at Chennai completed its first five years of 100% exemption on March 31, 2012.

Syntel KPO units located in Mumbai and Pune were exempt from payment of corporate income taxes on the profits generated by the units until March 31, 2011. During the year ended December 31, 2008, Syntel started a KPO unit in the Pune SEZ. During the three months ended June 30, 2011, Syntel started a KPO SEZ unit in Airoli, Navi Mumbai.

Syntel's Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Pune, set up under the SEZ Act 2005, commenced operations in 2008. The SEZ for Chennai commenced operations in 2010. Income from operation of the SEZ, as a developer, is exempt from payment of corporate income taxes for ten out of 15 years from the date of SEZ notification.

Provision for Indian Income Tax is made only in respect of business profits generated from these software development units to the extent they are not covered by the above exemptions and also for income from treasury operations and other income.

Syntel India has not provided for disputed Indian income tax liabilities amounting to \$1.66 million for the financial years 1996-97, 1997-98 and 2001-02, which is after recognizing certain tax liabilities aggregating \$0.86 million.

Syntel India received orders for appeals filed with the Commissioner of Income Tax Appeals (CIT (A)) against the demands raised by the Income Tax Officer in respect of certain matters relating to the financial years 1996-97, 1997-98, and 2000-01. The contention of Syntel India was partially upheld by the CIT (A). Syntel India further appealed with the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) for the amounts not allowed by the CIT (A). Syntel India received favorable orders from the ITAT. The Income Tax Department filed further appeals before the Bombay High Court. The Bombay High Court dismissed the Income Tax Department appeals and upheld the ITAT orders on December 15, 2009. The Income Tax Department has filed a review petition before the Bombay High Court. The Income Tax Department review petition was rejected due to filing defects. The Income Tax Department may rectify the defects and re-submit the review petition.

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Syntel India has also not provided for disputed Indian income tax liabilities aggregating to \$5.04 million for the financial years 2002-03 to 2004-05, which is after recognizing tax on certain tax liabilities aggregating \$0.81 million provided for uncertain income tax positions, against which Syntel India has filed appeals with the CIT(A). Syntel India has received the order for appeal filed with the CIT (A) relating to financial year 2002-03 and financial year 2003-04, wherein the contention of Syntel India has been partially upheld. Syntel India has gone into further appeal with the ITAT for the amounts not allowed by the CIT (A). The Income Tax Department has also filed a further appeal against the relief granted to Syntel India by the CIT (A). Syntel India and the Income Tax Department appeals are re-fixed for hearing before the ITAT on June 27, 2013. Syntel India has obtained opinions from independent legal counsels, which support Syntel India's stand in this matter.

For the financial year 2004-05, the appeal of Syntel India was fully allowed by the CIT (A). The Income Tax Department filed a further appeal with the ITAT for the amounts allowed by the CIT (A) except with regard to one item. The Income Tax department's appeal was rejected by the ITAT. The Income Tax department has filed a further appeal before the Bombay High Court for the amounts allowed by the ITAT, except an item on which the CIT(A) granted relief to Syntel India and the Income Tax department did not appeal. Accordingly, Syntel India reversed a tax provision of \$0.33 million during the year ended December 31, 2010 with regard to that one item. The Income Tax Department has filed further appeal before the Bombay High Court. The Bombay High Court has dismissed the Income Tax Department Appeal. The Income Tax Department has filed a Special Leave petition with the Supreme Court of India on January 24, 2013, challenging the order passed by the Bombay High Court. The petition will come up for admission in the near future. For the financial year 2005-06, the Indian Income Tax Department decided against Syntel India with respect to a particular tax position, and Syntel India filed an appeal with the CIT (A). During the year ended December 31, 2010, Syntel India's appeal for the financial year was fully allowed by the CIT (A). The Income Tax Department has filed a further appeal with the ITAT for the amounts allowed by the CIT (A). The Income Tax Department appeal is fixed for hearing before the ITAT on June 10, 2013. For the financial year 2006-07, the Indian Income Tax Department decided against Syntel India with respect to a particular tax position and Syntel India filed an appeal with the CIT(A). During the three months ended September 30, 2011, the Company received an order for appeal filed with the CIT (A) that partially upholds Syntel India's contentions. Syntel India has filed a further appeal with the ITAT for the amounts not allowed by the CIT (A). The Income Tax department has filed a further appeal for the amounts allowed by the CIT (A). The Syntel India and Income Tax Department appeals are fixed for hearing before ITAT on July 24, 2013. For the financial year 2007-08, the Indian Income Tax Department decided against Syntel India in respect to particular tax position and Syntel India has filed an appeal with the CIT (A). During the three months ended September 30, 2012, the Company received an order for appeal filed with the CIT (A) that upholds Syntel India's contentions. The Income Tax department has filed a further appeal for the amounts allowed by the CIT (A).

For the financial year 2006-07, the Indian Income Tax Department decided against the Syntel KPO entity in respect to a particular tax position and the Syntel KPO entity filed an appeal with the CIT (A). During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Syntel KPO entity received an order for appeal filed with CIT (A) wherein, the contention of Syntel India was upheld. The Income Tax department has filed a further appeal for the amounts allowed by the CIT (A). The Income Tax Department appeal is fixed for hearing before ITAT on October 7, 2013. For the financial year 2007-08, the Income Tax Department decided against the Syntel KPO entity with respect to a particular tax position and the Syntel KPO entity has filed an appeal with the CIT (A). The Syntel KPO entity's appeal for the financial year was not allowed by the CIT (A). The Syntel KPO entity intends to file a further appeal with the ITAT for the amounts not allowed by the CIT (A).

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For the financial year 2007-08, the Income Tax Department also decided against Syntel International Private Limited (SIPL) in respect to a particular tax position and SIPL has filed an appeal with the CIT (A). During the three months ended September 30, 2012, SIPL has received an order for appeal filed with CIT (A) wherein, the contention of SIPL was upheld. The Income Tax Department may file further appeal to the ITAT for the amounts allowed by the CIT (A). However, recent High Court orders are in favor of the tax position taken by SIPL. Based on the CIT (A) and the recent High Court orders, SIPL reviewed an Uncertain Tax Position (UTP) of \$0.24 million and reversed the aforesaid tax provision in September 2012.

All the above tax exposures involve complex issues and may need an extended period to resolve the issues with the Indian income tax authorities. Management, after consultation with legal counsel, believes that the resolution of the above matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position.

Syntel Europe has accumulated losses, to be carried forward and set off against future taxable income of \$2.17 million and \$1.96 million as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 respectively. Accordingly, Syntel Europe has deferred tax assets of \$0.45 million and \$0.43 million for the accumulated losses as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 respectively. In view of continued losses from operations, Syntel Europe has created a valuation allowance of \$0.45 million and \$0.43 million as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 respectively.

Branch Profit Tax

Syntel India is subject to a 15% USA Branch Profit Tax (BPT) related to its effectively connected income in the USA, to the extent its U.S. taxable adjusted net income during the taxable year is not invested in the USA. The Company expects that U.S. profits earned on or after January 1, 2008 will be permanently invested in the U.S. Accordingly, effective January 1, 2008, a provision for Branch profit taxes is not required. The accumulated deferred tax liability of \$1.73 million as of December 31, 2007 will continue to be carried forward. Estimated additional Branch Profit taxes which would be due, if US profits were not to be permanently invested, were approximately \$5.85 million as of March 31, 2013.

Undistributed Earnings of Foreign Subsidiaries

The Company intends to use the remaining accumulated and future earnings of foreign subsidiaries to expand operations outside the United States and accordingly, undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries are considered to be indefinitely reinvested outside the United States and no provision for U.S. Federal and State income tax or applicable dividend distribution tax has been provided thereon. If the Company determines to repatriate all undistributed repatriable earnings of foreign subsidiaries as of March 31, 2013, the Company would have accrued taxes of approximately \$190.1 million.

SERVICE TAX AUDIT

During the three months ended September 30, 2010, a service tax audit was conducted for the Adyar facility in Chennai; the scope of the audit was to review transactions covered under the Central Excise and Customs Act, by the office of Accountant General (Commercial Receipt Audit). The Development Commissioner (DC) has issued a letter stating the audit objections raised by the officer of the audit team. Most of the observations are pertaining to the service tax and are for an amount of \$3.85 million. Syntel India has filed a reply to said notice and further information.

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Further to our reply and information filed earlier, Syntel India has received a letter dated July 13, 2011 from the DC, indicating that the audit objections amounting to \$3.0 million, out of the total amount of \$3.85 million, have been closed. Syntel is pursuing closure of the balance of the audit objections of approximately \$0.85 million.

Syntel India has obtained the views of a tax consultant in this matter and has filed an appropriate reply to the audit observations. The letter does not constitute any demand against Syntel India. Based on the consultant's advice, Syntel India will be in a position to defend the objections raised, and therefore no provision has been made in the Company's books.

The Syntel KPO entity regularly files quarterly refund applications and claims refunds of taxes on input services which remain unutilized against a nil service tax on export of services. During the three months ended September 30, 2012, the Syntel KPO entity has received orders for the rejection of a service tax refund for the period April - September 2011 of \$0.53 million. Per the rejection order, there is no nexus of input services with the export of services justifying the claim of refund of service tax. The Syntel KPO entity will file appeals before the Commissioner of Appeal against the aforesaid order. In view of the aforesaid order, the disputed and potential disputed service tax amount is \$5.93 million. During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, KPO entity has received Service tax refund for the period October - December 2011 of \$0.17 million.

The Company has obtained a tax consultant's advice on the aforesaid orders. The consultant is of the view that the aforesaid orders are contrary to the wording of the service tax notifications and provisions. The Company therefore believes that its claims of service tax refunds should be upheld at the appellate stage and the refunds should be accordingly granted. Based on the consultant's tax advice, the Company is in a strong position to defend the rejection of the refunds. Accordingly, no provision has been made in the Company's books.

SIPL regularly files service tax returns and has filed a refund application claiming a tax refund of unutilized input service tax on account of export of services. The Company received a show cause notice on October 23, 2012 for service tax demand of approximately \$2.23 million. The Company has filed submissions with the service tax department to oppose the aforementioned show cause notice. However the service tax department has passed an order dated February 11, 2013 confirming the said demand. The total demand raised along with penalty amounts to \$4.32 million. In addition to this Annual Interest at 18%, calculated on a daily basis on the outstanding demand payable, is payable. The Company is in the process of filing an appeal against the said order and also an application for stay of demand. The Company's tax consultant is of the view that the aforementioned demand is contrary to the wording of the service tax notifications and provisions. The Company therefore believes it is in a strong position to defend the aforementioned demand and that the order passed by the tax department will be quashed. Accordingly, no provision has been made in the Company's books.

Finance Bill 2013

Union Budget of India for the financial year beginning April 1, 2013 was presented on February 28, 2013 by the Finance Minister. As per the proposal, there are various amendments including a tax on the buy-back of shares by private companies. The proposal also includes an increase in surcharge rate, from 5% to 10%, for corporations earning more than Indian Rupees 10 million per year. In effect, the corporation tax rate would be raised from 32.445% to 33.99%.

The Company's management estimates that, if enacted, this increase in the surcharge would increase the Company's effective tax rate by a range of from 0.75% to 1%, which would affect the Company's financials beginning in the period in which the Finance Bill, 2013 is effective.

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As of March 31, 2013, the Company has recorded an additional local tax liability of approximately \$0.19 million (exclusive of interest and/or penalties) relating to employer withholding taxes and employer payroll expense tax.

As at December 31, 2012 the Company has recorded a local tax liability of approximately \$4.3 million equaling to \$2.7 million net of tax, relating to local taxes including employer withholding taxes, employer payroll expense taxes, business license registrations, and corporate income taxes.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) is payable on Book Income, including the income for which deduction is claimed under section 10A and section 10AA of the Indian Income Tax Act. The excess tax paid under MAT provisions, over and above the normal tax liability is MAT Credit . MAT Credit can be carried forward and set-off against future tax liabilities computed under normal tax provisions in excess of tax payable under MAT. The MAT Credit can be carried forward for set-off up to a period of 10 years from the end of the financial year in which MAT Credit arises. Accordingly, the Company's Indian subsidiaries have calculated the tax liability for current domestic taxes after considering MAT tax liability. Management estimates that the Company's Indian subsidiaries would utilize the MAT credit within the prescribed limit of 10 years. Accordingly, MAT is recognized as deferred tax assets. The MAT Credit as of March 31, 2013 of \$17.55 million shall be utilized before March 31 of the following financial years shall expire as follows:

Year of Expiry Of	Amount in USD (in millions)
MAT Credit	
2017-18	0.24
2018-19	0.33
2019-20	4.04
2020-21	6.04
2021-22	0.97
2022-23	5.93
	17.55

15. Legal Expenses, Exposures and contingencies.

The Company is party to various legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, including litigation and governmental and regulatory controls. The Company has not accrued any liability for legal contingencies as no legal contingency has been deemed to be probable of occurring. The Company's estimates regarding legal contingencies are based on information known about the matters and its experience in contesting, litigating and settling similar matters. It is the opinion of management with respect to pending or threatened litigation matters that unfavorable outcomes are neither probable nor remote and that estimates of possible loss are not able to be made. Although actual amounts could differ from management's estimates, none of the actions are believed by management to involve future amounts that would be material to the Company's financial position or results of operations.

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The Company estimates the costs associated with known legal exposures and their related legal expenses and accrues reserves for either the probable liability, if that amount can be reasonably estimated, or otherwise the lower end of an estimated range of potential liability. There was no accrual related to litigation at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

The Company is in litigation with one former customer for which certain IT services had been performed. There is a dispute regarding the IT services performed. The contract with the former customer contains a limitation of liability clause that limits the Company's liability to the amount of the holdback the former customer has retained, amounting to approximately \$0.3 million. The Company believes it has meritorious defenses against any claim of liability and will vigorously defend any such claim if raised. The Company does not believe this matter will have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

16. STOCK BASED COMPENSATION

Share Based Compensation:

The Company originally established a Stock Option and Incentive Plan in 1997 (the "1997 Plan"). On June 1, 2006, the Company adopted the Amended and Restated Stock Option and Incentive Plan (the "Stock Option Plan"), which amended and extended the 1997 Plan. Under the plan, a total of 8 million shares of Common Stock were reserved for issuance. The dates on which options granted under the Stock Option Plan become first exercisable are determined by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors, but generally vest over a four-year period from the date of grant. The term of any option may not exceed ten years from the date of grant.

The Company accounts for share-based compensation based on the estimated fair value of share-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model. The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as expense over the requisite service periods in the Company's Statement of Comprehensive Income. Share-based compensation expense recognized as above for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$1.01 million and \$0.86 million, respectively, including a charge for restricted stock.

The shares issued upon the exercise of the options are new share issues.

Restricted Stock:

On different dates during the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company issued 16,536 shares of incentive restricted stock to its non-employee directors. Generally, the shares to non-employee directors are granted for their future services starting from the date of the annual meeting to the date of the following annual meeting.

On different dates during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, the Company issued 12,224, 80,676 and 14,464 shares, respectively, of incentive restricted stock to its non-employee directors and some employees as well as to some employees of its subsidiaries. The shares were granted to employees for their future services as a retention tool at a zero exercise price, with the restrictions on transferability lapsing with regard to 25% of the shares issued on or after the first, second, third and fourth anniversary of the grant dates. Generally, the shares to non-employee directors are granted for their future services starting from the date of the annual meeting to the date of the following annual meeting.

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In addition to the shares of restricted stock described above, on different dates during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 the Company issued 33,000, 66,000 and 57,500 shares, respectively, of incentive restricted stock to some employees as well as to some employees of its subsidiaries. The shares were granted to employees for their future services as a retention tool at a zero exercise price, with the restrictions on transferability lapsing with regard to 20% of the shares issued on or after the first, second, third, fourth and fifth anniversary of the grant dates.

During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company issued 153,500 shares of performance restricted stock to some employees as well as to some employees of its subsidiaries. Each such performance restricted stock grant was divided in a pre-defined proportion with the vesting (lifting of restriction) of one portion based on the overall annual performance of the Company and the vesting (lifting of restriction) of the other portion based on the achievement of pre-defined long-term goals of the Company. These stocks vested (had the restrictions lifted) over a period of five years (at each anniversary) in equal installments, subject to meeting the above pre-defined criteria of overall annual performance and achievement of the long-term goal. The stock linked to overall annual performance lapsed (reverted to the Company) on non-achievement of the overall annual performance in the given year. However, the stock linked to achievement of the long-term goal rolled over into a common pool and lapsed only on the non-achievement of the long-term goal on or prior to the end of fiscal year 2012.

On different dates during the year ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and for the three months ended March 31, 2013, the Company issued restricted stock awards of 108,828, 91,364 and none, respectively, to its non-employee directors and some employees as well as to some employees of its subsidiaries. The restricted stock awards were granted to employees for their future services as a retention tool at a zero exercise price and vest in shares with regards to 25% of the awards issued on or after the first, second, third and fourth anniversary of the grant dates.

For the restricted stock issued during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006, the dividend is accrued and paid subject to the same restriction as the restriction on transferability. For the restricted stock awards issued during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and for the three months ended March 31, 2013 no dividend accrues on the restricted stock awards.

The impact on the Company's results of operations of recording stock-based compensation (including impact of restricted stock) for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 was as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
Cost of revenues	\$ 299	\$ 274
Selling, general and administrative expenses	712	582
	\$ 1,011	\$ 856

Valuation Assumptions

The Company calculates the fair value of each option award on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The following weighted-average assumptions were used for each respective period:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Assumptions:		
Risk free interest rate	0.72%	1.05%
Expected life	5.00	5.00
Expected volatility	54.35%	58.08%
Expected dividend yield	0.0%	0.43%

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The Company's computation of expected volatility for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 is based on historical volatility from exercised options on the Company's stock. The Company's computation of expected life was determined based on historical experience of similar awards, giving consideration to the contractual terms of the stock-based awards, vesting schedules and expectations of future employee behavior. The interest rate for periods within the contractual life of the award is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant. The expected dividend yield is estimated based on the dividend yield at the time of grant, adjusted for expected dividend increases of historical pay out policy.

Share-based Payment Award Activity

No options were granted during the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012. The aggregate fair value of shares vested during the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 was none.

17. VACATION PAY

The accrual for unutilized leave balance is based on the available leave balance owed to the employees at period end. The leave balance eligible for carry-forward is valued at gross compensation rates and is eligible for payment at basic compensation rates.

The gross charge for unutilized earned leave was \$2.2 million and \$1.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The amounts accrued for unutilized earned leave are \$18.9 million and \$17.9 million as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, and are included within Accrued payroll and related costs.

18. Employee Benefit Plans

The Company maintains a 401(k) retirement plan that covers all regular employees on Syntel's U.S. payroll. Eligible employees may contribute the lesser of 60% of their compensation or \$17,000, subject to certain limitations, to the retirement plan. The Company may make contributions to the plan at the discretion of the Board of Directors; however, through December 31, 2012, no Company contributions have been made.

Eligible employees on Syntel's Indian payroll receive benefits under the Provident Fund (PF), which is a defined contribution plan. Both the employee and the Company make monthly contributions equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. The Company has no further obligations under the plan beyond its monthly contributions. The contributions made to the fund are administered and managed by the Government of India. The Company's monthly contributions are charged to income in the period they are incurred. Provident Fund Contribution expense recognized by Indian entities for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$0.9 million and \$0.9 million respectively.

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 of India, the Indian subsidiary provides for gratuity, a defined retirement benefit plan (the Gratuity Plan) covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation and are charged to income in the period determined. The Gratuity Plan is a non-funded plan. The amounts accrued under this plan are \$8.8 million and \$8.2 million as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, and are included within current and other non-current liabilities, as applicable. Expense recognized by Indian entities under the Gratuity Plan for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$0.8 million and \$0.6 million respectively.

Table of Contents**19. CONSOLIDATION OF A VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITY**

Syntel Delaware is a 100% subsidiary of Syntel, Inc. and a 49% shareholder of the joint venture (JV) entity SSSSML, the other shareholder being an affiliate of State Street Bank. Syntel Delaware has a variable interest in SSSSML as it is entitled to all the profits and solely responsible for all losses incurred by SSSSML even though it holds only 49% in the JV entity. Accordingly, Syntel Delaware consolidates the JV entity SSSSML.

The Company's KPO services to State Street Bank and one other client are provided through the above joint venture between the Company and an affiliate of State Street Bank. Sales of KPO services only to these two clients represented approximately 14.7% and 14.5% of the Company's total revenues for three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

20. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company follows the accounting standard for fair value measurements and fair value option for financial assets and liabilities, which primarily relate to investments, forward contracts and nonfinancial assets and liabilities.

This standard includes a fair value hierarchy that is intended to increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures. The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability based on market data obtained from independent sources while unobservable inputs reflect a reporting entity's pricing based upon their own market assumptions.

The fair value hierarchy consists of the following three levels:

Level 1 Inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Inputs are quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in an active market, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable and market-corroborated inputs which are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 Inputs are derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or value drivers are unobservable.

The following table summarizes the Company's financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2013:

	(In Millions)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Short Term Investments - Available for Sale Securities	\$30.4	\$	\$	\$30.4
Term Deposits		276.4		276.4
Fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts		0.4		0.4
Total Assets measured at fair value	\$30.4	\$276.8	\$	\$307.2

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The following table summarizes the Company's financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2012:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	(In Millions) Total
Short Term Investments - Available for Sale Securities	\$ 60.6	\$	\$	\$ 60.6
Term Deposits		266.1		266.1
Total Assets measured at fair value	\$ 60.6	\$ 266.1	\$	\$ 326.7

The value of each foreign exchange forward contract, at the end of each reporting period is calculated by using the forward contract rates published by Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India (F.E.D.A.I). The difference between the current market forward price and the contracted forward price for each foreign exchange contract is calculated and then is applied to each outstanding contract. The market forward rates include a premium or a discount and the credit risk factor. The amounts are aggregated by type of contract and maturity.

21. Term Deposits

The following table summarizes the term deposits with various banks outstanding as at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

	As of March 31, 2013	(In Millions) As of December 31, 2012
Balance Sheet Item		
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 48.1	\$ 18.0
Short Term Investments	276.4	266.1
Non Current Assets	0.01	0.01
Total	\$ 324.5	\$ 284.1

22. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In May 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-04, Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs, to provide largely identical guidance about fair value measurement and disclosure requirements with the IASB's new IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement. Issuing this standard completes a major project of the Boards' joint work to improve and converge of IFRS and U.S. GAAP. The new standard does not extend the use of fair value but, rather, provides guidance about how fair value should be applied where it already is required or permitted under U.S. GAAP. Most of the changes are clarifications of existing guidance or wording changes to align with IFRS 13. A public entity is required to apply the Accounting Standards Update prospectively for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is not permitted for a public entity. In the period of adoption, a reporting entity will be required to disclose a change, if any, in valuation technique and related inputs that result from applying the Accounting Standards Update and to quantify the total effect, if practicable. The adoption of Accounting Standards Update 2011-04 did not have any impact on the Company's financial statement disclosures.

In September 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-08- Intangibles- Goodwill and Other (Topic 350) Testing Goodwill for Impairment. This Accounting Standards Update simplifies how entities, both public and nonpublic, test goodwill for impairment. The amendments in the Update permit an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test described in Topic 350. The more-likely-than-not threshold is defined as having a likelihood of more than 50 percent. The amendments are effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of Accounting Standards Update 2011-08, did not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statement.

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In July 2012, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2012-02- Intangibles-Goodwill and Other (Topic 350)-Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment. This Accounting Standards Update permits an entity first to assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that an indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative impairment test in accordance with Subtopic 350-30, Intangibles Goodwill and Other General Intangibles Other than Goodwill. The more-likely-than-not threshold is defined as having a likelihood of more than 50 percent. Previous guidance in Subtopic 350-30 required an entity to test indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment, on at least an annual basis, by comparing the fair value of the asset with its carrying amount. If the carrying amount of the intangible asset exceeds its fair value, an entity should recognize an impairment loss in the amount of that excess. In accordance with the amendments in this Update, an entity will have an option not to calculate annually the fair value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset if the entity determines that it is not more likely than not that the asset is impaired. Permitting an entity to assess qualitative factors when testing indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment results in guidance that is similar to the goodwill impairment testing guidance in Update 2011-08. The amendments are effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. Early adoption is permitted, including for annual and interim impairment tests performed as of a date before July 27, 2012, if a public entity's financial statements for the most recent annual or interim period have not yet been issued or, for nonpublic entities, have not yet been made available for issuance. The requirements of this ASU and its impact on the Company are being evaluated.

On February 5, 2013, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2013-02, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, to improve the transparency of reporting reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income. The amendments in the Update do not change the current requirements for reporting net income or other comprehensive income in financial statements. All of the information that this Update requires already is required to be disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (U.S. GAAP). The new amendments will require an organization to: (i) Present (either on the face of the statement where net income is presented or in the notes) the effects on the line items of net income of significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income but only if the item reclassified is required under U.S. GAAP to be reclassified to net income in its entirety in the same reporting period, (ii) Cross-reference to other disclosures currently required under U.S. GAAP for other reclassification items (that are not required under U.S. GAAP) to be reclassified directly to net income in their entirety in the same reporting period. This would be the case when a portion of the amount reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income is initially transferred to a balance sheet account (e.g., inventory for pension-related amounts) instead of directly to income or expense. The amendments apply to all public and private companies that report items of other comprehensive income. Public companies are required to comply with these amendments for all reporting periods (interim and annual). A private company is required to meet the reporting requirements of the amended paragraphs about the roll forward of accumulated other comprehensive income for both interim and annual reporting periods. However, private companies are only required to provide the information about the impact of reclassifications on line items of net income for annual reporting periods, not for interim reporting periods. For public entities, the amendments are effective prospectively for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012. For nonpublic entities, the amendments are effective prospectively for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2013. The Company adopted this standard during the first quarter of 2013 and there was no significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

SYNTEL INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net Revenues. The Company's revenues consist of fees derived from its Applications Outsourcing, Knowledge Process Outsourcing (KPO), e-Business and TeamSourcing business segments. Net revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2013 increased to \$189.1 million from \$170.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, representing a 10.8% increase. The Company's verticalization sales strategy focusing on Banking and Financial Services; Healthcare; Insurance; Telecom; Automotive; Retail; Logistics and Travel has enabled better focus and relationships with key clients. Further, continued focus on execution and investments in new offerings such as our Testing and Center of Excellence have a potential to contribute growth to the business. The Company's focus is to continue investments in more new offerings and geographical expansion. Worldwide billable headcount as of March 31, 2013 increased by 11.5% to 15,379 employees as compared to 13,790 employees as of March 31, 2012. However, the growth in revenues was not commensurate with the growth in the billable headcount. This is primarily because of a lower utilization of onsite and offshore resources. As of March 31, 2013, the Company had approximately 80.1% of its billable workforce in India as compared to 81.1% as of March 31, 2012. The Company's top five clients accounted for 65.7% of the total revenues in the three months ended March 31, 2013, up from 63.0% of its total revenues in the three months ended March 31, 2012. Moreover, the Company's top 10 clients accounted for 79.2% of the total revenues in the three months ended March 31, 2013 as compared to 77.7% in the three months ended March 31, 2012.

Cost of Revenues. The Company's cost of revenues consists of costs directly associated with billable consultants in the US and offshore, including salaries, payroll taxes, benefits, relocation costs, immigration costs, finder's fees, trainee compensation and travel. The cost of revenues increased to 58.9% of total revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2013, from 58.2% for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The 0.7% increase in cost of revenues, as a percent of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012, was attributable primarily to increases in headcount, bonus provisions and benefits partially offset by rupee depreciation and a decrease in travel expenses in the first quarter of 2013. Salary increases are discretionary and determined by management.

Applications Outsourcing Revenues. Applications Outsourcing revenues increased to \$144.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 or 76.6% of total revenues, from \$127.3 million, or 74.5% of total revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The \$17.6 million increase was attributable primarily to revenues from new engagements contributing \$86.5 million, largely offset by \$53.0 million in lost revenues as a result of project completion and a \$15.9 million net reduction in revenues from existing projects.

Applications Outsourcing Cost of Revenues. Applications Outsourcing cost of revenues consists of costs directly associated with billable consultants in the U.S. and offshore, including salaries, payroll taxes, benefits, relocation costs, immigration costs, finder's fees, trainee compensation and travel. Applications Outsourcing cost of revenues increased to 63.3% of total Applications Outsourcing revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2013, from 62.3% for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The 1.0% increase in cost of revenues, as a percent of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012, was attributable primarily to increases in headcount, bonus provisions and benefits partially offset by rupee depreciation and a decrease in travel expenses in the first quarter of 2013. Salary increases are discretionary and determined by management.

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KPO Revenues. KPO revenues increased to \$29.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013, or 15.5% of total revenues, from \$26.4 million, or 15.5% of total revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The \$3.0 million increase was attributable primarily to revenues from new engagements contributing \$3.6 million and a \$0.8 million net increase in revenues from existing projects, offset by \$1.4 million in lost revenues as a result of project completion.

KPO Cost of Revenues. KPO cost of revenues consists of costs directly associated with billable consultants, including salaries, payroll taxes, benefits, finder's fees, trainee compensation and travel. Cost of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2013 decreased to 36.5% of KPO revenues from 36.7% for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The 0.2% decrease in cost of revenues, as a percent of total KPO revenues, for the three months ended March 31, 2013, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012, was attributable primarily to rupee depreciation and a decrease in travel expenses partially offset by increases in headcount, bonus provisions and benefits in the first quarter of 2013. Salary increases are discretionary and determined by management.

e-Business Revenues. E-Business revenues decreased to \$11.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013, or 6.1% of total revenues from \$13.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, or 7.9% of total revenues. The \$2.0 million decrease was attributable primarily to \$2.8 million in lost revenues as a result of project completion and a \$0.9 million net reduction in revenues from existing projects, largely offset by a \$1.7 million increase in revenues from new engagements.

e-Business Cost of Revenues. e-Business cost of revenues consists of costs directly associated with billable consultants in the US and offshore, including salaries, payroll taxes, benefits, relocation costs, immigration costs, finder's fees, trainee compensation and travel, e-Business cost of revenues decreased to 59.1% of total e-Business revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2013, from 61.1% for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The 2.0% decrease in cost of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2012, as a percent of total e-Business revenues, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012, was attributable primarily to rupee depreciation and a decrease in travel expenses partially offset by increases in headcount, bonus provisions and benefits in the first quarter of 2013. Salary increases are discretionary and determined by management.

TeamSourcing Revenues. TeamSourcing revenues decreased to \$3.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013, or 1.8% of total revenues, from \$3.5 million, or 2.1% of total revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The \$0.1 million decrease was attributable primarily to a \$0.6 million decrease in revenues as a result of project completion and conversion of staffing engagements into Syntel managed engagements largely offset by \$0.4 million increase in revenues from new engagements and revenue from the SkillBay web portal, which helps clients of Syntel with their supplemental staffing requirements, and a net increase in revenues from existing projects of \$0.1 million.

TeamSourcing Cost of Revenues. TeamSourcing cost of revenues consists of costs directly associated with billable consultants in the US, including salaries, payroll taxes, benefits, relocation costs, immigration costs, finder's fees, trainee compensation and travel. TeamSourcing cost of revenues increased to 64.1% of total TeamSourcing revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2013, from 59.2% for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The 4.9% increase in cost of revenues, for the three months ended March 31, 2013, as a percent of total TeamSourcing revenues, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012, was attributable primarily to increases in headcount, bonus provisions and benefits partially offset by rupee depreciation and a decrease in travel expenses in the first quarter of 2013. Salary increases are discretionary and determined by management.

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Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general, and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries, payroll taxes and benefits for sales, solutions, finance, administrative, and corporate staff; travel; telecommunications; business promotions; and marketing and various facility costs for the Company's global development centers and other offices.

Selling, general, and administrative expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2013 were \$25.9 million or 13.7% of total revenues, compared to \$26.9 million or 15.8% of total revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

Selling, general and administrative costs for the three months ended March 31, 2013 were impacted by an increase in revenue of \$18.4 million that resulted in a 1.5% percentage decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of total revenue. The overall decrease in selling, general and administrative costs was attributable to a decrease in corporate expenses of \$2.2 million in the three months ending March 31, 2013, inclusive of a foreign exchange gain of \$1.6 million, a decrease in professional fees and others of \$0.6 million, a decrease in benefits of \$0.4 million, a decrease in facility related costs of \$0.3 million and a decrease in recruiting expenses of \$0.1 million, partially offset by an increase in compensation due to an increase in bonus of \$1.5 million, an increase in marketing expenses of \$0.2 million, an increase in travel expenses of \$0.2 million, and an increase of other expenses of \$0.1 million.

Other Income. Other income includes interest and dividend income, gains and losses from sale of securities, other investments and treasury operations.

Other income for the three months ended March 31, 2013 was \$9.0 million or 4.8% of total revenues, compared to \$8.3 million or 4.9% of total revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The increase in other income of \$0.7 million was attributable to an increase in interest income of \$1.3 million, an increase in the gain on sale of mutual funds of \$0.9 million and an increase in other income of \$0.1 million offset by a decrease in interest income on Information Technology refund of \$1.2 million and a loss on forward contracts of \$0.4 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2012.

Income Taxes

The Company records provisions for income taxes based on enacted tax laws and rates in the various taxing jurisdictions in which it operates. In determining the tax provisions, the Company provides for tax uncertainties in income taxes, when it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that a tax position would not be sustained upon examination. Such uncertainties, which are recorded in income taxes payable, are based on management's estimates and accordingly, are subject to revision based on additional information. The provision no longer required for any particular tax year is credited to the current period's income tax expenses. Conversely, in the event of a future tax examination, any additional tax expense not previously provided for will be recognized in the period in which the actual liability is concluded or the management determines that the Company will not prevail on certain tax positions taken in filed returns, based on the more likely than not concept.

During the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, the effective income tax rates were 23.8% and 22.8%, respectively. The tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2013 was affected by the effective tax rate impact of a change in the offshore/onshore profit mix of the Company and by certain Company facilities going out of tax holiday effective April 1, 2012.

Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) consists of foreign currency translation adjustments, gains (losses) on net investment hedge derivatives, unrealized gains (losses) on securities and a component of a defined benefit plan. During the three months ended March 31, 2013 the Other Comprehensive Income amounted to \$1.6 million, primarily attributable to foreign currency translation adjustments of \$1.9 million.

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During the three months ended March 31, 2012 the Other Comprehensive Income amounted to \$16 million, primarily attributable to foreign currency translation adjustments of \$14.8 million.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Cash and Cash Equivalents: Cash and Cash equivalents increased to \$131.2 million at March 31, 2013 from \$83.8 million at March 31, 2012.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company generally has financed its working capital needs through operations. The Mumbai, Chennai, Pune (India) and other expansion programs are financed from internally generated funds. The Company's cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of certificates of deposit and treasury notes. These amounts are held by various banking institutions including US-based and India-based banks. As of March 31, 2013, the total cash and cash equivalent and short term investment balance was \$438.0 million. Out of the above, an amount of \$379.3 million was held by Indian subsidiaries which was composed of an amount of \$62.1 million held in US dollars with the balance of the amount held in Indian rupees. The Company believes that the amount of cash and cash equivalent outside the U.S. will not have a material impact on liquidity.

Net cash generated by operating activities was \$20.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013. Net cash generated by operating activities was \$13.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The number of days sales outstanding in net accounts receivable was approximately 52 days and 59 days as of March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The decrease in the number of days sales outstanding in net accounts receivable was due to higher collections.

Net cash generated by investing activities was \$17.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013, consisting principally of \$5.1 million of capital expenditures primarily for the construction/acquisition of the Global Development Center at Pune, the Knowledge Process Outsourcing facility at Mumbai and an additional facility in Chennai, the acquisition of computers, software and communications equipment and the purchase of mutual funds of \$50.9 million and purchase of term deposits with banks of \$106.2 million, largely offset by \$82.4 million from sales of mutual funds and \$97.2 million from maturities of term deposits with banks. Net cash used in investing activities was \$30.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, consisting principally of \$4.4 million of capital expenditures primarily for the construction/acquisition of a Global Development Center at Pune, leasehold land at Tirunelveli, a Knowledge Process Outsourcing facility at Mumbai and an additional facility in Chennai, and for the acquisition of computers, software and communications equipment, as well as \$25.6 million for net sales and purchases of short term investments.

Net cash used in financing activities was nil for the three months ended March 31, 2013. Net cash used in financing activities was \$2.50 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, consisting principally of \$2.50 million in dividends paid out during the three months.

The Company has a line of credit with JPMorgan Chase Bank NA, which provides for borrowings up to \$50.0 million and expires on December 31, 2013. The interest shall be paid to the Bank on the outstanding and unpaid principal amount of each Commercial Bank Floating Rate advance at the Commercial Bank Floating Rate plus the applicable margin and each LIBOR rate advance at the adjusted LIBOR rate of 1.71% at March 31, 2013.

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Syntel, Inc., Syntel Consulting and SkillBay (the Grantors) have granted to the Bank a continuing security interest in all property of the Grantors specifically excluding all stock of any Syntel foreign subsidiary and all assets owned directly by any Syntel foreign subsidiary.

And with the interest rate charged on the line of credit being variable, the fair value of the line of credit would approximate its reported value as of March 31, 2013, as it would reflect the current market value.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2012, Syntel utilized the Line of Credit for \$50 million, on which interest of \$0.22 million has been paid as of March 22, 2013 and interest of \$ 0.02 million has been accrued as of March 31, 2013 for a total outstanding amount as of March 31, 2013 of \$50.02 million. The Line of Credit requires compliance with certain financial ratios and covenants. As of March 31, 2013, the Company was in compliance with all required covenants.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

We believe the following critical accounting policies, among others, involve the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. The Company has discussed this critical accounting policy and the estimates with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

Revenue Recognition. Revenue recognition is the most significant accounting policy for the Company. The Company recognizes revenue from time and material contracts as services are performed. During the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 revenues from time and material contracts constituted 62% and 61% of total revenues, respectively. Revenue from fixed-price, application management, maintenance and support engagements is recognized as earned, which generally results in straight-line revenue recognition as services are performed continuously over the term of the engagement. During the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, revenues from fixed price application management and support engagements constituted 29% and 28% of total revenues, respectively.

Revenue on fixed price development projects is measured using the proportional performance method of accounting. Performance is generally measured based upon the efforts incurred to date in relation to the total estimated efforts required through the completion of the contract. The Company monitors estimates of total contract revenues and cost on a routine basis throughout the delivery period. The cumulative impact of any change in estimates of the contract revenues or costs is reflected in the period in which the change becomes known. In the event that a loss is anticipated on a particular contract, provision is made for the estimated loss. The Company issues invoices related to fixed price contracts based on either the achievement of milestones during a project or other contractual terms. Differences between the timing of billings and the recognition of revenue based upon the proportional performance method of accounting are recorded as revenue earned in excess of billings or deferred revenue in the accompanying financial statements. During the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, revenues from fixed price development contracts constituted 9% & 11% of total revenues respectively.

Significant Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. By their nature, these estimates and judgments are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty. The Company bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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Revenue Recognition. The use of the proportional performance method of accounting requires that the Company make estimates about its future efforts and costs relative to its fixed price contracts. While the Company has procedures in place to monitor the estimates throughout the performance period, such estimates are subject to change as each contract progresses. The cumulative impact of any such change is reflected in the period in which the change becomes known.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. The Company records an allowance for doubtful accounts based on a specific review of aged receivables. As at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the allowance for doubtful accounts was \$2.2 million. The provision for the allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses. These estimates are based on our assessment of the probable collection from specific client accounts, the aging of the accounts receivable, analysis of credit data, bad debt write-offs and other known factors.

Income Taxes Estimates of Effective Tax Rates and Reserves for Tax Contingencies. The Company records provisions for income taxes based on enacted tax laws and rates in the various taxing jurisdictions in which it operates. In determining the tax provisions, the Company provides for tax uncertainties in income taxes, when it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that a tax position would not be sustained upon examination. Such uncertainties, which are recorded in income taxes payable, are based on management's estimates and accordingly are subject to revision based on additional information. The provision no longer required for any particular tax year is credited to the current period's income tax expenses. Conversely, in the event of a future tax examination, any additional tax expense not previously provided for will be recognized in the period in which the actual liability is concluded or management determines that the Company will not prevail on certain tax positions taken in filed returns, based on the more likely than not concept.

Accruals for Legal Expenses and Exposures. The Company is party to various legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, including litigation and governmental and regulatory controls. The Company has not accrued any liability for legal contingencies as no legal contingency has been deemed to be probable of occurring. The Company's estimates regarding legal contingencies are based on information known about the matters and its experience in contesting, litigating and settling similar matters. It is the opinion of management with respect to pending or threatened litigation matters that unfavorable outcomes are neither probable nor remote and that estimates of possible loss are not able to be made. Although actual amounts could differ from management's estimates, none of the actions are believed by management to involve future amounts that would be material to the Company's financial position or results of operations.

The Company estimates the costs associated with known legal exposures and their related legal expenses and accrues reserves for either the probable liability, if that amount can be reasonably estimated, or otherwise the lower end of an estimated range of potential liability. There was no accrual related to litigation at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

The Company is in litigation with one former customer for which certain IT services had been performed. There is a dispute regarding the IT services performed. The contract with the former customer contains a limitation of liability clause that limits the Company's liability to the amount of the holdback the former customer has retained, amounting to approximately \$0.3 million. The Company believes it has meritorious defenses against any claim of liability and will vigorously defend any such claim if raised. The Company does not believe this matter will have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries. The Company intends to use accumulated and future earnings of foreign subsidiaries to expand operations outside the United States and accordingly undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries are considered to be indefinitely reinvested outside the United States and no provision for U.S. federal and state income tax or applicable dividend distribution tax has been provided thereon.

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain information and statements contained in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and other sections of this report, including the allowance for doubtful accounts, contingencies and litigation, potential tax liabilities, interest rate or foreign currency risks, and projections regarding our liquidity and capital resources, could be construed as forward looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Forward-looking statements include statements containing words such as "could", "expects", "may", "anticipates", "believes", "estimates", "plans", and other expressions. In addition, the Company or persons acting on its behalf may, from time to time, publish other forward looking statements. Such forward looking statements are based on management's estimates, assumptions and projections and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in the forward looking statements.

Although management believes that the expectations, forecasts and goals reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, actual results could differ materially for a variety of reasons, including, without limitation, the risks and uncertainties detailed in Item 1A. Risk Factors in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Other factors not currently anticipated may also materially and adversely affect our results of operations, cash flows, financial position and prospects. There can be no assurance that future results will meet expectations. While we believe that the forward-looking statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are reasonable, you should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. In addition, these statements speak only as of the date made. We do not undertake, and expressly disclaim any obligation to update or alter any statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable law.

Table of Contents**ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.**

The Company is exposed to the impact of interest rate changes and foreign currency fluctuations.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company considers investments purchased with an original maturity of less than three months at date of purchase to be cash equivalents. The following table summarizes the Company's cash and cash equivalents and short term investments:

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(in thousands)	
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$131,196	\$94,622
Short term investments	306,823	326,653
Total	\$438,019	\$421,275

The Company's exposure to market rate risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to its investment portfolio. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments in its investment portfolio. The Company's investments are in high-quality Indian Mutual Funds and, by policy, limit the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. At any time, changes in interest rates could have a material impact on interest earnings for our investment portfolio. The Company strives to protect and preserve our invested funds by limiting default, market and reinvestment risk. Investments in interest earning instruments carry a degree of interest rate risk. Floating rate securities may produce less income than expected if there is a decline in interest rates. Due in part to these factors, the Company's future investment income may fall short of expectations, or the Company may suffer a loss in principal if the Company is forced to sell securities, which have declined in market value due to changes in interest rates as stated above.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company's sales are primarily sourced in the United States of America and its subsidiary in the United Kingdom and are mostly denominated in U.S. dollars or UK pounds, respectively. Its foreign subsidiaries incur most of their expenses in the local currency. Accordingly, all foreign subsidiaries use the local currency as their functional currency. The Company's business is subject to risks typical of an international business, including, but not limited to differing economic conditions, changes in political climate, differing tax structures, other regulations and restrictions, and foreign exchange rate volatility. Accordingly, the Company's future results could be materially adversely impacted by changes in these or other factors. The risk is partially mitigated as the Company has sufficient resources in the respective local currencies to meet immediate requirements. The Company is also exposed to foreign exchange rate fluctuations as the financial results of foreign subsidiaries are translated into U.S. dollars in consolidation. As exchange rates vary, these results, when translated, may vary from expectations.

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, the Indian rupee has appreciated against the U.S. dollar by 1.23% as compared to the three months ended December 31, 2012. This rupee appreciation negatively impacted the Company's gross margin by 0.31%, operating income by 0.46% and net income by 0.44%, each as a percentage of revenue. The Indian rupee denominated cost of revenues and selling, general and administrative expense was 44.5% and 84.2% of the expenses, respectively.

The rupee appreciation has also resulted in foreign currency translation adjustments of \$2.81 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013, which has been reported as Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss).

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Although the Company cannot predict future movement in interest rates or fluctuations in foreign currency rates, the Company does not currently anticipate that interest rate risk or foreign currency risk will have a significant impact. In order to limit the exposure to interest rate or fluctuations in foreign currency rates, the Company entered into foreign exchange forward contracts where the counter party is a bank during the three months ended March 31, 2013, but these contracts do not have a material impact on the financial statements.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, the Company entered into foreign exchange forward contracts amounting to \$90.0 millions to hedge part of its revenues. The counter party to the foreign exchange forward contracts is a bank. The Company considers the risks of non-performance by the counter party as not material. Aggregate contracted principal amounts of contracts outstanding amounted to \$50.0 millions as of March 31, 2013. The outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts as of March 31, 2013 mature in three months. The fair value of the foreign exchange forward contracts and of currency options in the amount of \$0.39 million is reflected in other current assets in the balance sheet of the Company as of March 31, 2013. Net gains/(losses) on foreign exchange forward contracts are included under the heading Other Income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and amounted to a \$0.58 million gain.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management evaluated, with the participation of the Company's principal executive officers (the Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer), the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the principal executive officers have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter covered by this report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

While the Company is a party to ordinary routine litigation incidental to the business, the Company is not currently a party to any material legal proceeding or governmental investigation. In the opinion of our management, the outcome of such claims and legal actions, if decided adversely, is not expected to have a material adverse effect on our quarterly or annual operating results, cash flows or consolidated financial position.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

There have been no material changes in the Company's risk factors as disclosed in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Exhibits.**

The Company's Chairman shares certain principal executive officer responsibilities with the Company's Chief Executive Officer and President. Therefore, in accordance with Rule 13a-14(a)/Rule 15d-14(a), both the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer and President sign a 302 certification and the 906 certification as principal executive officers.

Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Principal Executive Officer.
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Principal Executive Officer.
31.3	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Principal Financial Officer.
32	Section 1350 Certification of Principal Executive Officers and Principal Financial Officer.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

SYNTEL, INC.

Date: May 6, 2013

/s/ Prashant Ranade
Prashant Ranade,
Chief Executive Officer and

President (principal executive officer)

Date: May 6, 2013

/s/ Arvind Godbole
Arvind Godbole,
Chief Financial Officer and
Chief Information Security Officer

(principal financial officer and

principal accounting officer)

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EXHIBIT INDEX

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