Persistent



Annual Report of Subsidiaries
FY 2025-26

Index

1	Aepona Group Limited	3
2	Digitalagility S. De R.L. De C.V.	41
3	MediaAgility Inc.	69
4	MediaAgility Pte. Ltd	103
5	MediaAgility UK Limited	131
6	Persistent Systems S.R.L., Romania	160
7	Persistent Systems France Sas	202
8	Persistent Systems Germany Gmbh	245
9	Persistent Systems Poland Spółka Z O O	285
10	Persistent Systems Switzerland Ag	324
11	Persistent Systems UK Limited	362
12	Persistent Systems Australia Pty Limited	405
13	Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitad	450
14	Persistent Systems Israel Ltd.	485
15	Persistent Systems Lanka (Private) Limited	524
16	Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	567
17	Persistent Systems Mexico S.A. De C.V.	608
18	Persistent Systems Pte. Ltd	647
19	Persistent Systems Inc.	692

Aepona Group Limited

Regd. Office: 9, Exchange Place, International Financial Services Centre, Dublin 1, Dublin 1, Ireland

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Annual Report FY 2025-26

Report of the Directors

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the Twenty Sixth Annual Report of the Company to the Members together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2026.

Background

Due to the restructuring of the Persistent Group entities undertaken during the financial year, your Company has become a wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Limited, India. Your Company is engaged in software development, professional and marketing services to its Europe based customers.

Financial Results

The financial results of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, are as follows:

(Amount in INR Million)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
	Equivalent amount in INR Thousand	Equivalent amount in INR Thousand
Total income	211,808.86	517,848.34
Expenditure	160,491.71	104,599.70
Profit /(Loss) before taxation	**51,317.15**	413,248.64
Total Tax Expense	42,249.42	12,197.21
Net profit/ (loss) after taxation	**9,067.73**	**401,051.43**

Business Operations

The Company is engaged in rendering software development and professional services in Ireland.

Updates on restructuring

- 100% shareholding of Persistent Systems Poland Spółka z.o.o. was transferred from Persistent Systems Inc., USA to Aepona Group Limited, Ireland.
- 100% shareholding of Persistent Systems S.R.L., Romania was transferred from Persistent Systems Germany GmbH, Germany to Aepona Group Limited, Ireland.
- 100% shareholding of Persistent Systems Switzerland AG, Switzerland was transferred from Persistent Systems Germany GmbH, Germany to Aepona Group Limited, Ireland.
- 100% shareholding of Persistent Systems Germany GmbH was transferred from Persistent Systems Limited, India to Aepona Group Limited, Ireland.
- 100% shareholding of Persistent Systems France S.A.S. was transferred from Persistent Systems Limited, India to Aepona Group Limited, Ireland.

Directors

a. Mr. Arnaud Pierrel Director
b. Mr. Narasinha Upadhye Director
c. Mr. Vinit Teredesai Director

Acknowledgments

The Board would like to thank all the stakeholders of the Company for the excellent support rendered in their respective areas.

JOSHI APTE & CO.
Chartered Accountants

"Dwarka", 1st Floor, 2 Phatak Baug Soc.,
999, Navi Peth, Pune 411030, India
Tel. : +91-20-2453 2991
E-mail : joshiapte@joshiapte.com
Website : www.joshiapte.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF AEPONA GROUP LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Aepona Group Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) for the quarter and year ended, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, Profit for the quarter and Profit for the year ended, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Preparation and Restriction on Use and distribution

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes basis of preparation. These financial Statements have been prepared solely for its Parent Company to assist them in preparation of its Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements. Our report is intended solely for the use of management and Board of Directors for the above purpose and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial

statements.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial

reporting process.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the

standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

For **JOSHI APTE & Co**.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 104370W)

TEJASHREE JOSHI
Partner
(Membership No.139807)
Place: Pune,
Date: 18th April, 2026
UDIN: 26139807XEGTQK9103

Aepona Group Limited

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Right-of-use Asset	6.1	5,481.18	1,833.11
		5,481.18	**1,833.11**
Financial Assets			
-Non-Current Financial assets : Loans	7	-	916,976.34
- Non current investments	8	3,746,553.54	7.26
- Other non current financial assets	9	809.97	774.47
Income tax assets		57,738.65	-
		3,810,583.34	**919,591.18**
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
- Trade receivables	10		
- Billed		71,793.28	61,752.16
- Unbilled		-	-
- Cash and cash equivalents	11	68,488.58	152,401.10
- Other financial assets	12	-	138,947.03
Other current assets	13	607.61	457.79
		140,889.47	**353,558.08**
TOTAL		**3,951,472.81**	**1,273,149.26**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	5	170,279.45	61,774.86
Other equity		3,707,388.55	1,184,921.49
		3,877,668.00	**1,246,696.35**
Non- current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
- Borrowings		-	-
- Lease Liability	14	2,413.07	-
		2,413.07	**-**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
- Trade payables	15	3,903.07	4,307.82
- Lease Liability	14	2,955.96	2,036.20
- Other financial Liabilities	16	2,894.29	2,473.52
Other current liabilities	17	3,655.71	5,506.48
Income tax liabilities		57,982.71	12,128.89
		71,391.74	**26,452.91**
TOTAL		**3,951,472.81**	**1,273,149.26**
Summary of material accounting policy information	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership no. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aepona Group Limited

Arnaud Pierrel
Director

Place: France
Date : April 18, 2026

Narasinha Upadhye
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Aepona Group Limited

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026.

	Notes	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Income					
Revenue from operations (net)	18	37,258.68	38,480.61	158,787.83	115,698.08
Other income	19	3,236.36	10,208.85	53,021.03	402,150.26
Total income (A)		**40,495.04**	**48,689.46**	**211,808.86**	**517,848.34**
Expenses					
Employee benefits expense	20	32,691.84	31,710.46	137,632.89	97,276.14
Finance costs		4.31	44.16	85.95	210.20
Depreciation and amortization expense	6.2	452.36	531.98	2,257.35	2,144.52
Other expenses	21	3,874.35	1,283.16	20,515.52	4,968.84
Total expenses (B)		**37,022.86**	**33,569.76**	**160,491.71**	**104,599.70**
Profit/ (loss) before tax (A - B)		**3,472.18**	**15,119.70**	**51,317.15**	**413,248.64**
Tax expense					
Current tax		337.03	2,218.47	13,819.83	12,197.21
MAT credit entitlement		-	-	-	-
Tax credit in respect of earlier years		0.00	-	28,429.59	-
Deferred tax charge / (credit)		-	-	-	-
Total tax expense		**337.03**	**2,218.47**	**42,249.42**	**12,197.21**
Net profit/ (loss) for the period / year (C)		**3,135.16**	**12,901.23**	**9,067.73**	**401,051.43**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (D)					
- Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		-	-	-	-
		-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss (E)					
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		46,085.42	44,933.94	224,119.97	19,887.34
Total other comprehensive income for the period/year (D) + (E)		**46,085.42**	**44,933.94**	**224,119.97**	**19,887.34**
Total comprehensive income for the period/year (C) + (D) + (E)		**49,220.58**	**57,835.17**	**233,187.70**	**420,938.77**
Earnings per equity share	22				
Basic (In ₹)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diluted (In ₹)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Summary of material accounting policy information	3				

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership no. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aepona Group Limited

Arnaud Pierrel
Director

Place: France
Date : April 18, 2026

Narasinha Upadhye
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Aepona Group Limited

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**51,317.15**	**413,248.64**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization expense		2,257.35	2,144.52
Interest income		(48,318.45)	(71,215.99)
Excess provision in respect of earlier years written back		(4,702.58)	-
Unrealised exchange (gain)/ loss (net)		61,888.91	(46,424.37)
Finance Cost		85.95	210.20
Provision (including reversal) in respect of Investment		-	(230.35)
Provision (including reversal) in respect of ICD written back		-	(318,070.98)
(Operating (loss)/profit before working capital changes		**62,528.33**	**(20,338.33)**
Movements in working capital :			
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables		(10,041.12)	61,752.16
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets		(149.82)	562,353.51
(Increase)/decrease in loans and advances and other non current financial assets		29,995.51	(717,313.98)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables and current liabilities		2,868.28	51,163.02
Operating (loss)/ profit after working capital changes		**85,201.18**	**(62,383.62)**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		(56,170.25)	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	**(A)**	**29,030.93**	**(62,383.62)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Inter corporate deposit given		-	-
Payment for capital expenditure		-	
Receipt of funds against sale of Investment in UK subsidiary		-	782,137.53
Security Deposit given		-	-
Receipt of Interest on intercorporate deposit		-	
Investment in Subsidiary		(1,310,502.68)	
Receipt of intercorporate deposit given		-	
Net cash generated from investing activities	**(B)**	**(1,310,502.68)**	**782,137.53**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment towards lease liability		(2,740.53)	(2,530.20)
Inter corporate deposit given			(759,554.05)
Receipt of intercorporate deposit given		1,043,920.72	133,474.52
Receipt of Interest on intercorporate deposit		156,379.03	42,540.45
Net cash generated from financing activities	**(C)**	**1,197,559.22**	**(586,069.28)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		(83,912.52)	152,401.10
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		152,401.10	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**68,488.58**	**152,401.10**

Components of cash and cash equivalents	**As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)**	**As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)**
Cash on hand		
Balances with banks		
- on current account	68,488.58	152,401.10
Cash and cash equivalents in cash flow statement	**68,488.58**	**152,401.10**

Summary of material accounting policy information (Refer Note 3)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership no. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aepona Group Limited

Arnaud Pierrel
Director

Place: France
Date : April 18, 2026

Narasinha Upadhye
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

1 Nature of operations

Aepona Group Limited (an Ireland based wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Limited.) The company is specialised in software development services.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments and equity settled employee stock options which have been measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of consideration given in exchange of goods and services. The accounting policies are consistently applied by the Company during the period and are consistent with those used in previous year except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 with effect from April 1, 2016. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2026. The financial statements are presented in ₹ Thousands.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared solely to assist the management of Persistent Systems Limited in preparation of its consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Items	Basis of Measurement
Derivative financial instruments	Fair Value
Non-derivative financial instruments at FVTPL	Fair Value
Debt and equity securities at FVOCI	Fair Value
Contingent consideration assumed in a business combination	Fair Value
Net defined benefit (asset) / liability	Fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation

3 Material accounting policy information

(A) Accounting year

The accounting year of the Company is from April 01 to March 31. These financial statements have been prepared only for the purpose of consolidation.

(B) Functional currency

The Company's functional currency is EUR. To facilitate consolidation in holding company, these financial statements are presented in INR, which is the presentation currency. The results and balances are translated from functional currency to presentation currency using the following procedure:

i. All assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet;
ii. All income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period/year;
iii. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction;
iv. The exchange differences arising out of the year end conversion are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and the said amount is shown under the head "Other Equity".

3.1 Use of estimates

a) The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the end of reporting period. The application of accounting policies that require crtitical accounting estimates involiving complex and subjective judgements and the use of accounting assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed appropriately.Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as per management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

b) Critical accounting estimates

i. Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

Further, the Company uses significant judgement while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

In respect of the contracts where the transaction price is payable as royalty at pre-defined percentage of customer revenue and bearing in mind, the time gap between the close of the accounting period and availability of the revenue report from the customer, the Company is required to use its judgement to ascertain the income from royalty on the basis of historical trends of customer revenue.

ii. Income taxes

The Company's major tax jurisdictions is Northern Ireland. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes .

A deferred tax is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits are available against which deductible temporary differences and tax lossed be utilised. The management evaluates if the deferred tax assets will be realised in future considering the historical taxable income, scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies. While the Management believes that the Company will realise the deferred tax assets, the amount of deferred tax asset realisable could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

iii. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset’s expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

iv. Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The compaby uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities.

3.2 Summary of Sigmificant accounting Policies

(a) Current versus non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"). Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of resources / assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products/ services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price and directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment that are not ready to be put to use.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is added to its book value only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other expenses on existing Property, Plant and Equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

(c) Intangible assets

Intangible assets including software licenses of enduring nature and contractual rights acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

Research and development cost

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- its intention to complete the asset;
- its ability to use or sell the asset;
- how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

Such development expenditure, until capitalization, is reflected as intangible assets under development.

Following the initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortization of internally generated intangible asset begins when the development is complete and the asset is available for use.

(d) Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is provided using the Straight Line Method ('SLM') over the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management.

The management estimates the useful lives for the Property, Plant and Equipment as follows:

Assets	Useful lives
Computers *	4 years
Computers-Servers and networks*	4 years
Office equipment	5 years
Plant and equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years

*For these classes of assets, based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives of these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

Individual assets whose cost does not exceed ₹ 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Leasehold land is amortized on straight line basis over the period of the lease. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the period of lease or useful life, whichever is lower.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives commencing from the day the asset is made available for use.

(e) Financial instruments

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

- **Financial assets at amortized cost**

Financial instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**

Financial instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income.

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Any financial instrument which does not meet the criteria for categorization as financial instruments at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as financial instrument at FVTPL. Financial instruments included within the FVTPL category are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement
For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as:

- **Financial liabilities at amortized cost**

Financial liabilities such as loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Financial liabilities include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss if the recognition criteria as per Ind AS 109 are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Fair value gains or losses on liabilities designated as FVTPL attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in other comprehensive income. All other changes in fair value of liabilities designated as FVTPL are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

(f) Impairment

i) Financial assets

The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets that are debts instruments and are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). ECL is the difference between contractual cash flows that are due and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Company recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of Property, Plant and Equipment and Goodwill are reviewed at each balance sheet date or whenever there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. If any indications exist, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Recoverable amount of intangible under development that is not yet available for use is estimated at least at each financial period / year end even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired

An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

(g) Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or development of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period/ year they occur.

Amendment to Ind AS 23 Borrowing costs: The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings. The Company does not expect any impact related to this amendment.

(h) Leases

The Company assesses at the inception of contract whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset

Where the Company is a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located.

The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments based on an index or rate, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or statement of profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease expenses associated with these leases are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease, the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

At the inception of the lease, the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

(i) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the Company. Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

(i) Income from sale of software services and products

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company adopted Ind AS 115 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” using the cumulative catch-up transition method, applied to contracts that were not completed as of April 1, 2018. In accordance with the cumulative catch-up transition method, the previous period’s/ year’s amounts have not been retrospectively adjusted. The following is a summary of new and/or revised significant accounting policies related to revenue recognition. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 was insignificant.

The company derives revenues primarily from IT services comprising of software development and related services and from the licensing of software products.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a time-and-material or a fixed-price basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as and when the related services are performed.

Revenue from fixed-price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to use” the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to access” is recognized over the access period.

The company has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations.

When support services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and the support services have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices Maintenance revenue is recognized proportionately over the period in which the services are rendered.

Revenue from royalty is recognized in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements.

The company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the proportionate allocation of the discounts amount to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discount. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the Company recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs.

Unbilled revenue represents revenue recognized in relation to work done until the balance sheet date for which billing has not taken place.
Unearned revenue represents the billing in respect of contracts for which the revenue is not recognized.

The Company collects value added taxes (VAT) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Group. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

(ii) Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the carrying amount and the effective interest rate. Interest income is included under the head ‘Other income’ in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Dividend

Dividend income is recognized when the Company‘s right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date. Dividend income is included under the head ‘Other income’ in the statement of profit and loss.

(j) Foreign currency translation

(i) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the respective functional currencies of the entities in the Company, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates at the date when the values were determined.

Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on conversion / settlement of foreign currency monetary items and on foreign currency liabilities relating to property, plant and equipment acquisition are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

Forward exchange contracts not intended for trading or speculation purposes, classified as derivative financial instruments

As per the accounting principles laid down in Ind AS 109 – "Financial Instruments" relating to cash flow hedges, derivative financial instruments which qualify for cash flow hedge accounting are fair valued at balance sheet date and the effective portion of the resultant loss / (gain) is debited / (credited) to the hedge reserve under other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recognized to the statement of profit and loss. Derivative financial instruments are carried as forward contract receivable when the fair value is positive and as forward contract payable when the fair value is negative.

Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as they arise.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, or terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in hedge reserve under other comprehensive income is transferred to the statement of profit and loss when the forecasted transaction occurs or affects profit or loss or when a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur.

Translation of foreign operations

The Company presents the financial statements in INR which is the functional currency of the parent company

The assets and liabilities of a foreign operation are translated into the reporting currency (INR) at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Their statement of profit and loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions or weighted average rates, where such rates approximate the exchange rate at the date of transaction. The exchange differences arising on translation are accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve under other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the accumulated foreign currency translation reserve relating to that foreign operation is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(k) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Irish Tax and Customs Service. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in statement of profit and loss.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except deferred tax liability arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, except deferred tax assets arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

(l) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period / year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period / year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares), if any occurred during the reporting period, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period / year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period / year, are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The number of shares and potential dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

(m) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(n) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

(o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprises of cash at bank, cash in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity period of three months or less.

4.4 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Group w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Group has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Securities premium

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of Section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013.

b) General reserve

General reserve represents amounts transferred from profit for the period and from Share options outstanding reserve on exercise / expiry of employee share options. It is a free reserve in terms of section 2 (43) of the Companies Act, 2013.

c) Foreign currency translation reserve

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations with functional currency other than Indian rupees is recognised in other comprehensive income and is presented under equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

Aepona Group Limited

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

5. (a)

(In ₹'000)

Balance as at April 1, 2025	Changes in equity share capital during the period	Balance as at March 31, 2026
Class A		
4,167.91	-	4,167.91
Class B		
57,606.95	108,504.59	166,111.54
61,774.86	**108,504.59**	**170,279.45**

(In ₹'000)

Balance as at April 1, 2024	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
Class A		
4,167.91	-	4,167.91
Class B		
54,025.68	3,581.27	57,606.95
58,193.59	**3,581.27**	**61,774.86**

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Aepona Group Limited

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

5 (b)

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Other comprehensive income	Total
	Securities premium reserve	General Reserve	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	2,897,682.44	4,068.66	(1,643,261.46)	(73,568.12)	1,184,921.52
Reclassification on account of exchange rate reclassification	-	-	-	-	-
Shares issued for non-cash consideration	2,289,279.33	-	-	-	2,289,279.33
Other Comprehensive income during the year	-	-	-	224,119.97	224,119.97
Net profit/(loss) during the year	-	-	9,067.73	-	9,067.73
Balance at March 31, 2026	**5,186,961.77**	**4,068.66**	**(1,634,193.73)**	**150,551.85**	**3,707,388.55**

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Other comprehensive income	Total
	Securities premium reserve	General Reserve	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	2,897,682.44	4,068.66	(2,046,795.86)	(93,455.46)	761,499.78
Reclassification on account of exchange rate reclassification			2,482.94		2,482.94
Other Comprehensive income during the year	-	-	-	19,887.34	19,887.34
Net profit/(loss) during the year	-	-	401,051.43	-	401,051.43
Balance at March 31, 2025	**2,897,682.44**	**4,068.66**	**(1,643,261.49)**	**(73,568.12)**	**1,184,921.49**

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership no. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aepona Group Limited

Arnaud Pierrel
Director

Place: France
Date : April 18, 2026

Narasinha Upadhye
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Aepona Group Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements

5. Share capital	**March 31, 2026** (In ₹'000)	**March 31, 2025** (In ₹'000)
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
Class A		
5,644.82 thousand Ordinary Shares of €0.012 each.	4,167.91	4,167.91
Class B		
1,374,475,617.81 thousand Ordinary Shares of €0.0000012 each	166,111.54	57,606.95
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**170,279.45**	**61,774.86**
Of the above shares :		
830,057,742,321 Class B Shares issued as fully paid-up for consideration other than cash (pursuant to [nature of transaction — Internal restructuring of company])	108,504.59	

On 29th December 2025, Persistent System Limited has entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with Persistent Systems Inc for purchase of shares of Aepona Group limited. The purchase price amounts to 1,38,79,670 EUR for ordinary A shares 56,44,817 and Ordinary B shares 5,44,41,78,75,489.

a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period

There is movement in the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period.

(In ₹'000)

	March 31, 2026		**March 31, 2025**	
	No of shares	**(in ₹ '000)**	No of shares	**(in ₹ '000)**
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	544,423,520,306	61,774.86	544,423,520,306	61,774.86
Add: Issued during the year	830,057,742,321	108,504.59	-	-
Number of shares at the end of the year	**1,374,481,262,627**	**170,279.45**	**544,423,520,306**	**61,774.86**

b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has two class of equity shares Class A and Class B having a par value of EUR 0.012 and EUR 0.0000012 per share respectively. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) Details of shares held by Promoters

March 31, 2026

	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	**Change during the year**	**No. of shares at the end of the year**	**% of Total Shares**	**% change during the year**
Persistent Systems Inc	544,423,520,306	544,423,520,306	0	0%	-100%

March 31, 2025

	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	**Change during the year**	**No. of shares at the end of the year**	**% of Total Shares**	**% change during the year**
Persistent Systems Inc	544,423,520,306	-	544,423,520,306	100%	-

d) Shareholding pattern (shareholders holding more than 5%)

As at March 31,2026

Name of shareholder	No. of shares held	% of total shares	Country of incorporation	Relationship
Persistent Systems Limited (CIN : L72300PN1990PLC056696)	1,374,481,262,627	100	India	Holding Company

As at March 31,2025

Name of shareholder	No. of shares held	% of total shares	Country of incorporation	Relationship
Persistent Systems Inc (Reg No : 2362913)	544,423,520,306	100	USA	Holding Company

E) Change in ownership / control during the year

During the year ended 31 March 2026 Persistent Systems Inc, incorporated in USA, transferred 100% of its equity shareholding in the Company comprising Ordinary A shares 56,44,817 and Ordinary B shares 5,44,41,78,75,489 equity shares of EUR 0.012 and EUR 0.0000012 respectively , aggregating to EUR 1,38,79,670, to Persistent Systems Limited, incorporated in India and having its registered office at Bhageerath' 402 Senapati Bapat Road Pune 411016 , with effect from December 29,2025.

The said transfer was affected pursuant to internal group restructuring and was approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on December 23,2025.

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Notes forming part of financial statements

6.1. Right -of- use assets

(In ₹'000)

	Right -of- use assets	Total
Gross block (At Cost)		
As at April 1, 2025	4,385.08	4,385.08
Additions	5,642.13	5,642.13
Deletions	(4,254.56)	(4,254.56)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(52.92)	(52.92)
As at March 31, 2026	**5,719.73**	**5,719.73**
Amortization		
As at April 1, 2025	2,551.97	2,551.97
Charge for the year	2,257.35	2,257.35
Reversals/ Disposals during the year	(4,254.56)	(4,254.56)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(316.22)	(316.22)
As at March 31, 2026	**238.54**	**238.54**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2026	**5,481.19**	**5,481.18**
As at March 31, 2025	**1,833.11**	**1,833.11**

(In ₹'000)

	Right -of- use assets	Total
Gross block (At Cost)		
As at April 1, 2024	4,381.90	4,381.90
Additions	-	-
Disposals	70.00	70.00
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	73.18	73.18
As at March 31, 2025	**4,385.08**	**4,385.08**
Amortization		
As at April 1, 2024	359.17	359.17
Charge for the year	2,144.52	2,144.52
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	48.28	48.28
As at March 31, 2025	**2,551.97**	**2,551.97**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2025	**1,833.11**	**1,833.11**
As at March 31, 2024	**4,022.73**	**4,022.73**

6.2 Depreciation and amortization expense

(In ₹000)

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Right of Use of Assets	452.36	531.98	2,257.35	2,144.52
	452.36	**531.98**	**2,257.35**	**2,144.52**

7. Non-Current Financial assets:Loans

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Intercorporate Deposit given to Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited) (Repayment terms : After 36 months @ EURIBOR plus 3%) (Repayments terms: After 36 months @ SONIA plus 2.5%)	-	916,976.34
	-	**916,976.34**

8. Non-current investments

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Investments in Equity Instruments (At cost)		
In wholly owned subsidiary companies (Refer note 24)		
Investment in Persistent Systems (Lanka) Limited	8.55	7.26
Investment in Persistent Systems Switzerland	1,033,522.06	-
Investment in Persistent - Germany	2,274,276.34	
Investment in Persistent Systems France S.A.S	123,415.12	
Investment in Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	85,781.17	
Investment in Persistent Systems s.p.z.o.o.	229,550.30	
	3,746,553.54	**7.26**

During the previous quarter, the Company acquired 100% equity shares of **Persistent Systems Switzerland** from Persistent Systems Germany for a total **consideration** of EUR 9,488,068.92. The acquisition represents a transfer of investment within the Group under common control. The investment has been recognised at cost in the standalone financial statements of the Company, in accordance with Ind AS 27 – Separate Financial Statements, and measured in accordance with Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments.

During the current quarter, the Company acquired 100% equity shares of **Persistent Systems Romania** from Persistent Systems Germany for a total **consideration** of EUR 787,499.04. The acquisition represents a transfer of investment within the Group under common control. The investment has been recognised at cost in the standalone financial statements of the Company, in accordance with Ind AS 27 – Separate Financial Statements, and measured in accordance with Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments.

During the current quarter, the Company acquired 100% equity shares of **Persistent Systems s.p.z.o.o.** from Persistent Systems Inc for a total **consideration** of EUR 2,088,206.54 The acquisition represents a transfer of investment within the Group under common control. The investment has been recognised at cost in the standalone financial statements of the Company, in accordance with Ind AS 27 – Separate Financial Statements, and measured in accordance with Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments.

During the current quarter, the Company acquired 100% equity shares of **Persistent Systems Germany** from Persistent Systems Limited in **exchange of Class B shares 787,332,612,652** having face value of EUR 0.0000012 The acquisition represents a transfer of investment within the Group under common control. The investment has been recognised at cost in the standalone financial statements of the Company, in accordance with Ind AS 27 – Separate Financial Statements, and measured in accordance with Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments.

During the current quarter, the Company acquired 100% equity shares of **Persistent Systems France** from Persistent Systems Limited in **exchange of Class B shares 42,725,129,669** having face value of EUR 0.0000012 The acquisition represents a transfer of investment within the Group under common control. The investment has been recognised at cost in the standalone financial statements of the Company, in accordance with Ind AS 27 – Separate Financial Statements, and measured in accordance with Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments.

9. Non-Current Financial Asset

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Security Deposit at amortised cost	809.96	774.47
	809.96	**774.47**

10. Trade Receivables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Trade receivables- Billed (Considered good)	71,793.28	61,752.16
	71,793.28	**61,752.16**

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	11,983.54	59,809.74	-	-	-	-	71,793.28
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk							
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired							
	11,983.54	59,809.74	-	-	-	-	71,793.28
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2026	**11,983.54**	**59,809.74**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**71,793.28**
Expected loss rate	**0.00%**	**0.00%**					**0.00%**

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	21,349.09	40,403.07	-	-	-	-	61,752.16
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk							
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired							
	21,349.09	40,403.07	-	-	-	-	61,752.16
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2025	**21,349.09**	**40,403.07**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**61,752.16**
Expected loss rate	**0.00%**	**0.00%**					**0.00%**

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Cash and cash equivalents as presented in cash flow statement		
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	68,488.58	152,401.10
	68,488.58	**152,401.10**

12. Other financial assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Interest on intercorporate deposit (Refer note 24)		
- Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)	-	98,849.16
Less: Provision for doubtful deposits	-	-
	-	**98,849.16**
Advance to related parties		
- Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)	-	
- Persistent Systems Inc	-	40,097.87
	-	**138,947.03**

13. Other current Asset

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind	248.28	395.02
Prepaid Expenses	-	
VAT Receivable	359.33	62.77
	607.61	**457.79**

Notes forming part of financial statements

14. Lease Liability

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
- Non-Current		
Lease liabilities	5,369.03	2,036.20
Less: Current maturity of lease liabilities	(2,955.96)	(2,036.20)
	2,413.07	**-**
-Current		
Lease Liability	2,955.96	2,036.20
	2,955.96	**2,036.20**

Movement of lease liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Opening balance	2,036.20	3971.98
Additional Lease	5,539.68	
Adjustment	-	(77.77)
Add: Interest recognised during the period	85.95	210.20
Effect of foreign currency translation of foreign operations from functional currency to reporting currency	447.73	251.79
Less: Payments made	(2,740.53)	(2,320.00)
Closing balance	**5,369.03**	**2,036.20**

15. Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Trade payables	3,903.07	4,307.82
	3,903.07	**4,307.82**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Current but not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	3,846.70	134.51 -	78.15	-	-	3,903.07
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2026	**3,846.70**	**134.51 -**	**78.15**	**-**	**-**	**3,903.07**

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Current but not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	3,747.00	-	560.82	-	-	4,307.82
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2025	**3,747.00**	**-**	**560.82**	**-**	**-**	**4,307.82**

16. Other financial Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Accrued employee liabilities	2,894.29	2,473.52
	2,894.29	**2,473.52**

17. Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Advance from related party (Refer Note 24)		
-'Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)	-	929.26
Statutory liabilities	3,655.71	4,577.22
	3,655.71	**5,506.48**

18. Revenue from operations

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)
Software services (Refer Note 24)	37,258.68	38,480.61	158,787.83	115,698.08
	37,258.68	**38,480.61**	**158,787.83**	**115,698.08**

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by offerings, segments, geography and customers' industry type. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Segment wise disclosure				
Industrial Segments	37,258.68	38,480.61	158,787.83	115,698.08
BFSI		-	-	-
LSHC		-	-	-
Total	**37,258.68**	**38,480.61**	**158,787.83**	**115,698.08**
Geographical disclosure				
India	37,258.68	38,480.61	158,787.83	115,698.08
North America		-	-	-
Rest of the World		-	-	-
	37,258.68	**38,480.61**	**158,787.83**	**115,698.08**

While disclosing the aggregate amount of transaction price yet to be recognised as revenue towards unsatisfied (or partially) satisfied performance obligations, along with the broad time band for the expected time to recognize those revenues, the Company has applied the practical expedient in Ind AS 115. Accordingly, the Company has not disclosed the aggregate transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations which pertain to contracts where revenue recognised corresponds to the value transferred to customer typically involving time and material, outcome based and event based contracts and also those which pertain to contracts with original expected duration of one year or less.

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19. Other Income

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	**March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)**	**March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)**	**March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)**
Interest on intercorporate deposit	-	16,046.72	48,318.45	71,215.99
Reversal of provision in respect of Doubtful ICD	- -	36.68	-	318,070.98
Miscellaneous income	-	12.97	-	230.35
Excess provision in respect of earlier years written back	3,236.36	407.06	4,702.58	407.06
Foreign exchange gain (net)	- -	6,221.22	-	12,225.88
	3,236.36	**10,208.85**	**53,021.03**	**402,150.26**

20. Personnel expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	**March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)**	**March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)**	**March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)**
20.1. Employee benefits expense				
Salaries, wages and bonus	28,120.96	15,385.01	112,788.60	79,006.71
Contribution to provident and other funds	4,540.78	-	24,698.70	-
Staff welfare and benefits	30.10	15,519.89	145.59	15,519.89
	32,691.84	**30,904.90**	**137,632.89**	**94,526.60**
20.2. Subcontracting Cost				
Technical professionals - others	-	805.56	-	2,749.54
	-	**805.56**	**-**	**2,749.54**
	32,691.84	**31,710.46**	**137,632.89**	**97,276.14**

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Aepona Group Limited

Notes forming part of financial statements

21. Other expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	**March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)**	**March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)**	**March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)**
Traveling and conveyance	-	-	388.46	-
Communication expenses	-	24.87	-	137.60
Rent	12.20	8.36	64.37	8.36
Foreign exchange loss (net)	(0.45)	-	12,070.57	-
Legal and professional fees	2,788.09	1,094.51	5,264.38	4,115.40
Auditors' remuneration	951.14	113.72	2,111.38	453.81
Rates and taxes	-	-	-	102.89
Miscellaneous expenses	64.30	41.70	252.34	150.78
Computer Consumables	-	-	12.66	-
Insurance	59.07	-	351.36	-
	3,874.35	**1,283.16**	**20,515.52**	**4,968.84**

22. Earnings per equity share

		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Numerator for Basic and Diluted EPS			
Net Profit after tax (In ₹'000)	(A)	9,067.73	401,051.43
Denominator for Basic EPS			
Weighted average number of equity shares	(B)	547,165,871,706	544,423,520,306
Denominator for Diluted EPS			
Number of equity shares	(C)	547,165,871,706	544,423,520,306
Basic Earnings per share of face value of Class A Ordinary Shares of €0.012 each and Class B Ordinary Shares of €0.0000012 each (In ₹)	(A/B)	0.00	0.00
Basic Earnings per share of face value of Class A Ordinary Shares of €0.012 each and Class B Ordinary Shares of €0.0000012 each (In ₹)	(A/C)	0.00	0.00

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	547,165,871,706	544,423,520,306
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of stock options	-	
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	**547,165,871,706**	**544,423,520,306**

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23 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	(In ₹'000)	Reason for variance (If more than 25%)
(a) Current Ratio,	Current Assets	Current Liabilties	1.97	13.37	-85%	ICD is closed between PSUK and AGL so cureent asset is reduced and also cash & cash equivalent is also reduced as compared to previous year.
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio,	Debt	Equity	Not applicable			
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	EBITDA	Debt service within a year	Not applicable			
(d) Return on Equity Ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Average Equity	0%	39%	-38%	Provision for diminution investment written banck of Peresistent Systems Ltd and issue of new shares for accqusition of Persistent Systems Germany and Persistent Systems France.
(e) Inventory turnover ratio,	-	-	Not applicable			
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio,	Turnover	Average Trade receivable	2.38	3.75	-37%	Increase in trade receivables and turnover as compared to previous year
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio,	Cost of Professional + other expenses	Average Trade Payables	5.00	2.82	77%	Cost of subcontracting cost is not there in current as compared to previous year
(h) Net capital turnover ratio,	Turnover	Average working capital	0.80	0.20	300%	asset is reduced and also cash & cash equivalent is also reduced as compared to previous year and turnover is also increased in the current year.
(i) Net profit ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Turnover	6%	347%	-341%	Provision for diminution investment written banck of Peresistent Systems Ltd is there in last year hence there is signifant increase in last year net profit as compared to current year.
(j) Return on Capital employed,	Earnings Before Interest	Average capital employed	1%	33%	-32%	Provision for diminution investment written banck of Peresistent Systems Ltd and issue of new shares for accqusition of Persistent Systems Germany and Persistent Systems France.
(k) Return on investment.			Not applicable			

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24 Related Party Disclosure

i) Names of related parties and their related party relationships
Holding Company
- Persistent Systems Limited
Subsidiary Companies
- Persistent Systems (Lanka) Limited
- Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)
- Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania
- Persistent Systems s.p.z.o.o
- Persistent Systems France SAS
- Persistent Systems Germany GmbH
Companies under same management
- Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)
Key Managerial personnel
- Arnaud Pierrel
-Narasinha Upadhye

ii) Balances Outstanding

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	Name of related party	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Share Capital	Persistent Systems Limited.	170,279.45	
	Persistent Systems Inc		61,774.86
Securities Premium	Persistent Systems Limited.	2,289,279.33	
Non-current investments	Persistent Systems (Lanka)Limited	8.55	7.26
	Persistent Systems Switzerland	1,033,522.06	-
	Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	85,781.17	-
	Persistent Systems s.p.z.o.o	229,550.30	-
	Persistent Systems France SAS	123,415.12	-
	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	2,274,276.34	-
Trade payables	Persistent Systems Limited	(14.12)	-
	Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)	-	-
Trade receivables	Persistent Systems Limited	71,793.28	61,752.16
Advance given	Persistent Systems Inc	-	40,097.87
	Persistent Systems Limited	-	-
Advance received	Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)	-	929.26
Unbilled Receivable	Persistent Systems Inc	-	-
Loans and Advances	Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)	-	916,976.34
Interest on intercorporate deposit	Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)	-	98,849.16

iIi) Related Party Transaction

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	Name of related party	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of Service	Persistent Systems Limited	158,787.83	115,698.08
Other Income	Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited)	48,318.45	71,215.99

25 Auditors Remuneration

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Audit Fees	2111.38	453.81

26 Unhedged Foreign Currency exposure at the end of the year:

(In ₹'000)

	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
Particulars	**Foreign currency**	**Conversion rate**	**Amount in (In ₹ 000)**	**Foreign currency**	**Conversion rate**	**Amount in (In ₹ 000)**
Intercompany ICD	-	-	-	GBP 1,184.59	110.63	131,054.44
Interest accrued on non current loans / deposits	-	-	-	GBP 380.77	110.63	42,125.82
Trade payables	INR (14,124.60)	1	(14.12)	GBP (8.40)	110.63	(929.31)
	-	-	-	USD 469.15	85.47	40,097.87

27 Leases

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as of March 31, 2026 on an undiscounted basis:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	**Year ended March 31, 2025**
-Less than one year	2,978.98	2,115.52
-One to five years	2,730.73	-
-More than five years	-	-

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

As at March 31,2026 the company has recognized interest on lease liability of ₹ 85.95 thousands under finance costs.

The aggregate depreciation on ROU assets has been included under depreciation and amortisation expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss (Refer note 6.2).

28 (a) Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of financial instruments by categories are as follows:

(In ₹'000)

Financial assets / Financial liabilities	**March 31, 2026**			**March 31, 2025**			**Fair value hierarchy***
	FVTPL	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised Cost**	
Financial Assets:							
Investments in subsidiaries (net)	-	-	3,746,553.54	-	-	7.26	Level 3
Investments in equity instruments, preferred stock and convertible notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Investments in bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Investments in mutual funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Intercorporate Deposit : Loans	-	-	-	-	-	916,976.34	Level 3
Deposit with banks and financial institutions (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cash and cash equivalents (including unpaid dividend)	-	-	68,488.58	-	-	152,401.10	Level 3
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	71,793.28	-	-	61,752.16	Level 3
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unbilled revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other financial assets	-	-	809.96	-	-	139,721.50	Level 3
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**3,887,645.36**	**-**	**-**	**1,270,858.36**	
Financial Liabilities:							
Borrowings (including accrued interest)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trade payables	-	-	3,903.07	-	-	4,307.82	Level 3
Lease liabilities	-	-	5,369.03	-	-	2,036.20	Level 3
Forward contracts payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Payable to selling shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Liability towards contingent consideration	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other financial liabilities (excluding borrowings)	-	-	2,894.29	-	-	2,473.52	Level 3
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**12,166.39**	**-**	**-**	**8,817.54**	

***Fair value hierarchy:**

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. In respect of equity instruments of unlisted companies, in limited circumstances, insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value, or if there are a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range. The Group recognises such equity instruments at cost, which is considered as appropriate estimate of fair value.

28 (b) Financial risk factors and risk management objectives

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risk to the Company is foreign exchange risk. The Company's exposure to credit risk is mainly for receivables that are overdue for more than 90 days. The Credit Task Force of the Group is responsible for credit risk management. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from / to the group companies. The Group's Risk Management Committee monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

Market Risk

The following table analyses foreign currency risk from financial instruments:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Trade Payable	- 14.12	39,168.55
Intercompany ICD	-	131,054.44
Interest accrued on non current loans / deposits	-	42,125.82

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

For the year ended March 31, 2026 every percentage point depreciation / appreciation in the exchange rate between the Indian rupee and foreign currencies, has affected the Company's profit before tax margin (PBT) by approximately 0.03% and (-0.03%)respectively.

Credit risk is perceived mainly in case of receivables overdue for more than 180 days. The following table gives details of risk concentration in respect of percentage of receivables overdue for more than 180 days:

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Receivables overdue for more than 180 days	-	-
Total receivables	71,793.28	61,752.16
Overdue for more than 180 days as a % of total receivables	0%	0%

Ageing of trade receivables:

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Within the credit period	11,984.00	22,861.47
1 to 30 days past due	-	-
31 to 60 days past due	25,392.28	16,898.61
61 to 90 days past due	10,966.00	21,992.08
91 to 120 days past due	-	-
121 to 180 days past due	23,451.00	
181 and above past due	-	-
Less: Expected credit loss	-	-
Net trade receivables	**71,793.28**	**61,752.16**

Movement in expected credit loss allowance:

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance	-	-
Movement in expected credit loss allowance	-	-
Translation differences	-	-

Liquidity risk:

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from / to the group companies. The working capital needs are met by availing intercorporate loans from the group companies whenever needed.

As at March 31, 2026, the Company had a working capital of Rs 69,497.71. thousand including cash and cash equivalents of Rs 68,488.57 thousand.. As at March 31, 2025, the Company had a working capital of Rs. 327,105.17 thousand.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

(In ₹'000)

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Trade payables	3,981.22	- 78.15	3,747.00	560.82
Lease Liabilities	2,955.96	2,413.07	2,115.52	-
Other financial liabilities				-

29 Income Taxes:

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before tax is summarized below:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Profit before tax	51,317.15	413,248.64
Enacted tax rate	12.50%	12.50%
Computed tax expense at enacted tax rate	6,414.64	51,656.08
Effect of unused tax losses not recognized as deferred tax assets		
Non-deductible expenses	948.45	(41,041.02)
Tax benefit on set-off of carry-forward losses	29,280.70	1,582.15
Difference in tax rate	6,504.38	-
Others	(898.75)	-
Income tax expense	**42,249.42**	**12,197.21**

30 On June 24, 2020, Valista Limited the wholly owned subsidiary of Aepona Group Ltd stands liquidated and all assets are taken over by Aepona Group limited.

31 During the year ended 31st March 2026, the Company has allotted 830,057,742,321 class B equity shares of face value EUR 0.0000012 each fully paid-up at a premium of EUR 0.0000253181407 /- per share to Persistent Systems Limited, as consideration other than cash, pursuant to [Internal restructuring of company].

The fair value of shares so issued has been determined at EUR 0.0000265181407 per share on [Date of allotment of shares for Persistent Systems France is 24 March,2026 and for Persistent Systems Germany is 31 March,2026] based on [valuation method — e.g., Discounted Cash Flow Report dated 23/03/2026].

Accordingly, non-cash consideration comprising [nature — e.g.,shares] has been recognised at ₹ 2,397.69 Lakhs in the books of the Company."

32 Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date

Year	No of Shares	Purpose
FY- 2025-26	830,057,742,321	Internal restructuring of company
FY- 2024-25	-	
FY- 2023-24	-	
FY- 2022-23	-	
FY- 2021-22	-	

33 Contingent liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liability as on March 31, 2026 (Previous year: ₹ NIL)

34 The financial statements are presented in ₹'000 except for per share information or as otherwise stated.

35 Previous period's figures have been regrouped where necessary to conform to current period's classification.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & CO.
ICAI Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership no. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aepona Group Limited

Arnaud Pierrel
Director

Place: France
Date : April 18, 2026

Narasinha Upadhye
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent

Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V .

Av. Lopez Mateos Sur 1450 Piso 2 Colonia Las Villas Tlajomulco de Zuñiga 45643
Jalisco, Mexico

Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V .
Av. Lopez Mateos Sur 1450 Piso 2 Colonia Las Villas Tlajomulco de Zuñiga
45643 Jalisco, Mexico

Annual Report 2025-26

The management is pleased to present the Annual Report of your Company together with the audited statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Background

Your Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of MediaAgility Inc., USA, having its office in Mexico.

Financial Results

The financial results of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, were as follows:

(Amounts in INR Million)

Particulars	**FY 2025-26**	**FY 2024-25**
Total Income	15.00	10.25
Total Expenditure	8.33	19.77
Profit /(Loss) before tax	6.67	(9.86)
Total Tax Expense	-	0.34
Net Profit/(Loss) after tax	**6.67**	**(9.86)**

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Business Operations

Your Company generated a net profit as mentioned above during the period of the report.

Business Operations

Your Company generated a net profit as mentioned above during the period of the report.

Office Bearer

Mr. Pravin Tarde is the Manager/office bearer of your Company as of March 31, 2026.

Acknowledgements

The management would like to thank all the stakeholders for the excellent support rendered in their respective areas.

Meera Madhav Plot No. 38, Sainik Vihar, Cloud 9 Estate Off NIBM Road, Pune 411060, Maharashtra, India.
E-mail: Info@avallp.in
LLPIN: AAF-8214

Independent Auditor's Report

To The Board of Directors of Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V. Mexico

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V. Mexico** (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income) for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2026, the statement of changes in equity and the condensed statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the " financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with Indian Accounting Standard 34 - "Interim Financial Reporting" ('Ind AS 34') as issued by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"), read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026 and its loss (including other comprehensive income) for the quarter and year ended on that date, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Preparation and Restriction on use and distribution

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes basis of preparation. These financial statements have been prepared solely for its Parent Company to assist them in preparation of its consolidated Ind AS financial statements. Our report is intended solely for the use of management and board of directors for the above purpose and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Matter of Emphasis

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 4 of the notes to accounts. As at, March 31, 2026, the Company had accumulated losses resulting in complete erosion of net worth and net current liabilities over assets. However, due to mitigating factors which have been more fully discussed in the notes to accounts and support letter received from the parent Company the accompanying financial statements have been prepared under the going concern assumption, and consequently, no adjustments have been made to the carrying values or classification of balance sheet accounts.

Meera Madhav Plot No. 38, Sainik Vihar, Cloud 9 Estate Off NIBM Road, Pune 411060, Maharashtra, India.
E-mail: Info@avallp.in
LLPIN: AAF-8214

Management Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with Ind AS 34 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up

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E-mail: Info@avallp.in
LLPIN: AAF-8214

to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

For AVA & CO. LLP
Firm Registration No. 126791W/W100132
Chartered Accountants

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No. 118976
UDIN: 26118976PHFWWL8003

Place: Pune
Date: April 18, 2026

Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V .
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in INR million unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Financial assets			
- Trade receivables	6	0.73	14.66
- Cash and cash equivalents	7	5.46	4.20
Other current financial assets	8	-	0.50
		6.19	**19.36**
TOTAL		**6.19**	**19.36**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	9A	0.04	0.04
Other equity	9B	(79.22)	(69.59)
		(79.18)	**(69.55)**
LIABILITIES			
Non- current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	10	75.10	65.40
		75.10	**65.40**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Trade payables	11	5.23	17.30
Other current liabilities	12	5.06	6.21
		10.29	**23.51**
TOTAL		**6.19**	**19.36**
Summary of material accounting policies	1-4		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements	5-27		

As per our report of even date attached

For AVA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V .

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976

Pravin Tarde
Manager

Place: Pune
Date : April 18, 2026

Place : USA
Date : April 18, 2026

Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V .

Statement of Profit and Loss for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in INR million unless otherwise stated except earnings per share)

	Notes	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Income					
Revenue from operations (net)	13	-	6.33	3.21	8.00
Other income	14	-	7.45	11.79	2.25
Total income (A)		**-**	**13.78**	**15.00**	**10.25**
Finance costs	15	0.58	1.80	2.40	2.33
Other expenses	16	3.42	3.35	5.93	17.44
Total expenses (B)		**4.00**	**5.15**	**8.33**	**19.77**
(Loss)/ Profit before tax (A - B)		**(4.00)**	**8.63**	**6.67**	**(9.52)**
Tax expense					
Current tax		-	-	-	0.05
Taxes in respect of eariler years		-	0.28	-	0.28
Total tax expense		**-**	**0.28**	**-**	**0.34**
Net (Loss)/ Profit for the year (C)		**(4.00)**	**8.35**	**6.67**	**(9.86)**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss (E)					
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		(3.50)	(2.24)	(16.30)	11.70
Total other comprehensive income for the year (D) + (E)		**(3.50)**	**(2.24)**	**(16.30)**	**11.70**
Total comprehensive income for the year (C) + (D) + (E)		**(7.50)**	**6.10**	**(9.63)**	**1.84**
Earnings per equity share	17				
Nominal value of share MXN 1 (Previous year : MXN 1)					
Basic (In ₹)		(400.00)	834.02	667.00	(986.29)
Diluted (In ₹)		(400.00)	832.02	667.00	(986.29)
Summary of material accounting policies	1-4				
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements	5-27				

As per our report of even date attached

For AVA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976

Place: Pune
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V .

Pravin Tarde
Manager

Place : USA
Date : April 18, 2026

Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V .
Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in INR million unless otherwise stated)

		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
(Loss) before tax		**6.67**	**(9.52)**
Adjustments for:			
Foreign currency translation reserve		(16.30)	11.70
Allowance for expected credit loss		(2.39)	2.19
Debit balances write off		(0.48)	-
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain) (net)		(0.90)	(1.58)
Finance costs		2.40	2.33
Operating profit before working capital changes		**(11.00)**	**5.12**
Movements in working capital :			
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables		16.13	(3.71)
(Increase) / decrease in other current financial assets and other current assets		0.50	4.15
Increase /(decrease) in trade payables and current liabilities		(3.22)	(38.56)
Increase /(decrease) in current liabilities		(1.15)	3.88
Operating profit/(loss) after working capital changes		**1.26**	**(29.12)**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		-	-
Net cash generated/(used) from operating activities	**(A)**	**1.26**	**(29.12)**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Foreign exchange rate difference		-	-
Net cash generated investing activities	**(B)**	**-**	**-**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from Long term borrowings		-	22.13
Interest paid		-	0.39
Net cash generated from financing activities	**(B)**	**-**	**22.52**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B)		**1.26**	**(6.60)**
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year		4.20	10.80
Cash and cash equivalents as per note 6		**5.46**	**4.20**
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Balances with banks			
- on current account		5.46	4.20
Cash and cash equivalents		**5.46**	**4.20**

Summary of material accounting policies 1-4

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements 5-27

As per our report of even date attached

For AVA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V .

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976

Pravin Tarde
Manager

Place: Pune
Date : April 18, 2026

Place : USA
Date : April 18, 2026

1. Nature of operations

Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V. (a Mexico based wholly owned subsidiary of MediaAgility Inc.). The Company is a digital consulting Company with the vision of making work meaningful for all. The Company is a premier Google Cloud partner across Cloud, Maps, G Suite with Google certified specialists on board and the Data Analytics & Location-based Services specialization awarded by Google Cloud, the Company is a full spectrum digital consulting firm creating AL and Analytics based innovative solutions, building conversational intelligence and designing powerful operational intelligence and machine learning capabilities for customers.

2. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for the following items, which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date -

Items	Basis of Measurement
Derivative financial instruments	Fair Value
Non-derivative financial instruments at FVTPL	Fair Value
Debt and equity securities at FVOCI	Fair Value
Contingent consideration assumed in a business combination	Fair Value
Net defined benefit (asset) / liability	Fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation

The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) and all values are rounded to the nearest millions, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS 34 Interim Financial Reporting for the period ended January 01, 2026 to March 31, 2026 as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

3. Summary of material accounting policies

(a) Accounting year

The accounting year of the Company is from April 01, 2025 to March 31, 2026. These financial statements have been prepared only for the purpose of consolidation.

(b) Functional currency

The Company's functional currency is Mexican Peso.

(c) Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements is in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of year. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of accounting assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed appropriately. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as per management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements

(d) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current / non-current classification as prescribed under Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements.

An asset is classified as current when it is expected to be realised or consumed in the normal operating cycle, or within twelve months after the reporting period, or when it is cash or a cash equivalent. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle, or due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Critical accounting estimates

i) Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

Further, the Company uses significant judgement while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

ii) Income tax

The Company's tax jurisdictions is in Mexico. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income tax.

iii) Provision of Contigent Liabilities

The Company estimates the provisions that have present obligations as a result of past events and it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The Company uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities.

(e) Expected credit loss:

The Company has considered the current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries the Company deals with and the countries where it operates. In calculating expected credit loss, the Company has also considered related credit information for its customers to estimate the probability of default in future using the forward-looking approach as prescribed by Ind AS 109.

(f) Financial Instruments

i) Financial assets

a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value of the financial assets on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

b) Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

- **Financial assets at amortized cost**

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income.

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Any financial assets which does not meet the criteria for categorization as financial assets at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as financial assets at FVTPL. Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

c) Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, if any, is recognised in profit or loss.

ii) Financial liabilities

a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to issue of financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are deducted from the fair value of the financial liabilities on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

b) Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as:

- **Financial liabilities at amortized cost**

Financial liabilities such as loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Financial liabilities include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss if the recognition criteria as per Ind AS 109 are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Fair value gains or losses on liabilities designated as FVTPL attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in other comprehensive income. All other changes in fair value of liabilities designated as FVTPL are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

c) Derecognition

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

iii) Impairment

i) Financial assets

The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets that are debts instruments and are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). ECL is the difference between contractual cash flows that are due and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Company recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of Property, plant and equipment and Goodwill are reviewed at each balance sheet date or whenever there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. If any indications exist, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Recoverable amount of intangible under development that is not yet available for use is estimated at least at each financial year end even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired.

An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

(g) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the Company. Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

(i) Income from software services and products

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of computer hardware, accessories and computer software.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a time-and-material or a fixed-price basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as and when the related services are performed. Revenue from fixed-price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to use" the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to access" is recognized at a point of time

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The Company has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations.
When support services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and the support services have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices Maintenance revenue is recognized proportionately over the period in which the services are rendered.
In the case of reselling agreements, the revenue is recognized on a net basis i.e amount paid to the vendor for reselling the products or services as reduced by the amount collected from the customer.
Unbilled revenue represents revenue recognized in relation to work done until the balance sheet date for which billing has not taken place.
Unearned revenue represents the billing in respect of contracts for which the revenue is not recognized.

The Company collects Valued added tax ("VAT") @ 16% on revenue from the customers. The Company does not keep this VAT, it is a liability owed to the tax authority. VAT collected from customers is not recognized as revenue and is presented as a current liability in the statement of financial position until it is remitted to the relevant tax authorities.

(ii) Interest
Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the carrying amount and the effective interest rate. Interest income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

(h) Foreign currency translation

i) Foreign currency transactions and balances Initial recognition
Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency viz. MXN, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

ii) Conversion
The transactions are in MXN, which are converted for reporting in Indian currency on the following basis. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction and fixed assets are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All current assets and current liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All Income and Expense items are converted at weighted average of Inter Bank Selling Rate for the period.

The exchange difference arising out of the period / year end conversion is translated to Currency Translation Reserve and the said amount is shown under the head "Other equity".

iii) Exchange Difference
Revenue and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit or loss for the period in which the transaction is settled.

Exchange differences arising on conversion / settlement of foreign currency monetary items and on foreign currency liabilities relating to property, plant and equipment acquisition are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

(i) Income tax
Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the HM Revenue and Customs. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except deferred tax liability arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profiV loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, except deferred tax assets arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.
Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

(j) Earnings per share (EPS)
Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period / year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period / year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares), if any occurred during the reporting period, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period/ year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period / year, are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

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(k) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(l) Contingent liabilities and commitments

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements .

(m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(n) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

(o) As at March 31, 2026, the Company does not have monetary balances in non-exchangeable currencies.

(p) The Company does not participate in any supplier finance arrangement as at March 31, 2026

(q) The Company's revenues are below the EUR 750 million threshold. Accordingly, the OECD Pillar Two rules are not applicable to the Company for FY 2025-26.

4 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.
In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Group has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its financial statements.
In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Group has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments – Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Group has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately – The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively (Refer note 33).

5 Going concern

The Company had accumulated losses of Rs. 79.22 millions (previous year - Rs 69.59 millions) against an equity share capital of Rs. 0.04 millions (previous year - Rs. 0.04 millions) as at the balance sheet date, resulting in a complete erosion of the Company's Net Worth. Additionally, as at the balance sheet date, the financial statements disclose a net current liabilities over current assets of Rs 4.10 millions (previous year net current liabilities of Rs 4.14 millions).

The Company has no intention of curtailing materially the scale of operations. Further, the Company has been able to meet its obligations in the ordinary course of business through digital consultancy and as per the support letter provided by the Holding Company, it will support the Company for any working capital requirement which may arise for the next one year. Accordingly the financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern.

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Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V .
Statement of Change In Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in INR million unless otherwise stated)

A. Share capital

Balance as at April 01, 2025	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
0.04	-	0.04
0.04	**-**	**0.04**

Balance as at April 01, 2024	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
0.04	-	0.04
0.04	**-**	**0.04**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at April 01, 2024	**(57.34)**	**(13.80)**	**(71.14)**
Net loss for the year	(9.86)	-	(9.86)
Other comprehensive income for the period	(0.29)	11.70	11.41
Balance at March 31, 2025	**(67.49)**	**(2.10)**	**(69.59)**
Net Profit for the year	6.67	-	6.67
Foreign currency translation	-	(16.30)	(16.30)
Balance at March 31, 2026	**(60.82)**	**(18.40)**	**(79.22)**

a) Foreign currency translation reserve
The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements with functional currency other than Indian rupees is recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and is presented within equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

Summary of material accounting policies 1-4

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements 5-27

As per our report of even date attached

For AVA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V .

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976

Pravin Tarde
Manager

Place: Pune
Date : April 18, 2026

Place : USA
Date : April 18, 2026

6 Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Others		
Unsecured, considered good	0.73	14.66
Unsecured, credit impaired	38.44	28.75
	39.17	**43.41**
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	(38.44)	(28.75)
	0.73	**14.66**

7 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	5.46	4.20
	5.46	**4.20**

8 Other current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Advance to vendor	-	0.10
Security deposit	-	0.40
	-	**0.50**

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Note 9A
Share capital

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised		
10,000 Ordinary shares of Mexican Peso 1 each	0.04	0.04
	0.04	**0.04**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up (In No.)		
10,000 Ordinary shares of Mexican Peso 1 each	0.04	0.04
All shares are held by Holding Company i.e. MediaAgilty Inc.		
	0.04	**0.04**

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

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
No. of Shares at the beginning of the reporting year	10,000	0.04	10,000	0.04
Add : Additional Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
No. of Shares at the end of the reporting period	**10,000**	**0.04**	**10,000**	**0.04**

b) Details of shares held by promoters

As at March 31, 2026	No of shares held at beginning of quarter	Changes during the quarter	No of shares at the end of quarter	% of Total Shares	% Change during the quarter
Media Agility Inc.	10,000	-	10,000	100%	-

As at March 31, 2025	No of shares held at beginning of year	Changes during the year	No of shares at the end of quarter	% of Total Shares	% Change during the quarter
Media Agility Inc.	10,000	-	10,000	100%	-

Note 9B
Other equity

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Reserves and Surplus		
Retained earnings	(60.82)	(67.49)
	(60.82)	**(67.49)**
Items of other comprehensive income		
Foreign currency transalation reserve	(18.40)	(2.10)
	(18.40)	**(2.10)**
Total Other equity	**(79.22)**	**(69.59)**

(i)Retained earnings

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance as per last financial statements	(67.49)	(57.34)
Profit after tax for the reporting year	6.67	(9.86)
Adjustment towards foreign exchange	-	(0.29)
	(60.82)	**(67.49)**

(ii)Foreign currency transalation reserve

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance as per last financial statements	(2.10)	(13.80)
Addition/reduction during the year	(16.30)	11.70
	(18.40)	**(2.10)**

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10 Non current financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non current		
Loan from related parties (Unsecured, considered good)		
- Intercompany borrowings from MediaAgility, Inc	66.81	60.26
Interest accured but not due	8.29	5.14
	75.10	**65.40**

The rate of interest on this term loan is Applicable Federal Rate ("AFR"),currently AFR being 3.58%

11 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade payables	5.23	17.30
	5.23	**17.30**

12 Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory dues		
- VAT payable	5.06	6.21
	5.06	**6.21**

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13 Revenue from operations

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Software licenses	-	6.33	3.21	8.00
	-	**6.33**	**3.21**	**8.00**

14 Other income

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Other non-operating income				
Excess Provision written back	-	-	3.62	-
Miscellaneous Income		0.67	-	0.67
Foreign exchange Gain (net)	-	6.78	8.17	1.58
	-	**7.45**	**11.79**	**2.25**

15 Finance costs

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Interest expense	0.58	1.80	2.40	2.33
	0.58	**1.80**	**2.40**	**2.33**

16 Other expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Allowance for expected credit loss	2.39	2.19	2.39	2.19
Legal and professional fees	0.16	0.67	3.00	7.75
Office expenses	0.02	-	0.02	-
Debit balances write off	0.48	-	0.48	-
Foreign exchange loss (net)	0.37	-	-	-
Rates and taxes	-	-	-	5.45
Miscellaneous expenses	-	0.49	0.04	2.05
	3.42	**3.35**	**5.93**	**17.44**

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17 Earnings per share

		For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Numerator for Basic and Diluted EPS					
Net Profit/ (loss) after tax	(A)	(4.00)	8.35	6.67	(9.86)
Denominator for Basic EPS					
Weighted average number of equity shares	(B)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Denominator for Diluted EPS					
Number of equity shares	(C)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Basic Earnings per share of face value of Peso 1 each (In ₹)	(A/B)	**(400.00)**	**834.02**	**667.00**	**(986.29)**
Diluted Earnings per share of face value of Peso 1 each (In ₹)	(A/C)	**(400.00)**	**832.02**	**667.00**	**(986.29)**

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Ageing

18 Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

Outstanding as on March 31, 2026 from the due date

Particulars	Current but not due	Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	-	-	0.73	-	-	-	0.73
Undisputed trade receivables- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	2.45	2.53	33.46	-	38.44
Undisputed trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**3.18**	**2.53**	**33.46**	**-**	**39.17**
Less :- Allowance for expected credit loss	**-**	**-**	2.45	2.53	33.46		38.44
As at March 31,2026	**-**	**-**	**0.73**	-	-	-	**0.73**
Expected loss rate	**-**	**-**	**77%**	**100%**	**100%**		**98%**

Outstandind as on March 31, 2025 from the due date

Particulars	Current but not due	Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	-	14.66	-	-	-	-	14.66
Undisputed trade receivables- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	2.06	0.17	26.52	-	28.75
Undisputed trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							-
Disputed trade receivables- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**14.66**	**2.06**	**0.17**	**26.52**	**-**	**43.41**
Less :- Allowance for expected credit loss	**-**	-	2.06	0.17	26.52		28.74
As at March 31,2025	**-**	**14.66**	**-**	-	-	-	**14.66**
Expected loss rate	**-**	**0%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**		**66%**

19 Trade payable ageing schedule

Outstanding as on March 31, 2026 from the due date

Particulars	Not due	Less than 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.99	2.24	-	-	-	5.23
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2.99**	**2.24**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5.23**

Outstanding as on March 31, 2025 from the due date

Particulars	Not due	Less than 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	3.33	13.97		-	-	17.30
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3.33**	**13.97**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17.30**

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20 Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of financial instruments by categories are as follows:

Financial assets/ Financial liabilities	March 31, 2026			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Fair Value Hirerarchy*
Financial Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	5.46	Level 3
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	0.73	Level 3
Other financial asset	-	-	-	
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**6.19**	
Financial Liabilities:				
Trade payables	-	-	5.23	Level 3
Borrowings	-	-	75.10	Level 3
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**80.33**	

Financial assets/ Financial liabilities	March 31, 2025			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Fair Value Hirerarchy*
Financial Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	4.20	Level 3
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	14.66	Level 3
Other financial asset	-	-	0.50	Level 3
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**19.36**	
Financial Liabilities:				
Trade payables	-	-	17.30	Level 3
Borrowings (including accrued interest)	-	-	65.40	Level 3
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**82.69**	

***Fair value hierarchy:**

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. In respect of equity instruments of unlisted companies, in limited circumstances, insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value, or if there are a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range. The Company recognises such equity instruments at cost, which is considered as appropriate estimate of fair value.

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21 Financial risk management

Financial risk factors and risk management objectives

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary financial risk to the Company is credit risk.The Company's exposure to credit risk is mainly for receivables that are overdue for more than 180 days.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result in interest rate risk and exchange rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include receivables, payables and other financial instruments.

The following table analyses unhedged foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of March 31, 2026.

	USD in INR	Other currencies	Total
Cash and cash equivalents and bank balances	0.14	-	0.14
Borrowings	75.10	-	75.10
Trade and other payables	0.03	-	0.03

The following table analyses unhedged foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of March 31, 2025.

	USD in INR	Other currencies	Total
Trade receivables	-	39.17	39.17
Cash and cash equivalents and bank balances	0.21	3.99	11.13
Borrowings	65.40	-	41.50
Trade and other payables	0.49	16.81	55.86

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to Rs 0.73 million as at March 31, 2026 (Rs 14.66 million as at March 31, 2025) respectively. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in the Mexico . On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The Company uses a provisioning policy approved by the management to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. The policy takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors and the Company's historical experience for customers.

Credit risk is perceived mainly in case of receivables overdue for more than 180 days. The following table gives details of risk concentration in respect of percentage of receivables overdue for more than 180 days:

	As at 31-Mar-26	As at March 31, 2025
Receivables overdue for more than 180 days (₹ million)*	38.44	28.75
Total receivables (gross) (₹ million)	39.17	43.41
Overdue for more than 180 days as a % of total receivables	98.1%	66.2%

* Out of this amount, Rs 38.44 million as at March 31, 2026 (Rs 28.75 million as at March 31, 2025) have been provided for.

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22 Financial risk management

Ageing of trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Within the credit period		
1 to 30 days past due	-	3.96
31 to 60 days past due	-	3.65
61 to 90 days past due	-	6.70
91 to 120 days past due	-	0.35
121 to 180 days past due	-	-
181 and above past due	39.17	28.75
Less: Expected credit loss	(38.44)	(28.75)
Net trade receivables	**0.73**	**14.66**

Movement in expected credit loss allowance

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	28.75	16.48
Movement in expected credit loss allowance	2.39	2.19
Translation differences	7.30	(2.19)
Closing balance	**38.44**	**28.75**

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings.

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow and financial support from parent entity, as the company has ceased its operations. As at March 31, 2026, the Company had a working capital of Rs (4.10) million [Rs (4.14) million as at March 31, 2025] including cash and cash equivalents of Rs 5.46 million (Rs 4.20 million as at March 31, 2025).

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Borrowings	-	75.10	-	65.40
Trade payables and deferred payment liabilities	5.23	-	17.30	-

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23 Un-hedged foreign currency exposures

(ii) Details of un-hedged foreign currency exposures at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		
	Amount (In INR millions)	Foreign currency (In millions)	Conversion rate (₹)
Trade and other payables	0.03	USD 0.004	94.77
Borrowing	75.10	USD 0.7924	94.77

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		
	Amount (In INR millions)	Foreign currency (In millions)	Conversion rate (₹)
Trade and other payables	0.49	USD 0.006	85.47
Borrowing	60.26	USD 0.705	85.47

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24 Related party disclosures

(i) Names of related parties and related party relationship

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place	
Ultimate Holding Company	Persistent Systems limited
Holding Company	MediaAgility Inc. USA
Fellow subsidiaries	Mediaagility UK Ltd., UK Mediaagility Pte Ltd., Singapore
Key Managerial personnel	Pravin Tarde

(ii) Related party transactions

	Name of the related party and nature of relationship	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Inter company sale	**Fellow subsidiaries**		
	Persistent Systems Inc, USA	-	0.66
Legal and professional fees	**Fellow subsidiaries**		
	Persistent Systems Mexico, S.A. de C.V, Mexico	-	0.61
Interest on Intercompany Borrowings	**Holding Company**		
	MediaAgility Inc. USA	2.40	2.33

(iii) Outstanding balances

	Name of the related party and nature of relationship	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Trade receivables	**Fellow subsidiaries**		
	Persistent Systems Mexico, S.A. de C.V, Mexico	0.73	0.10
	Persistent Systems Inc USA	-	0.66
Trade Payables	Persistent Systems Mexico, S.A. de C.V, Mexico	0.09	-
Borrowings	**Holding Company**		
	Mediaagility Inc. USA	75.10	65.40

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25 Ratio Analysis

Particulars	Numerator/ Denominator	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	% change	Remarks , if change is more than 25%
Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets/ Current Liabilities	0.60	0.82	-26.98%	Decrease because provision has been created for trade receivables for the current financial year.
Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Total debt/ shareholder's equity	(0.95)	(0.94)	0.87%	NA
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	[PAT + non-cash operating expenses+finance cost] / [finance cost + principal repayments]	3.78	(3.22)	-217.19%	Due to increase in profit on account of foreign exchange gain in current FY.
Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	PAT / Average shareholder's equity	8.97%	-16.79%	25.76%	Due to increase in profit on account of foreign exchange gain in current FY.
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Sales (net) / Average trade receivables	0.42	0.32	30.56%	Provision has been created for trade receivables for the current financial year.
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (in times)	Purchases net / Average trade payables	0.86	1.07	-20.03%	NA
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Sales (net) / [current assets - current liabilities]	0.73	1.93	-61.99%	Decrease in revenue in current FY
Net Profit Ratio (in %)	PAT / Sales (net)	207.79%	-118.90%	326.69%	Due to increase in profit on account of foreign exchange gain in current FY.
Return on Capital Employed (in %)	EBIT / [Net worth+long term debt+deferred tax liability]	45.00%	-172.96%	217.96%	Due to increase in profit on account of foreign exchange gain in current FY.

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26 Capital and other commitments

The Company does not have any Capital and other commitments for the period ended March 31, 2026.(March 31, 2025- Nil)

27 Contingent liabilities

The Company does not have any Contingent liabilites for the period ended March 31, 2026. (March 31, 2025- Nil)

28 Previous year figures:

Previous year numbers have been regrouped / rearranged to confirm to current year presentation

For AVA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976

Place: Pune
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V .

Pravin Tarde
Manager

Place : USA
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent

MediaAgility Inc.

100 Somerset Corporate Center Bridgewater Township, New Jersey,
NJ 08807, USA

MEDIAAGILITY INC.
100 Somerset Corporate Center Bridgewater Township, New Jersey, NJ 08807, USA

Annual Report 2025-26

The management is pleased to present the Annual Report of your Company together with the audited statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Background

Your Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Inc., USA, having its office in the USA.

Financial Results

The financial results of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, were as follows:

(Amounts in INR Million)

Particulars	**FY 2025-26**	**FY 2024-25**
Total Income	83.31	348.41
Total Expenditure	48.50	378.35
Profit /(Loss) before tax	34.81	(29.94)
Total Tax Expense	7.55	(7.92)
Net Profit/(Loss) after tax	**27.26**	**(22.02)**

Business Operations

Your Company generated a net profit as mentioned above during the period of the report.

Directors

The director/office bearers of your Company as of March 31, 2026, were as follows:

1. Mr. Sandeep Kalra
2. Mr. Vinit Teredesai
3. Mr. Thomas Klien

Acknowledgements

The management would like to thank all the stakeholders for the excellent support rendered in their respective areas.

Meera Madhav Plot No. 38, Sainik Vihar, Cloud 9 Estate Off NIBM Road, Pune 411060, Maharashtra, India.
E-mail: Info@avallp.in
LLPIN: AAF-8214

Independent Auditor's Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements for the quarter and the year ended March 31, 2026.

To The Board of Directors of MediaAgility Inc.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of MediaAgility Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income) for the quarter and the year ended March 31, 2026, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with Indian Accounting Standard 34 - "Interim Financial Reporting" ('Ind AS 34') prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"), read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026 and its profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Preparation and Restriction on use and distribution

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes basis of preparation. These financial statements have been prepared solely for its Parent Company to assist them in preparation of its consolidated Ind AS financial statements. Our report is intended solely for the use of management and board of directors for the above purpose and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ICAI together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Meera Madhav Plot No. 38, Sainik Vihar, Cloud 9 Estate Off NIBM Road, Pune 411060, Maharashtra, India.
E-mail: Info@avallp.in
LLPIN: AAF-8214

Management Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with Ind AS 34 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management

Meera Madhav Plot No. 38, Sainik Vihar, Cloud 9 Estate Off NIBM Road, Pune 411060, Maharashtra, India.
E-mail: Info@avallp.in
LLPIN: AAF-8214

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

For AVA & CO. LLP
Firm Registration No. 126791W/W100132
Chartered Accountants

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No. 118976
UDIN: 26118976KLVNYG7774

Place: Pune
Date: April 18, 2026

MediaAgility Inc.
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	-	-
		-	-
Financial assets			
- Investments	5	0.76	0.78
- Loans	6	75.10	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	38.72	36.10
Income Tax Assets (net)	8	26.25	-
	(A)	**140.83**	**36.88**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
- Trade receivables			
- Billed	9	198.67	191.90
- Cash and cash equivalents	10	187.56	158.57
- Loans	11	48.16	863.44
- Other current financial assets	12	1.59	3.56
Other current assets	13	17.03	26.17
	(B)	**453.01**	**1,243.64**
TOTAL	**(A) + (B)**	**593.84**	**1,280.52**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	14 (a)	23.27	23.27
Other equity	14 (b)	183.88	863.49
	(A)	**207.15**	**886.76**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Trade payables	15	239.08	241.83
Other current liabilities	16	125.93	57.93
Current tax liabilities (net)	17	21.68	94.00
	(B)	**386.69**	**393.76**
TOTAL	**(A) + (B)**	**593.84**	**1,280.52**
Summary of material accounting policies	1-3		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	4-34		

As per our report of even date attached

For AVA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MediaAgility Inc.

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976

Sandeep Kalra
Director

Thomas Klein
Director

Place : India
Date : April 18, 2026

Place : India
Date : April 18, 2026

Place : USA
Date : April 18, 2026

MediaAgility Inc.
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

	Notes	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Income					
Revenue from operations	18	6.88	46.26	48.69	317.05
Other income	19	6.37	9.00	34.62	31.36
Total income (A)		**13.25**	**55.26**	**83.31**	**348.41**
Expenses					
Depreciation and amortization expense	20	-	-	-	0.03
Other expenses	21	13.62	57.95	48.50	378.32
Total expenses (B)		**13.62**	**57.95**	**48.50**	**378.35**
(Loss)/Profit before tax (A - B)		**(0.37)**	**(2.69)**	**34.81**	**(29.94)**
Tax expense					
Current tax		0.03	13.06	6.25	14.30
Tax charge/(credit) in respect of earlier year		(3.03)	-	0.03	(1.65)
Deferred tax charge/(credit)		0.16	(49.14)	1.27	(20.57)
Total tax expense / (credit)		**(2.84)**	**(36.08)**	**7.55**	**(7.92)**
Net profit/(loss) for the period	**(C)**	**2.47**	**33.39**	**27.26**	**(22.02)**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	**(D)**				
- Exchange differences on translating the financial statements		50.72	8.17	96.74	8.17
		50.72	**8.17**	**96.74**	**8.17**
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the period (C) + (D)		**53.19**	**41.56**	**124.00**	**(13.85)**
Earnings per equity share [nominal value of Share USD 0.10] (Previous period USD 0.10)	22				
Basic (In Rs.)		0.57	7.68	6.27	(5.07)
Diluted (In Rs.)		0.57	7.68	6.27	(5.07)
Summary of material accounting policies	1-3				
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	4-34				

As per our report of even date attached

For AVA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MediaAgility Inc.

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976

Sandeep Kalra
Director

Thomas Klein
Director

Place : India
Date : April 18, 2026

Place : India
Date : April 18, 2026

Place : USA
Date : April 18, 2026

MediaAgility Inc.
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**34.81**	**(29.94)**
Adjustments for:			
Exchange (gain)/loss in translation of foreign currency		15.17	23.72
Unrealised foreign exchange loss		0.87	(1.09)
Provision for impairment on investment		0.11	-
Interest income		(31.62)	(25.44)
Depreciation and amortization		-	0.03
Provision for doubtful debts (net)		-	94.91
Excess provision in respect of earlier years written back		(3.00)	-
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes		**16.33**	**62.19**
Movements in working capital :			
Decrease / (Increase) in trade receivable		(3.77)	(37.05)
Decrease / (Increase) in other non current assets and other current assets		9.14	(16.88)
Decrease / (Increase) in other current financial assets		1.97	87.84
(Decrease) / Increase in trade payables		(2.75)	(102.28)
(Decrease) / Increase in current liabilities		68.00	48.46
Operating profit/(loss) after working capital changes		**88.92**	**42.27**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		(108.74)	11.95
Net cash flow generated from / (used in) operating activities	**A**	**(19.82)**	**54.23**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Loan given to related party		-	(186.74)
Repayment received for loan given to related party		770.55	-
Change in investments due to currency transalation		-	(0.02)
Interest received		81.87	5.92
Net cash flow generated from / (used in) investing activities	**B**	**852.42**	**(180.84)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend paid		(803.61)	-
Net cash flow generated from / (used in) financing activities	**C**	**(803.61)**	**-**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		**28.99**	**(126.61)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**158.57**	**285.19**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**187.56**	**158.57**
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Bank balances with banks		187.56	158.57
Cash and cash equivalents		**187.56**	**158.57**

Summary of material accounting policies	1-3
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	4-34

As per our report of even date attached

For AVA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976

Place : India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MediaAgility Inc.

Sandeep Kalra	Thomas Klein
Director	Director
Place : India	Place : USA
Date : April 18, 2026	Date : April 18, 2026

MediaAgility Inc.
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

A. Equity Share Capital

(In Rs. million)

Balance as at April 1, 2025	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
23.27	-	23.27

(In Rs. million)

Balance as at April 1, 2024	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
23.27	-	23.27

B. Other equity

(In Rs. million)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	776.20	87.29	863.49
Foreign currency translation difference	-	96.74	96.74
Net profit/(loss) for the year	27.26	-	27.26
Dividend paid	(803.61)	-	(803.61)
Balance at March 31, 2026	**(0.15)**	**184.03**	**183.88**

(In Rs. million)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	783.76	79.12	862.88
Foreign currency translation difference	14.46	8.17	22.63
Net profit/(loss) for the year	(22.02)	-	(22.02)
Balance at March 31, 2025	**776.20**	**87.29**	**863.49**

Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Foreign currency translation reserve
The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations with functional currency other than Indian rupees is recognised in other comprehensive income and is presented under equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

Summary of material accounting policies 1-3

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements 4-34

As per our report of even date attached

For AVA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MediaAgility Inc.

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976

Sandeep Kalra
Director

Thomas Klein
Director

Place: Pune
Date : April 18, 2026

Place : India
Date : April 18, 2026

Place : USA
Date : April 18, 2026

MediaAgility Inc.
Notes forming part of financial statements

1. Nature of operations

MediaAgility, Inc. ("The Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems, Inc ("The Holding Company"). The Company is specializing in software product, services and technology innovation.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 of the Company have been prepared solely for the purpose of consolidation with the Holding Company. The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments which have been measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange of goods and services. The accounting policies are consistently applied by the Company during the year and are consistent with those used in the previous year except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS 34 Interim Financial Reporting for the year ended March 31, 2026 as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. The financial statements are presented in ₹ millions.

The Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared solely to enable the Company's management to provide information for the consolidation with the Holding Company and for their internal use.

While preparing these special purpose financial statements, the Company has presented the following:
a. Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026
b. Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026
c. Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2026
d. Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

The accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared solely to assist the management of Persistent Systems Limited ('the Holding Company') in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

3. Material accounting policy information

A. Accounting year

The accounting year of the Company for consolidation is from April 01, 2025 to March 31, 2026.

B. Functional currency

The Company's functional currency is the U.S. Dollar. To facilitate consolidation in Parent Company, these financial statements are presented in INR, which is the presentation currency. The results and balances are translated from functional currency to presentation currency using the following procedure:
i. All assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet;
ii. All Income and Expense items are converted at weighted average of Inter Bank Selling Rate for the year;
iii. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction;
iv. The exchange difference arising out of the year-end conversion is transferred to Currency Translation Reserve are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income and the said amount is shown under the head "Other Equity".

C. Use of estimates

(a) The preparation of the special purpose financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed appropriately. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as the Management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

(a) Critical accounting estimates

i. Revenue recognition

The Company's contracts with customers include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved by the parties to the contract, the parties to the contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable. The Company assesses the services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligations to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables, and allocation of transaction price to these distinct performance obligations involves significant judgment.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to receive in exchange for those products or services. Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a time-and-material or a fixed-price basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as and when the related services are performed. Revenue from fixed-price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to use" the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to access" is recognized at a point of time. The company has applied the principles of Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations.

ii. Income taxes

The Company's major tax jurisdiction is United States of America, Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes.

Management evaluates if the deferred tax assets will be realised in future considering the historical taxable income, scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax-planning strategies. While the Management believes that the company will realise the deferred tax assets, the amount of deferred tax asset realisable, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

iii. Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Company estimates the provisions that have present obligations as a result of past events and it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The Company uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities.

D. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current / non-current classification as prescribed under Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements.

An asset is classified as current when it is expected to be realised or consumed in the normal operating cycle, or within twelve months after the reporting period, or when it is cash or a cash equivalent. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle, or due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

E. Financial instruments
A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Initial recognition and measurement
The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognised at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. the Company's business model refers to how it manages it's financial assets to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether the cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

The Company offsets a financial asset and a financial liability when it currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Non-derivative financial instruments
Subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Financial assets at amortized cost
Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognised as finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as financial asset at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, is classified as financial asset at FVTPL. Financial assets except derivative contracts included within the FVTPL category are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Investments in subsidiaries
Investment in subsidiaries are carried at cost.

(This space is intentionally left blank)

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand, bank deposits and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortised cost
Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognised in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximately.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Financial liabilities include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss if the recognition criteria as per Ind AS 109 – "Financial Instruments" are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Fair value gains or losses on liabilities designated as FVTPL attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in other comprehensive income. All other changes in fair value of liabilities designated as FVTPL are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as FVTPL.

Impairment of financial assets
The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets that are debts instruments and are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). ECL is the difference between contractual cash flows that are due and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Company recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

F. Revenue recognition

Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved by the parties to the contract, the parties to the contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services ("performance obligations") to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration The Company has received or expects to receive in exchange for these products or services ("transaction price"). When there is uncertainty as to collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. The Company assesses the services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. The Company allocates the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling price. The price that is regularly charged for an item when sold separately is the best evidence of its standalone selling price. In the absence of such evidence, the primary method used to estimate standalone selling price is the expected cost plus a margin, under which The Company estimates the cost of satisfying the performance obligation and then adds an appropriate margin based on similar services. The Company's contracts may include variable consideration including rebates, volume discounts and penalties. The Company includes variable consideration as part of transaction price when there is a basis to reasonably estimate the amount of the variable consideration and when it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved.

i. Income from software services and licensing

The Company derives revenues primarily from IT services comprising of software development and related services and from the licensing of software products.
Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a time-and-material or a fixed-price basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as and when the related services are performed. Revenue from fixed-price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to use" the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to access" is recognized over the access period.

The Company has applied the principles of IND AS 115 to account for the revenues from these performance obligations.

When support services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and the support services have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices. Maintenance revenue is recognized proportionately over the period in which the services are rendered.

In case of reselling agreements, the revenue is recognized on a net basis i.e. amount paid to the vendor for reselling the products or services as reduced by amount collected from customer.

Unbilled revenue (Contract Asset) represents revenue recognized in relation to work done until the Balance Sheet date for which billing has not taken place.

Unearned revenue (Contract Liability) represents the billing in respect of contracts for which the revenue is not recognized.

ii. Interest

Income from interest is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable. Interest income is included under the head "Other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

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G. Contract balances

Contract assets
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for services or products transferred to the customer. If the Company provides services or transfers products to the customer before the customer pays consideration or before the payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Contract liabilities
A contract liability is the obligation to provide services or transfer products to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the consideration. If the Company receives the consideration from the customer before the Company provides services or transfers products to the customer, a contract liability is recognised for the received consideration that is conditional.

H. Foreign currency transactions and balances

i. Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, i.e. USD, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

ii. Conversion
Foreign currency monetary items are converted using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates at the date when the values were determined.

iii. Settlement
Revenue, expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit or loss for the year in which the transaction is settled.

I. Income taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the tax laws prevailing in United States. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in statement of profit and loss.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except deferred tax liability arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, except deferred tax assets arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

J. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares), if any occurred during the reporting period, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year, are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

K. Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

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L. Contingent liabilities and commitments

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of The Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably.

The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

M. Equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity share capital. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares, share options and buyback are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

N. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

O. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.1 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Group has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its financial statements.

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Group has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments – Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Group has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately – The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively.

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MediaAgility Inc.
Notes forming part of financial statements

4. Property, plant and equipment

(In ₹ Million)

Particulars	Office equipment	Computers	Furniture & fixtures	Total
Gross block				
As at April 1, 2025	1.40	9.06	1.11	11.57
Additions	-	-	-	-
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	0.19	1.24	0.15	1.58
As at March 31, 2026	**1.59**	**10.30**	**1.26**	**13.14**
Accumulated depreciation				
As at April 1, 2025	1.40	9.06	1.11	11.57
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	0.19	1.24	0.15	1.58
As at March 31, 2026	**1.59**	**10.30**	**1.26**	**13.14**
Net block				
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(In ₹ Million)

Particulars	Office equipment	Computers	Furniture & fixtures	Total
Gross block				
As at April 1, 2024	1.40	9.06	1.11	11.57
Additions	-	-	-	-
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**1.40**	**9.06**	**1.11**	**11.57**
Accumulated depreciation				
As at April 1, 2024	1.40	9.03	1.11	11.54
Charge for the year	-	0.03	-	0.03
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**1.40**	**9.06**	**1.11**	**11.57**
Net block				
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

MediaAgility Inc.
Notes forming part of financial statements

5. Non-current financials assets : Investments

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Investments carried at cost		
Unquoted investments		
Investments in equity instruments		
-In Wholly owned subsidiary companies		
MediaAgility Pte. Ltd, Singapore		
150 (Corresponding period/Previous year: 150) ordinary shares of SGD 1.4 par value	0.76	0.68
MediaAgility UK Ltd., UK		
1 (Corresponding period/Previous year: 1) ordinary Share of GBP 1,000 each	0.12	0.10
Less : Provision for impairment	(0.12)	-
Digitalagility Mexico, S.A. de C. V, Mexico		
10,000 (Corresponding period/Previous year: 10,000) ordinary shares of 2657.689 Pesos par value	124.15	107.64
Less : Provision for impairment	(124.15)	(107.64)
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**0.76**	**0.78**

6. Non-current financial assets : Loans

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million)
Loans to related parties		
Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V ,Mexico	66.81	-
Add: Interest accrued	8.29	
	75.10	**-**

Note: The loan given to Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V ,Mexico is repayable after 36 months from the erstwhile repayment date. The interest rate shall be the applicable federal rate (as published by IRS as per the Revenue Code) on effective date and reset on 1st day of each subsequent quarter (i.e., 3.58%).

7. Deferred tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Deferred tax assets		
Arising on account of :		
Difference in WDV as per books and federal tax	0.25	0.51
Provision for doubtful debt and advances	38.45	35.30
Others	0.02	0.29
Deferred tax assets (net)	**38.72**	**36.10**

8. Income Tax Assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Income Tax Assets (net)	26.25	-
	26.25	**-**

9. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Trade receivables- Billed		
Unsecured, considered good	198.67	191.90
Unsecured, credit impaired	181.94	167.08
	380.61	358.96
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	(181.94)	(167.08)
	198.67	**191.90**

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	187.56	158.57
	187.56	**158.57**

MediaAgility Inc.
Notes forming part of financial statements

11. Current financial assets : Loans

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Loans to related parties		
- Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V ,Mexico	-	60.26
- MediaAgility UK Ltd, UK	44.69	40.32
- Persistent System Inc, USA	-	700.85
Add: Interest accrued	3.47	62.01
	48.16	**863.44**

Note: The loan given to MediaAgility UK Ltd, UK is repayable on demand. The interest rate is Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) plus two hundred basis points (i.e 5.75%).

12. Other current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Contract assets	-	3.56
Recievable from related party		
Persistent Systems Inc.	1.59	-
	1.59	**3.56**

13. Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Unsecured, considered good		
Prepaid expenses	17.03	26.17
	17.03	**26.17**

MediaAgility Inc.
Notes forming part of financial statements
(all amounts in ₹ Million unless otherwise stated)

14 (a). Share capital

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised (In USD)		
5,000,000 Common Shares (Previous year: 5,000,000) of USD 0.00001 each	USD 50.00	USD 50.00
	50.00	**50.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
4,347,275 Common Shares (Previous year: 4,347,275) of USD 0.00001 each fully paid up	23.27	23.27
All shares are held by Holding Company i.e. Persistent Systems Inc. USA		
	23.27	**23.27**

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

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
No. of Shares at the beginning of the reporting period	4,347,275	23.27	4,347,275	23.27
Add : Additional Shares issued during the period	-	-	-	-
No. of Shares at the end of the reporting period	**4,347,275**	**23.27**	**4,347,275**	**23.27**

14 (b). Other equity

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Reserves and Surplus		
Retained Earnings	(0.15)	776.20
Items of other comprehensive income		
Foreign currency translation reserve	184.03	87.29
	183.88	**863.49**

Retained Earnings

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance as per last financial statements	776.20	783.76
Adjustment towards foreign exchange	-	14.46
Profit/(loss) after tax for the reporting period	27.26	(22.02)
Dividend paid	(803.61)	-
	(0.15)	**776.20**

Foreign currency translation reserve

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance as per last financial statements	87.29	79.12
Foreign currency translation for the reporting period	96.74	8.17
	184.03	**87.29**

15. Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million)
Trade payables for services	239.08	241.83
	239.08	**241.83**

16. Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million)
Payable to related party		
Persistent Systems Inc.	115.43	49.64
Other payables		
Statutory Liabilities (net)	0.63	4.83
Advance from customers	4.02	1.32
Unearned revenue	5.83	2.14
	125.93	**57.93**

17. Current tax liabilities (net)

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million)
Provison for Income tax (net of advance tax)	21.68	94.00
	21.68	**94.00**

MediaAgility Inc.
Notes forming part of financial statements

18. Revenue from operations

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million)
Software services	4.35	5.39	5.35	206.55
Software licenses	2.53	40.87	43.34	110.50
	6.88	**46.26**	**48.69**	**317.05**

19. Other income

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million)
Interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	6.37	9.00	31.62	31.34
Excess provision in respect of earlier years written back	-	-	3.00	-
Miscellaneous income	-	-	-	0.02
	6.37	**9.00**	**34.62**	**31.36**

20. Depreciation and amortization expense

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million)
On Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	0.03
	-	**-**	**-**	**0.03**

21. Other expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million)
Legal and professional fees	6.86	40.40	21.96	239.26
Books, memberships, subscriptions	1.41	0.14	1.98	1.02
Provision for impairment of investment	-	-	0.11	-
Allowance for credit loss (net)	-	1.02	-	94.91
Foreign exchange loss (net)	(0.01)	(0.80)	0.87	2.69
Insurance	-	-	-	2.02
Rates, Fees and Prof. Tax	2.00	-	2.00	-
Software and subscription charges	3.21	17.09	21.12	38.27
Miscellaneous expenses	0.15	0.10	0.46	0.15
	13.62	**57.95**	**48.50**	**378.32**

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MediaAgility Inc.

Notes forming part of financial statements

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless stated otherwise, except earning per share)

22. Earnings per share

Particulars		For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Basic earnings per share					
Numerator					
Net (Loss) / Profit after tax (In ₹ Million)	A	2.47	33.39	27.26	(22.02)
Denominator for Basis EPS					
Weighted average number of equity share	B	4,347,275	4,347,275	4,347,275	4,347,275
Denominator for Diluted EPS					
Weighted average number of equity shares	C	4,347,275	4,347,275	4,347,275	4,347,275
Basic earnings per share (Face value of USD 0.00001 each)	A / B	**0.57**	**7.68**	**6.27**	**(5.07)**
Diluted earnings per share (Face value of USD 0.00001 each)	A / C	**0.57**	**7.68**	**6.27**	**(5.07)**

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23. Trade receivables ageing

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months – 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 -3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	15.39	146.93	31.11	0.98	4.26	-	198.67
Undisputed trade receivables- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	12.40	71.89	63.52	34.13	181.94
	15.39	**146.93**	**43.51**	**72.87**	**67.78**	**34.13**	**380.61**
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	(12.40)	(71.89)	(63.52)	(34.13)	(181.94)
	15.39	**146.93**	**31.11**	**0.98**	**4.26**	**-**	**198.67**
Expected loss rate	-	-	28.50%	98.66%	93.71%	100.00%	

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months – 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 -3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	91.88	80.78	19.24	-	-	-	191.90
Undisputed trade receivables- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	15.71	151.37	-	-	-	167.08
	91.88	**96.49**	**170.61**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**358.98**
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	- -	15.71	(151.37)	-	-	-	(167.08)
	91.88	**80.78**	**19.24**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**191.90**
Expected loss rate	-	16.28%	88.72%	-	-	-	

24. Trade payables ageing

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Trade payables	108.81	126.06	4.21	-	-	239.08
	108.81	**126.06**	**4.21**	**-**	**-**	**239.08**

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Trade payables	128.68	109.35	3.80	-	-	241.83
	128.68	**109.35**	**3.80**	**-**	**-**	**241.83**

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25. Income taxes

The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at USA statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss is as follows:

	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Profit before tax	34.81	(29.94)
Enacted tax rate	21.00%	21.00%
Computed tax expense at enacted tax rate	7.31	(6.29)
Prior Period Tax charge / (Credit)	0.19	(1.65)
Others	0.05	0.01
Income tax expense	**7.55**	**(7.92)**

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26. Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of financial instruments by categories are as follows:

Financial assets/ Financial liabilities	March 31, 2026		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets:			
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	0.76
Loans	-	-	123.27
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	187.56
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	198.67
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**510.25**
Financial Liabilities:			
Trade payables	-	-	239.08
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**239.08**

Financial assets/ Financial liabilities	March 31, 2025		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets:			
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	0.78
Loans	-	-	801.43
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	158.57
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	191.90
Other current financial assets	-	-	29.73
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**1,182.41**
Financial Liabilities:			
Trade payables	-	-	241.83
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**241.83**

***Fair value hierarchy:**

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. In respect of equity instruments of unlisted companies, in limited circumstances, insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value, or if there are a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range. The Company recognises such equity instruments at cost, which is considered as appropriate estimate of fair value.

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27. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors and risk management objectives

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risk to the Company is credit risk.The Company's exposure to credit risk is mainly for receivables that are overdue for more than 180 days.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result in interest rate risk and exchange rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include receivables, payables and other financial instruments.

The following table analyses unhedged foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of March 31, 2026:

	MXN in INR	CAD in INR	Total
Trade payables	0.50	-	0.50
Trade receivables	-	4.56	4.56

The following table analyses unhedged foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of March 31, 2025:

	MXN in INR	CAD in INR	Total
Trade payables	10.03	-	10.03
Trade receivables	-	1.71	1.71

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to Rs. 380.61 million as at March 31, 2026 (Rs. 358.98 million as at March 31, 2025), respectively. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in the . On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The Company uses a provisioning policy approved by the management to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. The policy takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors and the Company's historical experience for customers.

Credit risk is perceived mainly in case of receivables overdue for more than 180 days. The following table gives details of risk concentration in respect of percentage of receivables overdue for more than 180 days:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Receivables overdue for more than 180 days (₹ million)*	218.27	170.61
Total receivables (gross) (₹ million)	380.61	358.98
Overdue for more than 180 days as a % of total receivables	57.3%	47.5%

* Out of this amount, Rs. 181.94 million as at March 31, 2026 (Rs. 167.08 million as at March 31, 2025) have been provided for.

Ageing of trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Within the credit period	15.39	91.88
1 to 30 days past due	9.24	67.73
31 to 60 days past due	7.84	9.54
61 to 90 days past due	10.36	1.64
91 to 120 days past due	8.41	16.59
121 to 180 days past due	111.09	-
181 and above past due	218.27	171.59
Less: Expected credit loss	(181.94)	(167.08)
Net trade receivables	**198.67**	**191.90**

Movement in expected credit loss allowance

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	167.08	70.14
Movement in expected credit loss allowance	(3.00)	94.91
Translation differences	17.86	2.03
Closing balance	**181.94**	**167.08**

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company has no outstanding bank borrowings. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current fund requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived. The Company had a working capital of Rs. 66.32 milion as at March 31, 2026 (Rs. 849.87 milion as at March 31, 2025) including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 187.56 million as at March 31, 2026 (Rs. 158.57 million as at March 31, 2025).

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

	As at March 31, 2026	
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Trade payables and deferred payment liabilities	234.87	4.21

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

	As at March 31, 2025	
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Trade payables and deferred payment liabilities	238.03	3.80

28. Un-hedged foreign currency exposures

(i) Details of un-hedged foreign currency exposures at the end of the period:-

	As at March 31, 2026		
	Amount	**Foreign currency (In million)**	**Conversion rate (₹)**
Trade payables	0.50	MXN 0.10	5.24
Trade receivables	4.56	CAD 0.07	68.10

	As at March 31, 2025		
	Amount	**Foreign currency (In million)**	**Conversion rate (₹)**
Trade payables	10.03	MXN 2.40	4.18
Trade receivables	1.71	CAD 0.03	59.56

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29. Related party disclosures

(i) Names of related parties and related party relationship

Related parties where control exists :

Ultimate Holding Company	i. Persistent Systems Limited, India
Holding Company	i. Persistent Systems, Inc., USA
Subsidiaries	i. MediaAgility Pte Ltd, Singapore (Wholly owned subsidiary) ii. MediaAgility UK Ltd, UK (Wholly owned subsidiary) iii. Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V, Mexico (Wholly owned subsidiary)
Fellow Subsidiaries	i. Persistent Systems Mexico S.A.de C.V., Mexico ii. MediaAgility India Private Limited, India
Key management personnel	i. Sandeep Kalra ii. Thomas Klein iii. Vinit Teredesai

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(ii) List of Transactions with Related parties

Particular	Amount	Amount
Legal and professional fees	15.44	236.02
Cost of goods sold	8.30	11.28
Loans given	-	171.37
Repayment of loan given	770.55	-
Dividend paid	803.61	-
Interest income	31.62	31.34
Total	**1,629.53**	**450.01**

(iii) Transactions taken during the period

	Name of the related party and nature of relationship	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Legal and professional fees	**Holding Company**		
	Persistent Systems, Inc., USA	3.93	9.37
	Ultimate Holding Company		
	Persistent Systems Limited, India	6.84	199.75
	Fellow Subsidiaries		
	Persistent Systems Mexico S.A.de C.V., Mexico	4.67	26.90
	Total	**15.44**	**236.02**
Cost of goods sold	**Fellow Subsidiaries**		
	MediaAgility India Private Limited	8.30	11.28
	Total	**8.30**	**11.28**
Loans given	**Holding Company**		
	Persistent Systems Inc., USA	-	145.30
	Subsidiary		
	Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V, Mexico	-	26.07
	Total	**-**	**171.37**
Repayment of loan given	**Holding Company**		
	Persistent Systems Inc., USA	770.55	-
	Total	**770.55**	**-**
Dividend paid	**Holding Company**		
	Persistent Systems Inc., USA	803.61	-
	Total	**803.61**	**-**
Interest income	**Holding Company**		
	Persistent Systems Inc., USA	26.61	27.67
	Subsidiary		
	Mediaagility UK Ltd, UK	2.59	2.54
	Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V, Mexico	2.42	1.13
	Total	**31.62**	**31.34**

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(iv) Outstanding balances as at period end

	Name of the related party and nature of relationship	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Advances from related party	**Holding Company**		
	Persistent Systems Inc., USA	115.43	49.64
	Total	**115.43**	**49.64**
Receivable from related party	**Holding Company**		
	Persistent Systems Inc., USA	1.59	-
	Total	**1.59**	**-**
Trade payables	**Ultimate Holding Company**		
	Persistent Systems Limited	121.10	68.36
	Holding Company		
	Persistent Systems Inc., USA	0.57	7.47
	Fellow Subsidiaries		
	Persistent Systems Mexico S.A.de C.V., Mexico	2.82	10.03
	MediaAgility India Private Limited, India	1.90	-
	Total	**126.39**	**85.86**
Loan given to related party	**Holding Company**		
	Persistent Systems Inc., USA	-	700.85
	Subsidiary		
	Mediaagility UK Ltd, UK	44.69	40.32
	Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V, Mexico	66.81	60.26
	Total	**111.51**	**801.43**
Interest accrued on loan given	**Holding Company**		
	Persistent Systems Inc., USA	-	56.24
	Subsidiary		
	Mediaagility UK Ltd, UK	3.47	0.64
	Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V, Mexico	8.29	5.14
	Total	**11.76**	**62.01**
Trade Receivables	**Fellow Subsidiaries**		
	MediaAgility India Private Limited, India	4.26	3.85
	Total	**4.26**	**3.85**
Investment	**Subsidiary**		
	Mediaagility UK Ltd, UK	0.12	0.11
	Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V, Mexico	124.15	111.97
	MediaAgility Pte Ltd, Singapore	0.76	0.68
	Total	**125.03**	**112.75**

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30. Ratio Analysis

Ratio	Denomination	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	Variance	Reason (If Variance > 25%)
(a) Current Ratio	Number	1.17	3.16	-62.91%	The loan given to Persistent Systems Inc. was repaid in this financial year which was utilized to pay dividend to Persistent Systems Inc., leading to the decreased current ratio.
(b) Return on Equity Ratio	%	3.07%	-2.49%	5.56%	As the major portion of revenue had been transferred to the holding Company i.e. Persistent Systems Inc. in the last financial year, the volume of sales has declined substantially which led to fall in profit margin. This resulted in decreased return on equity ratio in the last financial year.
(c) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Number	2.74	3.10	-11.53%	NA
(d) Trade payables turnover ratio	Number	2.04	1.27	61.09%	The decrease in average trade payables from last financial year, leading to increased trade payables turnover ratio.
(e) Net capital turnover ratio	Number	8.07	0.81	902.52%	The loan given to Persistent Systems Inc. was repaid in this financial year which was utilized to pay dividend to Persistent Systems Inc., leading to the decreased net capital turnover ratio.
(f) Net profit ratio	%	5.09%	-3.22%	8.31%	As the major portion of revenue had been transferred to the holding Company i.e. Persistent Systems Inc. in the last financial year, the volume of sales has declined substantially which led to fall in profit margin. This resulted in decreased net profit ratio in the last financial year.
(g) Return on Capital employed	%	3.93%	-3.38%	7.30%	As the major portion of revenue had been transferred to the holding Company i.e. Persistent Systems Inc. in the last financial year, the volume of sales has declined substantially which led to fall in profit margin. This resulted in decreased return on capital employed ratio in the last financial year.

Note: Following ratios are not applicable to the company

1. Debt-Equity Ratio
2. Debt Service Coverage Ratio
3. Inventory turnover ratio
4. Return on investment

MediaAgility Inc.
Notes forming part of financial statements

31. Contingent Liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liability as at March 31, 2026 (Previous year : ₹ 1.75 million).

32. Capital commitments

The Company does not have any capital commitments as at March 31, 2026 (Previous year : Nil).

33. The Company has recognised receivable to the tune of INR 90.58 million as at the reporting date. The Company has also recognised a corresponding payable of INR 84.74 million towards the vendor in respect of the aforesaid services. Subsequently, information has come to the attention of the management indicating that the customer, in respect of whom the aforesaid receivable was recognised, was not in existence. Accordingly, the existence, rights and recoverability of the aforesaid receivable, as well as the completeness and validity of the corresponding payable, are presently under evaluation.
The management is conducting a detailed assessment of the underlying transactions and is in discussions with the vendor for an appropriate resolution, including possible waiver/settlement of the outstanding liability. Pending completion of such assessment and finalisation of the outcome of these discussions, no adjustments have been made to the carrying value of the aforesaid balances in the current financial statements. The impact, if any, arising from the outcome of the above matter will be recognised in the financial statements in the period in which such uncertainty is resolved.

34. The Comparative period's figures have been regrouped where necessary to confirm to this period's classification.

As per our report of even date attached

For AVA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MediaAgility Inc.

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976

Sandeep Kalra
Director

Thomas Klein
Director

Place : India
Date : April 18, 2026

Place : India
Date : April 18, 2026

Place : USA
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent

MediaAgility Pte. Ltd.

20 Peck Seah Street, #05-00, Singapore 079312

MEDIAAGILITY PTE. LTD.
20 Peck Seah Street, #05-00,
Singapore 079312

Annual Report 2025-26

Your directors are pleased to present the Annual Report of your Company together with the audited statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Background

Your Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of MediaAgility Inc., USA, having its office in Singapore.

Financial Results

The financial results of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, were as follows:

(Amounts in INR Million)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Total Income	18.16	9.29
Total Expenditure	11.98	17.54
Profit /(Loss) before tax	6.18	(8.25)
Total Tax Expense	2.31	(1.36)
Net Profit/(Loss) after tax	**3.87**	**(6.89)**

Business Operations

Your Company generated a net profit as mentioned above during the period of the report.

Directors

The Directors of the Company as of March 31, 2026, were as follows:

a. Mr. Azlin Bin Ghazali
b. Mr. John Alfred Paul Ryan

Acknowledgements

Your Board would like to thank all the stakeholders for the excellent support rendered in their respective areas.

Meera Madhav Plot No. 38, Sainik Vihar, Cloud 9 Estate Off NIBM Road, Pune 411060, Maharashtra, India.
E-mail: Info@avallp.in
LLPIN: AAF-8214

Independent Auditor's Report

To The Board of Directors of MediaAgility Pte Ltd.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of MediaAgility Pte Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income) for the quarter and the year ended March 31, 2026, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the " financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with Indian Accounting Standard 34 - "Interim Financial Reporting" ('Ind AS 34') prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"), read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026 and its profit, total comprehensive income for the quarter and year ended on that date, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Preparation and Restriction on use and distribution

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes basis of preparation. These financial statements have been prepared solely for its Parent Company to assist them in preparation of its consolidated Ind AS financial statements. Our report is intended solely for the use of management and board of directors for the above purpose and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ICAI together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Meera Madhav Plot No. 38, Sainik Vihar, Cloud 9 Estate Off NIBM Road, Pune 411060, Maharashtra, India.
E-mail: Info@avallp.in
LLPIN: AAF-8214

Management Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with Ind AS 34 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Meera Madhav Plot No. 38, Sainik Vihar, Cloud 9 Estate Off NIBM Road, Pune 411060, Maharashtra, India.
E-mail: Info@avallp.in
LLPIN: AAF-8214

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

For AVA & CO. LLP
Firm Registration No. 126791W/W100132
Chartered Accountants

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No. 118976
UDIN: 26118976DFEJRE4072

Place: Pune
Date: April 18, 2026

MediaAgility Pte Ltd.

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

(all amounts stated in INR million,unless otherwise specified)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	-	1.49
Income tax assets (net)	6	0.32	0.25
Current assets			
Financial assets			
- Trade receivables	7		
- Billed		26.04	18.70
- Unbilled			
- Cash and cash equivalents	8	7.29	6.63
-Other current financial asset	9	1.43	
Other current assets	10	1.08	1.50
		35.84	**26.83**
Total		**36.16**	**28.57**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	0.01	0.01
Other equity		15.95	10.13
		15.96	**10.14**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Trade payables	12	19.21	17.91
Income tax liabilities	13	0.53	-
Other current liabilities	14	0.46	0.52
		20.20	**18.43**
TOTAL		**36.16**	**28.57**
Summary of material accounting policies	1-4		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim financial statements	5-30		

As per our report of even date attached

For AVA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Media Agility Pte Ltd.

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976

Azlin Ghazali
Director

John Ryan
Director

Place: Pune
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: Malaysia
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: Vietnam
Date : April 18, 2026

MediaAgility Pte Ltd.

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

(all amounts stated in INR million,unless otherwise specified)

	Notes	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Income					
Revenue from operations (net)	15	4.98	3.30	17.81	8.91
Other income	16	0.06	0.27	0.35	0.38
Total income (A)		**5.04**	**3.57**	**18.16**	**9.29**
Expenses					
Other expenses	17	3.07	1.34	11.98	17.54
Total expenses (B)		**3.07**	**1.34**	**11.98**	**17.54**
Profit/(loss) before tax (A - B)		**1.97**	**2.23**	**6.18**	**(8.25)**
Tax expense					
Current tax		0.17	-	0.52	-
Deferred tax charge / (credit)		0.02	0.30	1.65	(1.41)
Tax charge in respect of earlier years		-	0.05	0.14	0.05
Total tax expense		**0.19**	**0.35**	**2.31**	**(1.36)**
Profit/(loss) for the period		**1.78**	**1.88**	**3.87**	**(6.89)**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss (E)					
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements from functional currency to reporting currency		0.72	0.12	1.95	0.12
		0.72	**0.12**	**1.95**	**0.12**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period (C) + (D) + (E)		**2.50**	**2.00**	**5.82**	**(6.77)**
Earnings per equity share	18				
Equity share of value SGD 1.4 each (Previous year : SGD 1.4 each)					
Basic (In ₹)		11,851.17	12,555.27	25,789.59	(45,926.35)
Diluted (In ₹)		11,851.17	12,555.27	25,789.59	(45,926.35)
Summary of material accounting policies	1-4				
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim financial statements	5-30				

As per our report of even date attached

For AVA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Media Agility Pte Ltd.

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976

Azlin Ghazali
Director

John Ryan
Director

Place: Pune
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: Malaysia
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: Vietnam
Date : April 18, 2026

MediaAgility Pte Ltd.
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026
(all amounts stated in INR million,unless otherwise specified)

		For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit /(loss) before tax		6.18	(8.25)
Adjustments for:			
Unrealised exchange gain/ (loss)		2.43	0.12
Allowance for expected credit loss		-	0.06
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes		**8.61**	**(8.07)**
Movements in working capital :			
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables		(8.07)	3.52
(Increase)/ decrease in other current assets		0.43	(1.12)
(Increase)/ decrease in current financial assets		(1.43)	5.38
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables		1.34	(8.97)
Increase/(decrease) in current liabilities		(0.06)	0.53
Operating loss after working capital changes		**0.82**	**(8.73)**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		(0.16)	(0.23)
Net cash generated used in operating activities	**(A)**	**0.66**	**(8.96)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Net cash generated from investing activities	**(B)**	**-**	**-**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash (used in) financing activities	**(C)**	**-**	**-**
Net decrease in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**0.66**	**(8.96)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		**6.63**	**15.59**
Cash and cash equivalents at the closing of the period		**7.29**	**6.63**
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Balances with banks			
- On current accounts		7.29	6.63
Cash and cash equivalents as per note 8		**7.29**	**6.63**

Summary of material accounting policies	1-4
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim financial statements	5-30

As per our report of even date attached

For AVA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Media Agility Pte Ltd.

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976

Azlin Ghazali
Director

John Ryan
Director

Place: Pune
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: Malaysia
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: Vietnam
Date : April 18, 2026

MediaAgility Pte Ltd.
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31,2026
(all amounts in ₹ Million unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Balance as at April 01, 2025	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
0.01	-	0.01
0.01	**-**	**0.01**

Balance as at April 01, 2024	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
0.01	-	0.01
0.01	**-**	**0.01**

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements	
Balance as at April 01, 2025	**8.48**	**1.65**	**10.13**
Net profit/(loss) for the period	3.87	-	3.87
Foreign currency transalation difference	-	1.95	1.95
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**12.35**	**3.60**	**15.95**

Balance as at April 01, 2024	**15.37**	**1.53**	**16.90**
Net profit/(loss) for the period	(6.89)	-	(6.89)
Foreign currency transalation difference	-	0.12	0.12
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	**8.48**	**1.65**	**10.13**

Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Foreign currency translation reserve
The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements with functional currency other than Indian rupees is recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and is presented within equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

Summary of material accounting policies 1-4

The accompanying notes are an integral part of
the condensed interim financial statements 5-30

As per our report of even date attached

For AVA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Media Agility Pte Ltd.

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976

Azlin Ghazali
Director

John Ryan
Director

Place: Pune
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: Malaysia
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: Vietnam
Date : April 18, 2026

MediaAgility Pte Ltd.
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

1 Nature of operations

MediaAgility Pte Ltd. ("the Company") is a Singapore based wholly owned subsidiary of MediaAgility Inc. The Company is cloud transformation service provider with deep expertise building scalable, as a Google cloud-based solutions as a Google Cloud Premier Partner.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments which have been measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of consideration given in exchange of goods and services. The accounting policies are consistently applied by the Company during the year and are consistent with those used in previous year except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Items	Basis of Measurement
Derivative financial instruments	Fair Value
Non-derivative financial instruments at FVTPL	Fair Value
Debt and equity securities at FVOCI	Fair Value
Contingent consideration assumed in a business combination	Fair Value
Net defined benefit (asset) / liability	Fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS 34 Interim Financial Reporting for the period ended April 01, 2025 to March 31, 2026 as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Act

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) and all values are rounded to the nearest million, unless otherwise stated

3 Summary Material accounting policy information

(a) Accounting year

The accounting year of the Company is from April 01, 2025 to March 31, 2026.

(b) Functional currency

The Company's functional currency is Singapore Dollar (SGD).

(c) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the condensed interim financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period / year. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these condensed interim financial statements have been disclosed appropriately. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as the Management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the condensed interim financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Critical accounting estimates

i) Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

Further, the Company uses significant judgement while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

ii) Income taxes

The Company's tax jurisdictions is Singapore. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes.A deferred tax is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits are available against which deductibletemporary differences and tax losses be utilised. The management evaluates if the deferred tax assets will be realised in futureconsidering the historical taxable income, scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and taxplanning strategies. While the Management believes that the Company will realise the deferred tax assets, the amount of deferred tax asset realisable could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

iii) Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Company estimates the provisions that have present obligations as a result of past events and it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The Group uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities.

(d) Expected credit loss:

The Company has considered the current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries the Company deals with and the countries where it operates. In calculating expected credit loss, the Company has also considered related credit information for its customers to estimate the probability of default in future using the forward-looking approach as prescribed by Ind AS 109.

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(e) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the Company. Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

(i) Income from software services and products

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of cloud transformation services.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a time-and-material or a fixed-price basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as and when the related services are performed. Revenue from fixed-price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to use" the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to access" is recognized at a point of time.

The Company has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations.

When support services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and the support services have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices Maintenance revenue is recognized proportionately over the period in which the services are rendered.

In the case of reselling agreements, the revenue is recognized on a net basis i.e amount paid to the vendor for reselling the products or services as reduced by the amount collected from the customer.

Unbilled revenue represents revenue recognized in relation to work done until the balance sheet date for which billing has not taken place.

Unearned revenue represents the billing in respect of contracts for which the revenue is not recognized.

The Company collects Goods and service tax (GST) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

(ii) Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the carrying amount and the effective interest rate. Interest income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

(f) Foreign currency translation

I) Foreign currency transactions and balances Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency viz. SGD, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

II) Conversion

The transactions are in SGD, which are converted for reporting in Indian currency on the following basis. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction and fixed assets are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All current assets and current liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All Income and Expense items are converted at weighted average of Inter Bank Selling Rate for the period.

The exchange difference arising out of the period / year end conversion is translated to Currency Translation Reserve and the said amount is shown under the head "Other equity".

III) Exchange Difference

Revenue and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit or loss for the period in which the transaction is settled.

Exchange differences arising on conversion / settlement of foreign currency monetary items and on foreign currency liabilities relating to Property, Plant and Equipment acquisition are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

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(g) Income tax and deferred tax

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Inland Revenue Authority Singapore (IRAS). The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except deferred tax liability arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, except deferred tax assets arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

(h) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(i) Contingent liabilities and commitments

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the condensed interim financial statements .

(j) Equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity share capital. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares, share options and buyback are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(l) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

(m) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares), if any occurred during the reporting period, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year, are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

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(n) Financial Instruments

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value of the financial assets on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Any financial assets which does not meet the criteria for categorization as financial assets at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as financial assets at FVTPL. Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, if any, is recognised in profit or loss.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to issue of financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are deducted from the fair value of the financial liabilities on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as:

Financial Liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities such as loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss if the recognition criteria as per Ind AS 109 are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Fair value gains or losses on liabilities designated as FVTPL attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in other comprehensive income. All other changes in fair value of liabilities designated as FVTPL are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

(O) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current / non-current classification as prescribed under Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements.

An asset is classified as current when it is expected to be realised or consumed in the normal operating cycle, or within twelve months after the reporting period, or when it is cash or a cash equivalent. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle, or due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(P) As at March 31, 2026 the Company does not have monetary balances in non-exchangeable currencies.

(Q) The Company does not participate in any supplier finance arrangement as at March 31, 2026.

(R) The Company's revenues are below the EUR 750 million threshold. Accordingly, the OECD Pillar Two rules are not applicable to the Company for FY 2025-26.

4 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.
In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Group has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its financial statements.
In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Group has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments – Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Group has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately – The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively.

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5. Deferred tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Deferred tax asset		
On Tax losses	-	1.49
Deferred tax assets (net)	**-**	**1.49**

6. Income tax asset

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Income tax asset	0.32	0.25
	0.32	**0.25**

7. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
- Trade Receivables - Billed		
Unsecured, considered good	26.04	18.70
Unsecured, considered doubtful	16.71	14.17
	42.75	**32.87**
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	(16.71)	(14.17)
	26.04	**18.70**
	26.04	**18.70**

(Refer note no. 24 for ageing)

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	7.29	6.63
	7.29	**6.63**

9. Other current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Advance to related party	1.42	-
	1.42	**-**

10. Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Other advances (Unsecured, considered good)		
Prepaid expenses	1.08	0.20
Advance to vendor	-	1.30
	1.08	**1.50**

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11. Share capital

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised (In SGD)		
150 ordinary shares of SGD 1.4 each	SGD 210	SGD 210
	SGD 210	**SGD 210**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
150 ordinary shares of SGD 1.4 each	0.01	0.01
	0.01	**0.01**

** All shares held by MediaAgility Inc.*

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

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	**Amount**	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**
No. of Shares at the beginning of the reporting period	150	0.01	150	0.01
Add : Additional Shares issued during the period	-	-	-	-
No. of Shares at the end of the reporting period	**150**	**0.01**	**150**	**0.01**

b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of SGD 1.4 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.
In the event of liquidation of Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The

c) Details of shares held by promoters

As at March 31, 2026	No of shares held at beginning of quarter	Changes during the year	No of shares at the end of quarter	% Change during the quarter
MediaAgility Inc.	150	-	150	-

As at March 31, 2025	No of shares held at beginning of year	Changes during the year	No of shares at the end of year	% Change during the year
MediaAgility Inc.	150	-	150	-

11(b). Other equity

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Reserves and Surplus		
Retained earnings	12.35	8.48
Items of other comprehensive income		
Foreign currency transalation reserve	3.60	1.65
	15.95	**10.13**

(i) Retained earnings

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance as per last financial statements	8.48	15.37
Profit/(Loss) after tax for the reporting year	3.87	(6.89)
	12.35	**8.48**

(ii) Foreign currency transalation reserve

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance as per last financial statements	1.65	1.53
Increase/(decrease) during the year	1.95	0.12
	3.60	**1.65**

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12. Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Trade payables	19.21	17.91
	19.21	**17.91**

(Refer note no. 25 for ageing)

13. Income Tax liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Current tax liabilities	0.53	-
	0.53	**-**

14. Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Statutory liabilities	0.46	0.52
	0.46	**0.52**

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15. Revenue from operations (net)

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Software licenses (net)	4.98	3.30	17.81	8.91
	4.98	**3.30**	**17.81**	**8.91**

16. Other income

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Miscellaneous income	0.06	0.21	0.35	0.38
Provision for doubtful receivables written back	-	0.06	-	-
	0.06	**0.27**	**0.35**	**0.38**

17. Other expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Legal and professional fees	0.22	0.19	1.35	1.85
Foreign exchange loss (net)	0.08	0.43	0.84	1.10
Provision for doubtful receivables	-	-	0.25	10.26
Software and subscription charges	2.77	0.72	9.54	4.33
	3.07	**1.34**	**11.98**	**17.54**

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18. Earnings per share

		For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Numerator for Basic and Diluted EPS					
Net Profit after tax (In ₹ 'millions)	(A)	1.78	1.88	3.87	(6.89)
Denominator for Basic EPS					
Weighted average number of equity shares of S$ 1 each	(B)	150	150	150	150
Denominator for Diluted EPS					
Number of equity shares	(C)	150	150	150	150
Basic Earnings per share of S$ 1.4 each (In SGD)	(A/B)	**11,851.17**	**12,555.27**	**25,789.59**	**(45,926.35)**
Diluted Earnings per share of S$ 1.4 each (In SGD)	(A/C)	**11,851.17**	**12,555.27**	**25,789.59**	**(45,926.35)**

19. Income taxes

The reconciliation of income tax provision to the amount computed by applying statutory income tax rate to profit before tax is summarised below:

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Profit / (Loss) before tax	6.18	(8.25)
Enacted tax rate	17.00%	17.00%
Computed tax expense at enacted tax rate	1.05	(1.40)
Exempt Income	(0.60)	-
Prior Period Tax Charge/(Cerdit)	0.15	0.05
Deferred tax asset reversal	1.71	-
Others	-	(0.01)
Income tax expense	**2.31**	**(1.36)**

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20 Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of financial instruments by categories are as follows:

Financial assets/ Financial liabilities	March 31, 2026			Fair value hierarchy*
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	
Financial Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	7.29	Level 3
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	26.04	Level 3
Other financial assets	-	-	1.42	Level 3
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**34.76**	
Financial Liabilities:				
Trade payables	-	-	19.21	Level 3
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**19.21**	

Financial assets/ Financial liabilities	March 31, 2025			Fair value hierarchy*
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	
Financial Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	6.63	Level 3
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	18.70	Level 3
Other financial assets	-	-	-	Level 3
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**25.34**	
Financial Liabilities:				
Trade payables	-	-	17.91	Level 3
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**17.91**	

***Fair value hierarchy:**

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. In respect of equity instruments of unlisted companies, in limited circumstances, insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value, or if there are a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range. The Company recognises such equity instruments at cost, which is considered as appropriate estimate of fair value.

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24 Trade receivable ageing schedule

	Outstanding as on March 31, 2026 from the due date						
Particulars	**Not due**	**Less than 6 Months**	**6 Months to 1 Year**	**1 to 2 Years**	**2 to 3 Years**	**More than 3 Years**	**Total**
Undisputed trade receivables							
- Considered good	4.11	17.83	2.98	0.89	0.23	-	26.04
- Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	0.42	0.57	1.49	14.23	16.71
- Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables							
- Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**4.11**	**17.83**	**3.40**	**1.46**	**1.72**	**14.23**	**42.75**
Expected Credit Loss	-	-	0.42	0.57	1.49	14.23	16.71
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	12%	39%	87%	100%	39%

	Outstanding as on March 31, 2025 from the due date						
Particulars	**Not due**	**Less than 6 Months**	**6 Months to 1 Year**	**1 to 2 Years**	**2 to 3 Years**	**More than 3 Years**	**Total**
Undisputed trade receivables							
- Considered good	6.88	10.34	1.48	-	-	-	18.70
- Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	0.38	1.42	12.37	-	14.17
- Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disputed trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**6.88**	**10.34**	**1.86**	**1.42**	**12.37**	**-**	**32.87**
Expected Credit Loss	**-**	**-**	**0.38**	**1.42**	**12.37**	**-**	**14.17**
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	20%	100%	100%	0%	43%

25 Trade payable ageing schedule

	Outstanding as on March 31, 2026 from the due date					
Particulars	**Not due**	**Less than 1**	**1 to 2 Years**	**2 to 3 Years**	**More than**	**Total**
Trade Payable	2.35	16.56	0.30	-	-	19.21
Total	**2.35**	**16.56**	**0.30**	**-**	**-**	**19.21**

	Outstanding as on March 31, 2025 from the due date					
Particulars	**Not due**	**Less than 1**	**1 to 2 Years**	**2 to 3 Years**	**More than**	**Total**
Trade Payable	10.09	6.60	1.22	-	-	17.91
Total	**10.09**	**6.60**	**1.22**	**-**	**-**	**17.91**

21 Financial risk management

Financial risk factors and risk management objectives

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary financial risk to the Company is credit risk.The Company's exposure to credit risk is mainly for receivables that are overdue for more than 180 days.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result in interest rate risk and exchange rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include receivables, payables and other financial instruments.

The following table analyses unhedged foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of March 31, 2026.

	USD in INR	Total
Trade receivables	50.99	50.99
Trade Payables	53.59	53.59

The following table analyses unhedged foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of March 31, 2025.

	USD in INR	Total
Trade receivables	22.79	22.79
Trade Payables	16.61	16.61

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to Rs. 42.75 million as at March 31, 2026 (Rs. 32.87 million as at March 31, 2025) respectively. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in the Singapore. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The Company uses a provisioning policy approved by the management to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. The policy takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors and the Company's historical experience for customers.

Credit risk is perceived mainly in case of receivables overdue for more than 180 days. The following table gives details of risk concentration in respect of percentage of receivables overdue for more than 180 days:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Receivables overdue for more than 180 days (₹ million)*	20.81	15.65
Total receivables (gross) (₹ million)	42.75	32.87
Overdue for more than 180 days as a % of total receivables	48.7%	47.6%

* Out of this amount, Rs. 16.71 million as at March 31,2026 (Rs.14.17 million as at March 31, 2025) have been provided for.

Ageing of trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Within the credit period	4.11	6.88
1 to 30 days past due	4.77	7.06
31 to 60 days past due	1.29	0.01
61 to 90 days past due	5.10	1.98
91 to 120 days past due	0.01	1.19
121 to 180 days past due	6.66	0.09
181 and above past due	20.81	15.65
Less: Expected credit loss	(16.71)	(14.17)
Net trade receivables	**26.04**	**18.70**

Movement in expected credit loss allowance

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	14.17	3.42
Movement in expected credit loss allowance	0.25	10.26
Translation differences	2.29	0.49
Closing balance	**16.71**	**14.17**

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings.

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company has no outstanding bank borrowings. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current fund requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived, As at March 31, 2026, the Company has a working capital of ₹ 15.63 million (as at March 31, 2025 Rs. 8.65 million) including cash and cash equivalents of Rs 7.29 million (as at March 31, 2025 Rs. 6.63 million).

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

	As at March 31, 2026	
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Trade payables	18.92	0.30

	As at March 31, 2025	
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Trade payables	16.69	1.22

22 Un-hedged foreign currency exposures

(i) Details of un-hedged foreign currency exposures at the end of the year:

	As at March 31, 2026		
	Amount (In INR millions)	Foreign currency (In million)	Conversion rate
Trade and other payables	53.59	USD 0.57	94.77
Trade receivables	50.99	USD 0.54	94.77
Advance to vendor	1.42	USD 0.01	94.77

	As at March 31, 2025		
	Amount (In INR millions)	Foreign currency (In million)	Conversion rate
Trade and other payables	16.61	USD 0.19	85.47
Trade receivables	22.79	USD 0.27	85.47
Advance to vendor	1.28	USD 0.01	85.47

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23 Related party disclosures

(i) Names of related parties and related party relationship

Related parties where control exists	
Ultimate Holding Company	Persistent Systems Limited, India
Holding Company	MediaAgility Inc., USA
Fellow subsidiaries	Mediaagility UK Ltd., UK
	Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V, Mexico
Companies under same management	Persistent Systems Pte Ltd, Singapore
	MediaAgility India Private Limited, India
Key Managerial personnel	Azlin Ghazali
	John Ryan

(ii) Related party transactions

	Name of the related party and nature of relationship	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Software licenses	**Fellow subsidiaries**		
	MediaAgility India Private Limited, India	9.95	4.93
Inter Company Outsourced expenses	**Ultimate Holding Company**		
	Persistent Systems Limited, India	-	0.48
Software Expenses	Persistent Systems Pte Ltd, Singapore	52.89	-

(iii) Outstanding balances

	Name of the related party and nature of relationship	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Trade Receivables	**Fellow subsidiaries**		
	MediaAgility India Private Limited, India	3.37	1.82
Trade Payables	**Fellow subsidiaries**		
	MediaAgility India Private Limited, India	-	1.17
	Persistent Systems Pte. Ltd., Singapore	15.84	-
Advance to Related Party	**Ultimate Holding Company**		
	Persistent Systems Limited, India	1.42	0.23

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26 Ratio Analysis

Particulars	Numerator/ Denominator	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	% change	Remarks , if change is more than 25%
Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets/ Current Liabilities	1.77	1.46	21.88%	NA
Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	PAT / Average shareholder's equity	29.64%	-51.00%	80.64%	During the current year there is profit after tax vis-à-vis loss after tax in the previous year. It has resulted in significant fall in the ratio.(Change in profitability has been primarily resulted due to increase in provison for doubtful debts.)
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Sales (net) / Average trade receivables	0.80	0.43	83.05%	During the current year there is increase in the sales as compared to previous year which has resulted signifiant rise in the ratio
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (in times)	Purchases net / Average trade payables	0.60	0.73	-18.22%	NA
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Sales (net) / [current assets - current liabilities]	1.14	1.06	7.33%	NA
Net Profit Ratio (in %)	PAT / Sales (net)	21.72%	-77.37%	99.09%	During the year there is slight increase in sales as compared to previous year and there is profit before tax as against loss after tax for previous year.(Change in profitability has been primarily resulted due to increase in provison for doubtful debts.)
Return on Capital Employed (in %)	EBIT / [Net worth+long term debt]	38.72%	-81.32%	120.04%	During the year there is profit after tax as against loss after tax for previous year hence there is significant fall in the ratio.(Change in profitability has been primarily resulted due to increase in provison for doubtful debts.)

Note: The following ratios are not applicable to the company.

1. Debt-Equity ratio
2. Debt Service Coverage ratio
3. Inventory Turnover ratio
4. Return on Investment

(This space is intentionally left blank)

27 Capital and other commitments

The Company does not have any capital and other commitments as at March 31, 2026 (as at March 31, 2025 : Nil).

28 Contingent liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liabilites as at March 31, 2026 (as at March 31, 2025 : Nil).

29 The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

30 Previous year figures:

The figures for the corresponding previous period have been regrouped or reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable.

As per our report of even date attached

For Ahuja Valecha & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Media Agility Pte Ltd.

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976

Azlin Ghazali
Director

John Ryan
Director

Place: Pune
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: Malaysia
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: Vietnam
Date : April 18, 2026

MediaAgility UK Limited

Regd. Office: 3 More London Riverside, London SE1 2RE, United Kingdom

MediaAgility UK Limited

Regd. Office: 3 More London Riverside, London SE1 2RE, United Kingdom

Annual Report FY 2025-26

Report of the Directors

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Company to the Members together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2026.

Background

Your Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of MediaAgility Inc. USA carrying out operations from its registered office located in the UK.

Financial Results

The financial results of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, are as follows:

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024- 25
Total income	6.69	8.57
Expenditure	7.50	10.63
Profit /(Loss) before taxation	**(0.81)**	**(2.06)**
Total Tax Expense	-	1.85
Net profit/ (loss) after taxation	**(0.81)**	**(3.91)**

Business Operations

The Company is engaged in rendering software development and professional services in the U.K.

Directors

The Directors of the Company in office are:

1. Mr. Rajasekar Sukumar, UK
2. Mr. Sanjay Bapat, India

Appointment of Mr. Sanjay Bapat and resignation of Mr. Sachin Dewasthalee as Directors

Your Company appointed Mr. Sanjay Bapat on June 3, 2025, and filed the resignation of Mr. Sachin Dewasthalee on May 13, 2025, as Directors of the Company.

Acknowledgements

The Board would like to thank all the stakeholders of the Company, for the excellent support rendered in their respective areas.

Meera Madhav Plot No. 38, Sainik Vihar, Cloud 9 Estate Off NIBM Road, Pune 411060, Maharashtra, India.
E-mail: Info@avallp.in
LLPIN: AAF-8214

Independent Auditor's Report

To The Board of Directors of MediaAgility UK Ltd.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **MediaAgility UK Ltd** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income) for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2026, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the " financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with Indian Accounting Standard 34 - "Interim Financial Reporting" ('Ind AS 34') as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"), read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026 and its loss (including other comprehensive income) for the quarter and year ended on that date, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Preparation and Restriction on use and distribution

We draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes the basis of preparation. These financial statements have been prepared solely for its Parent Company to assist it in the preparation of its consolidated Ind AS financial statements. Our report is intended solely for the use of management and the Board of Directors for the above purpose and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Matter of Emphasis

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 4 of the notes to accounts. As at March 31, 2026, the Company had accumulated losses resulting in complete erosion of net worth and net current liabilities over assets. However, due to mitigating factors which have been more fully discussed in the notes to accounts and support letter received from the parent Company, the accompanying financial statements have been prepared under the going concern assumption, and consequently, no adjustments have been made to the carrying values or classification of balance sheet accounts.

Meera Madhav Plot No. 38, Sainik Vihar, Cloud 9 Estate Off NIBM Road, Pune 411060, Maharashtra, India.
E-mail: Info@avallp.in
LLPIN: AAF-8214

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report, but does not include the accompanying financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the accompanying financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the accompanying financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the accompanying financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including total comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.

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LLPIN: AAF-8214

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

For AVA & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 126791W/W100132

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No. 118976
UDIN: 26118976HPPGQT5052

Place: Pune
Date: April 18, 2026

MediaAgility UK Ltd.

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

	Note	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	-	-
		-	**-**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	7		
- Billed		1.85	2.03
Cash and cash equivalents	8	34.75	27.37
		36.60	**29.40**
TOTAL		**36.60**	**29.40**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	9	0.10	0.10
Other equity		(22.57)	(19.15)
		(22.47)	**(19.05)**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	10	48.17	40.94
Trade payables	11	9.68	6.52
Other financial liabilities	12	0.26	-
Other current liabilities	13	0.96	0.99
		59.07	**48.45**
TOTAL		**36.60**	**29.40**
Summary of material accounting policy information		3	
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements		4-32	

As per our report of even date

For AVA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of MediaAgility UK Ltd.

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976
Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Sanjay Bapat
Director
Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Rajasekar Sukumar
Director
Place: UK
Date : April 18, 2026

MediaAgility UK Ltd.

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

	Note	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Income					
Revenue from operations	214	1.80	1.88	4.63	8.57
Other income	15	-	1.49	2.06	-
Total Income	**(A)**	**1.80**	**3.37**	**6.69**	**8.57**
Expenses					
Finance costs	16	0.62	0.64	2.59	2.81
Depreciation and amortization expense	6.1	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	17	1.78	1.57	4.91	7.82
Total Expenses	**(B)**	**2.40**	**2.21**	**7.50**	**10.63**
(Loss)/Profit before tax (A-B)		**(0.60)**	**1.16**	**(0.81)**	**(2.06)**
Tax expense					
Current tax		-	-	-	-
Deferred tax (credit) / charge		-	1.83	-	1.85
Total tax expense		**-**	**1.83**	**-**	**1.85**
Net(Loss) for the period/ year	**(C)**	**(0.60)**	**(0.67)**	**(0.81)**	**(3.91)**
Other comprehensive loss					
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	**(D)**				
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements					
- Tax effect on remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		-	-	-	-
		-	**-**	**-**	**-**
- Effective portion of cash flow hedge		-	-	-	-
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		(0.81)	1.07	(2.61)	(0.75)
	(E)	**(0.81)**	**1.07**	**(2.61)**	**(0.75)**
Total comprehensive loss for the period/ year (C) + (D) + (E)		**(1.41)**	**0.40**	**(3.42)**	**(4.66)**
Earnings per equity share	18				
[Nominal value of share GBP 1,000] [Previous year : GBP 1000]					
Basic		(599,699.90)	(670,656.50)	(809,094.21)	(3,914,444.88)
Diluted		(599,699.90)	(670,656.50)	(809,094.21)	(3,914,444.88)
Summary of material accounting policy information		3			
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements		4-32			

As per our report of even date

For AVA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MediaAgility UK Ltd.

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976

Sanjay Bapat
Director

Rajasekar Sukumar
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: UK
Date : April 18, 2026

MediaAgility UK Ltd.

Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2026

		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	**March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)**
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**(0.81)**	**(2.06)**
Adjustments for:			
Unrealised foreign exchange gain/loss		(3.53)	(0.25)
Finance Cost		2.59	2.81
Provision for doubtful receivables/ (provision for doubtful receivables written back) (net)		0.00	0.07
Excess provision in respect of earlier years written back		0.43	-
Operating profit before working capital changes		**(1.32)**	**0.57**
Movements in working capital :			
Decrease/ (Increase) in trade receivables		0.19	6.15
Decrease/ (Increase) in other current assets & current financial assets		-	-
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables and current liabilities		8.51	(54.86)
Operating profit after working capital changes		**7.37**	**(48.14)**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		-	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	**A**	**7.37**	**(48.14)**
Cash flows from investing activities		**-**	**-**
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	**B**	**-**	**-**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid		-	(4.59)
Net cash generated from / (used) in financing activities	**C**	**-**	**(4.59)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents **(A + B + C)**		7.37	(52.72)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting year		27.37	80.09
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year		**34.75**	**27.37**

Components of cash and cash equivalents	**As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)**	**As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)**
Balances with Banks	34.75	27.37
Cash and cash equivalents as per note 8	**34.75**	**27.37**

Summary of material accounting policy information	3
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements	4-32

As per our report of even date

For AVA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MediaAgility UK Ltd.

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Sanjay Bapat
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Rajasekar Sukumar
Director

Place: UK
Date : April 18, 2026

MediaAgility UK Ltd.

Statement of Change In Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

A. Equity share capital. (Refer note : 4)

(In ₹ million)

Balance as at April 1, 2025	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
0.10	-	0.10

(In ₹ million)

Balance as at April 1, 2024	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
0.10	-	0.10

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MediaAgility UK Ltd.

Statement of Change In Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

B. Other equity

(In ₹ million)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	(16.89)	(2.26)	(19.15)
Net (loss) for the year	(0.81)	-	(0.81)
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	(2.61)	(2.61)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**(17.70)**	**(4.88)**	**(22.57)**

(In ₹ million)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	(13.08)	(1.40)	(14.48)
Net (loss) for the year	(3.91)	-	(3.91)
Foreign currency translation difference	0.11	(0.86)	(0.75)
Balance at March 31, 2025	**(16.89)**	**(2.26)**	**(19.15)**

Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Foreign currency translation reserve

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements with functional currency other than Indian rupees is recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and is presented within equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

Summary of material accounting policy information	3
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements	4-32

As per our report of even date

For AVA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MediaAgility UK Ltd.

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Sanjay Bapat
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Rajasekar Sukumar
Director

Place: UK
Date : April 18, 2026

1. Nature of operations

MediaAgility UK Limited (a UK based wholly owned subsidiary of MediaAgility Inc.). The Company is a digital consulting Company with the vision of making work meaningful for all. The Company is a premier Google Cloud partner across Cloud, Maps, G Suite with Google certified specialists on board and the Data Analytics & Location-based Services specialization awarded by Google Cloud, the Company is a full spectrum digital consulting firm creating AL and Analytics based innovative solutions, building conversational intelligence and designing powerful operational intelligence and machine learning capabilities for customers.

2. Basis of preparation

The accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared solely to assist the management of Persistent Systems Limited ('the Holding Company') in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2026. These have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments which have been measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of consideration given in exchange of goods and services. The accounting policies are consistently applied by the Company during the year and are consistent with those used in previous year except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for the following items, which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date -

Items	Basis of Measurement
Derivative financial instruments	Fair Value
Non-derivative financial instruments at FVTPL	Fair Value
Debt and equity securities at FVOCI	Fair Value
Contingent consideration assumed in a business combination	Fair Value
Net defined benefit (asset) / liability	Fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS 34 Financial Reporting for the period ended April 01, 2025 to March 31, 2026 as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

3. Summary of material accounting policies

(a) Accounting year

The accounting year of the Company for consolidation is from April 01, 2025 to March 31, 2026.

(b) Functional currency

The Company's functional currency is Great Britain Pound (GBP) however for the purpose of preparation and presentation in the financial statement INR currency (in millions) is used.

(c) Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of year. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

(d) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current / non-current classification as prescribed under Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements.

An asset is classified as current when it is expected to be realised or consumed in the normal operating cycle, or within twelve months after the reporting period, or when it is cash or a cash equivalent. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle, or due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Critical accounting estimates

i) Revenue recognition

The Company contracts with customers include promises to transfer multiple services to a customer. Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved by the parties to the contract, the parties to the contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable. The Company assesses the services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligations to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables, and allocation of transaction price to these distinct performance obligations involves significant judgment.

Fixed-price maintenance revenue is recognized rateably either on (1) a straight-line basis when services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period or (2) using a percentage-of-completion method when the pattern of benefits from the services rendered to the customer and the Company's costs to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive. The use of method to recognize the maintenance revenues requires judgment and is based on the promises in the contract and nature of the deliverables.
Revenue is measured at the transaction price, which is the amount of consideration expected to be received in exchange for transferring the service. This excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties

Further, the Company uses significant judgement while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

ii) Income taxes

The Company's tax jurisdictions is in UK. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes.

iii) Provisions and Contingent liabilities

The Company estimates the provisions that have present obligations as a result of past events and it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The Company uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities.

(e) Expected credit loss:

The Company has considered the current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries the Company deals with and the countries where it operates. In calculating expected credit loss, the Company has also considered related credit information for its customers to estimate the probability of default in future using the forward-looking approach as prescribed by Ind AS 109.

(f) Financial Instruments

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value of the financial assets on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

- **Financial assets at amortized cost**

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income.

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Any financial assets which does not meet the criteria for categorization as financial assets at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as financial assets at FVTPL. Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, if any, is recognised in profit or loss.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to issue of financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are deducted from the fair value of the financial liabilities on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as:

- **Financial liabilities at amortized cost**

Financial liabilities such as loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Financial liabilities include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss if the recognition criteria as per Ind AS 109 are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Fair value gains or losses on liabilities designated as FVTPL attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in other comprehensive income. All other changes in fair value of liabilities designated as FVTPL are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

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iii) Impairment

i) Financial assets

The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets that are debts instruments and are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). ECL is the difference between contractual cash flows that are due and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Company recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and Goodwill are reviewed at each balance sheet date or whenever there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. If any indications exist, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Recoverable amount of intangible under development that is not yet available for use is estimated at least at each financial year end even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired.

An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

(g) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the Company. Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

(i) Income from software services and products

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of computer software and license.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a time-and-material or a fixed-price basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as and when the related services are performed. Revenue from fixed-price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to use" the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a " right to access" is recognized at a point of time.

The Company has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations.

When support services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and the support services have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices Maintenance revenue is recognized proportionately over the period in which the services are rendered.

In the case of reselling agreements, the revenue is recognized on a net basis i.e. amount paid to the vendor for reselling the products or services as reduced by the amount collected from the customer.

Unbilled revenue represents revenue recognized in relation to work done until the balance sheet date for which billing has not taken place.

Unearned revenue represents the billing in respect of contracts for which the revenue is not recognized.

The Company collects Valued added tax ("VAT") @ 20% on revenue from the customers. The Company does not keep this VAT, it is a liability owed to the tax authority. VAT collected from customers is not recognized as revenue and is presented as a current liability in the statement of financial position until it is remitted to the relevant tax authorities.

(ii) Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the carrying amount and the effective interest rate. Interest income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

(h) Foreign currency translation

i) Foreign currency transactions and balances Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency viz. GBP, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

ii) Conversion

The transactions are in GBP, which are converted for reporting in Indian currency on the following basis. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction and fixed assets are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All current assets and current liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All Income and Expense items are converted at weighted average of Inter Bank Selling Rate for the period.

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The exchange difference arising out of the period / year end conversion is translated to Currency Translation Reserve and the said amount is shown under the head "Other equity".

iii) Exchange Difference

Revenue and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit or loss for the period in which the transaction is settled.

Exchange differences arising on conversion / settlement of foreign currency monetary items and on foreign currency liabilities relating to Property, plant and equipment acquisition are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

(i) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the HM Revenue and Customs. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except deferred tax liability arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, except deferred tax assets arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

(j) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period / year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period / year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares), if any occurred during the reporting period, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period/ year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period / year, are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(k) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(l) Contingent liabilities and commitments

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements .

(m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(n) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

(o) As at March 31. 2026, the Company does not have monetary balances in non-exchangeable currencies.

(p) the Company does not participate in any supplier finance arrangement,

(q) The Company's revenues are below the EUR 750 million threshold. Accordingly, the OECD Pillar Two rules are not applicable to the Company for FY 2025-26.

4. Going Concern

The Company had accumulated losses of Rs.22.57 Millions (March 31, 2025 Rs.19.15 millions) against an equity of Rs. 0.10 Millions (March 31, 2025 - Rs. 0.10 Millions) as at the balance sheet date, resulting in a complete erosion of the Company's Net Worth. Additionally, as at the balance sheet date, the financial statements disclose a net current liabilities over current assets of Rs. 22.47 Millions (March 31, 2025 - Rs. 19.06 Millions).
The Company has no intention of curtailing materially the scale of operations. Further, the Company has been able to meet its obligations in the ordinary course of business through sales of Google products and as per the support letter provided by the holding Company, it will support the Company for any working capital requirement which may arise for the next one year. Accordingly the financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern.

5. Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Group w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Group has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.
In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Group has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments – Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Group has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately – The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively.

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6. Property, Plant and Equipment & Other Intangible Assets

(In ₹ million)

	Computers	Office Equipments	Total
Gross Block			
As at April 1, 2025	0.36	0.06	0.42
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	0.36	0.06	0.42
- Exchange difference	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation / Amortization			
As at April 1, 2025	0.36	0.06	0.42
Disposals	0.36	0.06	0.42
Charge for the year	-	-	-
- Exchange difference	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**

(In ₹ million)

	Computers	Office Equipments	Total
Gross Block			
As at April 1, 2024	0.34	0.05	0.39
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
- Exchange difference	0.02	0.01	0.03
As at March 31, 2025	**0.36**	**0.06**	**0.42**
As at April 1, 2024	0.34	0.05	0.39
Charge for the year	-	-	-
- Exchange difference	0.02	0.01	0.03
As at March 31, 2025	**0.36**	**0.06**	**0.42**
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**

6.1 Depreciation and amortization expense

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
On Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**

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7. Trade receivables **(In ₹ million)**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivable - Billed		
Unsecured, considered good	1.85	2.03
Unsecured, considered doubtful	0.31	0.27
	2.16	2.30
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	0.31	0.27
	1.85	**2.03**

(Refer note no. 24 for ageing and expected loss schdeule rate)

8. Cash and cash equivalents **(In ₹ million)**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents as presented in cash flow statement		
Balances with banks		
- On current account	34.75	27.37
	34.75	**27.37**

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10. Borrowings **(In ₹ million)**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Intercompany deposits from related parties		
- Inter Company loan from MediaAgility Inc., USA	44.69	40.31
(Repayment terms : On demand)		
Interest accrued and due on above loan	3.47	0.63
	48.17	**40.94**

The rate of interest on this term loan is Secured Overnight Financial Rate ("SOFR") plus 2%, currently SOFR being 3.75%

11. Trade payables **(In ₹ million)**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade payables	9.68	6.52
	9.68	**6.52**

(Refer note no. 25 for ageing)

12. Other financial liabilities **(In ₹ million)**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Advance from related parties		
Persistent Systems UK Limited	0.26	-
	0.26	**-**

13. Other current liabilities **(In ₹ million)**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Other payables		
- Statutory liabilities	0.96	0.84
Advance from customers	-	0.15
	0.96	**0.99**

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9. (a) Share capital **(In ₹ million)**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised shares:		
1 (March 31, 2025 : 1) Ordinary Share of GBP 1000 each	0.10	0.10
Total Authorised share capital	**0.10**	**0.10**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up shares:		
1 (March 31, 2025 : 1) Ordinary Share of GBP 1000 each	0.10	0.10
Total Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**0.10**	**0.10**

*** All the Shares are held by MediaAgility Inc., USA**

Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period :

There is no movement in the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period.

b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of GBP 1000 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in the proportion to the number of equity shares held by shareholders

c) Details of shares held by promoters

As at March 31, 2026

	No of shares held at the beginning of the period	Changes during the period	No of shares at the end of the period	% of Total Shares	% Change during the period
MediaAgility Inc., USA	1	-	1	100%	-

As at March 31, 2025

	No of shares held at the beginning of the period	Changes during the period	No of shares at the end of the period	% of Total Shares	% Change during the period
MediaAgility Inc., USA	1	-	1	100%	-

d) Other equity **(In ₹ million)**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Reserves and surplus		
Retained earnings	(17.70)	(16.89)
Items of other comprehensive loss		
Foreign currency translation reserve	(4.88)	(2.26)
	(22.57)	**(19.15)**

(i) Retained earnings **(In ₹ million)**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance as per last financial statements	(16.89)	(13.08)
(Loss) after tax for the reporting period	(0.81)	(3.91)
Foreign currency translation difference	-	0.11
	(17.70)	**(16.89)**

(ii) Foreign currency transalation reserve **(In ₹ million)**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance as per last financial statements	(2.26)	(1.40)
(Decrease)/Increase during the period	(2.61)	(0.86)
	(4.88)	**(2.26)**

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14. Revenue from operations **(In ₹ million)**

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Software services	1.80	1.88	4.63	8.57
	1.80	**1.88**	**4.63**	**8.57**

15. Other income **(In ₹ million)**

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Foreign exchange gains (net)	-	1.20	1.64	-
Excess provision in respect of earlier years written back	-	0.29	0.43	-
	-	**1.49**	**2.06**	**-**

16. Finance costs **(In ₹ million)**

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Interest on borrowings	0.62	0.64	2.59	2.81
	0.62	**0.64**	**2.59**	**2.81**

17. Other expenses **(In ₹ million)**

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Software and subscription charges	0.75	-	3.50	2.35
Provision for doubtful receivables (net)	0.00	-	0.00	0.07
Rates, fees and profession tax	0.05	-	0.21	0.16
Legal and professional fees	0.21	0.07	0.36	0.54
Books, memberships, subscriptions	0.02	-	0.08	-
Foreign exchange loss (net)	0.73	-	0.73	0.60
Miscellaneous expenses	0.02	1.50	0.03	4.10
	1.78	**1.57**	**4.91**	**7.82**

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18. Earnings per share

		For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Basic earnings per share					
Numerator					
Net (Loss) after tax (In ₹ millions)	A	(0.60)	(0.67)	(0.81)	(3.91)
Denominator for Basic EPS	B	1	1	1	1
Denominator for Diluted EPS	C				
Weighted average number of equity shares		1	1	1	1
Basic earnings per share (at actuals)	A / B	**(599,699.90)**	**(670,656.50)**	**(809,094.21)**	**(3,914,444.88)**
Diluted earnings per share (at actuals)	A / C	**(599,699.90)**	**(670,656.50)**	**(809,094.21)**	**(3,914,444.88)**

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	1	1	1	1
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of stock options				
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**

19. Income taxes

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before tax is summarized below:

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
(Loss) before tax	(0.81)	(2.06)
Enacted tax rate	**19.00%**	**19.00%**
Computed tax expense at enacted tax rate	(0.15)	(0.39)
Others	0.15	0.39
Deferred tax asset recognised on Tax losses	-	1.85
Income tax expense	**-**	**1.85**

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20. Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of financial instruments by categories are as follows:

	March 31, 2026		
	FVTPL	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised Cost**
Financial Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	34.75
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	1.85
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**36.60**
Financial Liabilities:			
Borrowings	-	-	48.17
Trade payables	-	-	9.68
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**57.85**

	March 31, 2025		
	FVTPL	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised Cost**
Financial Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	27.37
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	2.03
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**29.40**
Financial Liabilities:			
Borrowings	-	-	40.94
Trade payables	-	-	6.52
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**47.47**

***Fair value hierarchy:**

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. In respect of equity instruments of unlisted companies, in limited circumstances, insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value, or if there are a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range. The Company recognises such equity instruments at cost, which is considered as appropriate estimate of fair value.

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21 Financial risk management

Financial risk factors and risk management objectives

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary financial risk to the Company is credit risk.The Company's exposure to credit risk is mainly for receivables that are overdue for more than 180 days.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result in interest rate risk and exchange rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include receivables, payables and other financial instruments.

The following table analyses unhedged foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of March 31, 2026.

	USD in INR	EUR in INR	Total
Trade receivables	-	0.38	0.38
Borrowings	48.17	-	48.17
Trade and other payables	-	-	-

The following table analyses unhedged foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of March 31, 2025.

	USD in INR	EUR in INR	Total
Trade receivables	-	0.44	0.44
Borrowings	40.94	-	40.94
Trade and other payables	0.32	-	0.32

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to Rs. 2.16 million as at March 31, 2026 (Rs. 2.30 million as at March 31, 2025) respectively. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in the UK . On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The Company uses a provisioning policy approved by the management to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. The policy takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors and the Company's historical experience for customers.

Credit risk is perceived mainly in case of receivables overdue for more than 180 days. The following table gives details of risk concentration in respect of percentage of receivables overdue for more than 180 days:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Receivables overdue for more than 180 days (₹ million)*	1.13	0.35
Total receivables (gross) (₹ million)	2.16	2.30
Overdue for more than 180 days as a % of total receivables	52.3%	15.1%

* Out of this amount, Rs. 0.31 million as at March 31, 2026 (Rs.0.27 million as at March 31, 2025) have been provided for.

Ageing of trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Within the credit period	0.08	-
1 to 30 days past due	0.72	1.80
31 to 60 days past due	0.23	0.15
61 to 90 days past due	-	-
91 to 120 days past due	-	-
121 to 180 days past due	-	-
181 and above past due	1.13	0.35
Less: Expected credit loss	(0.31)	(0.27)
Net trade receivables	**1.85**	**2.03**

Movement in expected credit loss allowance

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	0.27	0.17
Movement in expected credit loss allowance	0.00	0.07
Translation differences	(0.04)	(0.03)
Closing balance	**0.31**	**0.27**

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Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. As companies working capital is not sufficient to meet its current fund requirements, Company is completely dependent on the financial support from the group. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived. As at March 31, 2026, the Company had a working capital of Rs. (22.47) million [as at March 31, 2025 Rs. (19.06) million] including cash and cash equivalents of Rs 34.75 million (as at March 31, 2025 Rs. 27.37 million).

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Borrowings	48.17	-	40.94	-
Trade payables and deferred payment liabilities	6.79	2.89	4.04	2.48

22 Un-hedged foreign currency exposures

Details of un-hedged foreign currency exposures at the end of March 31, 2026

	Amount	Foreign currency (In million)	Conversion rate (₹)
Trade Receivables	0.38	EUR 0.0035	108.93
Borrowings	48.17	USD 0.5083	94.77

Details of un-hedged foreign currency exposures at the end of March 31, 2025

	Amount	Foreign currency (In million)	Conversion rate (₹)
Trade and Other Payables	0.32	USD 0.0038	85.47
Trade Receivables	0.44	EUR 0.0048	92.46
Borrowings	40.94	USD 0.4790	85.47

23 Related Party Disclosure

(i) Names of related parties and related party relationships

Related parties where control exists	
Ultimate Holding Company	Persistent Systems Limited, India
Holding Company	Mediaagility Inc., USA
Fellow subsidiaries	MediaAgility India Private Limited, India
	Persistent Systems Limited (UK Branch)
Key Managerial personnel	Mr. Sachin Dewasthalee (till May 13, 2025)
	Mr. Rajeskar Sukumar, UK (w.e.f November 18, 2024)
	Mr. Sanjay Bapat, Director, India (w.e.f June 3, 2025)

(ii) List of transactions with related parties

Particulars	For the period April 01, 2025 to March 31, 2026	For the period April 01, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Revenue from operations	3.56	1.46
Finance cost	2.59	2.81
	6.15	**4.27**

(iii) Transactions with related parties at year end:-

	Name of the related party and nature of relationship	For the period April 01, 2025 to March 31, 2026	For the period April 01, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Revenue from operations	**Fellow subsidiaries**		
	Persistent Systems UK Limited	3.56	1.46
Finance costs	**Holding Company**		
	Mediaagility Inc., USA	2.59	2.81

(iv) Outstanding balances as at year end:-

	Name of the related party and nature of relationship	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables	**Fellow subsidiaries**		
	Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited)	2.87	1.78
Advance received from inter entity	**Fellow subsidiaries**		
	Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited)	0.26	-
Inter Company loan payable	**Holding Company**		
	Mediaagility Inc., USA	48.17	40.94

24 Trade receivables ageing schedule

	Outstanding as on March 31, 2026 from the due date						
Particulars	**Not due**	**Less than 6 Months**	**6 Months to 1 Year**	**1 to 2 Years**	**2 to 3 Years**	**More than 3 Years**	**Total**
Undisputed trade receivables							
- Considered good	0.08	0.94	0.83	-	-	-	1.85
- Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	0.09	0.22	-	0.31
- Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables							
- Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**0.08**	**0.94**	**0.83**	**0.09**	**0.22**	**-**	**2.16**
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	0.09	0.22	-	0.31
As at March 31, 2026	**0.08**	**0.94**	**0.83**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.85**
Expected loss rate	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**0.00%**	**14.35%**

	Outstanding as on March 31, 2025 from the due date						
Particulars	**Not due**	**Less than 6 Months**	**6 Months to 1 Year**	**1 to 2 Years**	**2 to 3 Years**	**More than 3 Years**	**Total**
Undisputed trade receivables							
- Considered good	-	1.95	0.08	-	-	-	2.03
- Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	0.27	-	-	-	0.27
- Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables							
- Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**1.95**	**0.35**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.30**
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	0.27	-	-	-	0.27
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**1.95**	**0.08**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.03**
Expected loss rate	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**77.77%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**11.73%**

25 Trade payable ageing schedule

	Outstanding as on March 31, 2026 from the due date					
Particulars	**Not due**	**Less than 1 Year**	**1 to 2 Years**	**2 to 3 Years**	**More than 3 Years**	**Total**
Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	3.74	3.05	0.07	2.82		9.68
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**3.74**	**3.05**	**0.07**	**2.82**	**-**	**9.68**

	Outstanding as on March 31, 2025 from the due date					
Particulars	**Not due**	**Less than 1 Year**	**1 to 2 Years**	**2 to 3 Years**	**More than 3 Years**	**Total**
Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	3.78	0.26	2.48			6.52
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**3.78**	**0.26**	**2.48**	**-**	**-**	**6.52**

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26 Ratio Analysis

Particulars	Numerator/ Denominator	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	% change	Remarks , if change is more than 25%
Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets/ Current Liabilities	0.62	0.61	2.13%	-
Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Total debt/ shareholder's equity	(2.14)	(2.15)	-0.25%	-
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	[PAT + non-cash operating expenses+finance cost] / [finance cost + principal repayments]	0.69	(0.39)	-276.31%	There has been a significant decline in revenue resulting into Loss after tax for financial year ended March 2026.
Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	PAT / Average shareholder's equity	3.90%	20.52%	-81.01%	During the year, there is decrease in revenue of the Company which has resulted in significant decrease in the ratio.
Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	Cost of goods sold / Average Inventory	NA	NA	NA	
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Sales (net) / Average trade receivables	1.61	1.33	21.39%	-
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Sales (net) / [current assets - current liabilities]	(0.21)	(0.45)	-54.24%	During the year, there is decrease in revenue of the entity which has resulted in significant decrease in the ratio.
Net Profit Ratio (in %)	PAT / Sales (net)	(0.17)	(0.46)	-61.65%	During the year, there is decrease in revenue of the entity which has resulted in significant decrease in the ratio.
Return on Capital Employed (in %)	EBIT / [Net worth+long term debt+deferred tax liability]	-7.91%	-4.00%	97.74%	During the year, there is decrease in revenue of the Company which has resulted in significant decrease in EBIT and ratio.
Return on Investment (in %)	Profit on Investment /Cost of Investment	NA	NA	NA	

27 Contingent liability

The Company does not have any contingent liability as at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025- ₹ Nil).

28 Capital Commitments

The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital account and not provided for, net of advances is ₹ Nil (March 31, 2025- ₹ Nil)

29 The Company has not invested or traded in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

30 The employees are been transferred to holding company viz. Persistent Systems Ltd. as on January 01 , 2023. Accordingly, no expense is made for employee benefit expense in the books of account during the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 - Nil)

31 The financial statements are presented in INR Million and decimal thereof except for per share information or as otherwise stated.

32 Previous period's figures have been regrouped where necessary to conform to current period's classification.

As per our report of even date.

For AVA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MediaAgility UK Ltd.

Sanjay Bapat
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Rajasekar Sukumar
Director

Place: UK
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems S.R.L., Romania

Regd. Office: Bucuregti Sectorul 2, Strada C. A. Rosetti, Nr. 17,
Biroul O09, Resco-Work 10

Persistent Systems S.R.L., Romania
Regd. Office: Bucuregti Sectorul 2, Strada C. A. Rosetti, Nr. 17, Biroul O09
Resco-Work 10

Annual Report FY 2025-26

Report of the Directors

Your Directors are pleased to present the Second Annual Report of your Company together with the audited statement of accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2026.

Background

Due to the restructuring of the Persistent Group entities undertaken during the financial year, your Company which was previously a wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Germany GmbH, transitioned to become a wholly owned subsidiary of Aepona Group Limited, Ireland.

Your Company is engaged in software development, professional and marketing services to its Europe based customers.

Financial Results

The financial results of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, are as follows:

(Amount in INR in Thousands)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Total income	174,018.55	212,119.27
Expenditure	156,630.44	197,896.65
Profit /(Loss) before taxation	**17,388.11**	**14,222.62**
Total Tax Expense	3,642.56	1,311.08
Net profit/ (loss) after taxation	**13,745.55**	**12,911.54**

Business Operations

The Company is engaged in rendering software development and professional services in Europe.

Directors

The Directors of the Company are:

1. Mr. Brijesh Chandel, India
2. Mr. Rajasekar Sukumar, UK
3. Mr. Arnaud Pierrel, France

Acknowledgments

Your Board would like to thank all the stakeholders for excellent support rendered in their respective areas.

JOSHI APTE & CO.
Chartered Accountants

"Dwarka", 1st Floor, 2 Phatak Baug Soc.,
999, Navi Peth, Pune 411030, India
Tel. : +91-20-2453 2991
E-mail : joshiapte@joshiapte.com
Website : www.joshiapte.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PERSISTENT SYSTEMS S.R.L. (Romania)

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Persistent Systems S.R.L. (Romania) ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) for the quarter and year ended, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, Profit for the quarter and Profit for the year ended, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Preparation and Restriction on Use and distribution

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes basis of preparation. These financial Statements have been prepared solely for its Parent Company to assist them in preparation of its Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements. Our report is intended solely for the use of management and Board of Directors for the above purpose and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe

that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

For **JOSHI APTE & Co**.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 104370W)

TEJASHREE JOSHI
Partner
(Membership No.139807)
Place: Pune
Date: 18th April, 2026
UDIN: 26139807UHKLZB7236

Persistent Systems S.R.L. (Romania)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	5.1	1,127.29	1,741.73
Right-of-use asset	5.2	302.05	-
		1,429.34	**1,741.73**
Income tax assets		-	1,556.16
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	330.34	319.95
		1,759.68	**3,617.84**
Current assets			
- Trade receivables	7		
- Billed		32,987.26	42,386.06
- Unbilled		4,392.62	-
- Cash and cash equivalents	8	56,892.47	40,682.19
-Other current assets	9	23,077.05	12,017.25
		117,349.40	**95,085.50**
TOTAL		**119,109.08**	**98,703.34**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	4	9,076.30	9,076.30
Other equity		66,866.40	44,481.85
		75,942.70	**53,558.15**
LIABILITIES			
Non- current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	10	-	19,230.75
- Lease Liabilities	12	-	-
		-	**19,230.75**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Trade payables	11	25,483.97	21,157.61
-Lease Liabilities	12	310.64	-
- Other current liabilities	13	3,964.81	3,464.46
-Borrowings	10	11,830.63	921.63
Current Liabilities: Provisions	14	334.17	370.74
Income tax liabilities		1,242.16	-
		43,166.38	**25,914.44**
TOTAL		**119,109.08**	**98,703.34**
Summary of material accounting policy information	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date :- April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems S.R.L. (Romania)

Rajasekar Sukummar
Director

Place: United Kingdom
Date :- April 18, 2026

Arnaud Pierrel
Director

Place: France
Date :- April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems S.R.L. (Romania)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

	Notes	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Income					
Revenue from operations	15	44,859.62	49,953.10	173,074.65	212,043.78
Other income	16	(1,075.95)	15.26	943.90	75.49
Total income (A)		**43,783.67**	**49,968.36**	**174,018.55**	**212,119.27**
Expenses					
Employee benefits expense	17.1	5,940.87	8,456.48	27,186.33	67,015.27
Subcontracting costs	17.2	33,758.16	30,043.16	120,328.33	114,002.45
Finance costs	18	21.05	410.20	1,057.91	2,384.09
Depreciation and amortization expense	5.3	330.99	212.34	1,270.61	857.90
Other expenses	19	1,022.92	3,739.06	6,787.26	13,636.94
Total expenses (B)		**41,073.99**	**42,861.24**	**156,630.44**	**197,896.65**
Profit/(loss) before tax (A - B)		**2,709.68**	**7,107.12**	**17,388.11**	**14,222.62**
Tax expense					
Current tax		465.88	940.22	2,806.89	1,917.56
Tax credit in respect of earlier years		0.00	(284.11)	799.87	(284.11)
Deferred tax charge / (credit)		(39.28)	235.05	35.80	(322.37)
Total tax expense		**426.60**	**891.16**	**3,642.56**	**1,311.08**
Net profit/(loss) for the quarter / year (C)		**2,283.08**	**6,215.96**	**13,745.55**	**12,911.54**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss (E)					
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		1,113.47	1,896.40	8,639.00	1,248.80
		1,113.47	**1,896.40**	**8,639.00**	**1,248.80**
Total comprehensive income for the quarter / year (C) + (D) + (E)		**3,396.55**	**8,112.36**	**22,384.55**	**14,160.34**
Earnings per equity share	20				
Basic (In ₹)		41.89	114.05	68,727.75	114.05
Diluted (In ₹)		41.89	114.05	68,727.75	114.05
Summary of material accounting policy information	3				

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date :- April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems S.R.L. (Romania)

Rajasekar Sukummar
Director

Place: United Kingdom
Date :- April 18, 2026

Arnaud Pierrel
Director

Place: France
Date :- April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems S.R.L. (Romania)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

		For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit / (loss) before tax		**17,388.11**	**14,222.62**
Depreciation and amortization expense		1,270.61	857.90
Unrealised exchange (gain)/ loss (net)		11,878.57	4,098.53
Miscellaneous income		-	(75.49)
Finance cost		1,057.91	2,384.09
Operating profit before working capital changes		**31,595.20**	**21,487.65**
Movements in working capital :			
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables		4,486.73	34,741.52
(Increase)/ Decrease in other current assets (including financial assets)		(11,059.80)	772.04
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables and current liabilities		4,067.53	(2,467.09)
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions		(36.57)	(1,859.05)
Operating profit after working capital changes		**29,053.09**	**52,675.07**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		(973.84)	(7,019.97)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**(A)**	**28,079.25**	**45,655.10**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment towards capital expenditure		(149.69)	(22.36)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(B)**	**(149.69)**	**(22.36)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Inter corporate deposits paid		(9,461.81)	(15,118.25)
Payment towards lease liability		(306.65)	-
Interest paid		(1,950.82)	(1,641.97)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	**(C)**	**(11,719.28)**	**(16,760.22)**
Net (Decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B+C)		16,210.28	28,872.52
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period / year		40,682.19	11,809.67
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period/year		**56,892.47**	**40,682.19**

Components of cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
On current accounts	56,892.47	40,682.19
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with banks	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents as per note 8	**56,892.47**	**40,682.19**

Summary of material accounting policy information - Refer note 3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & CO.
ICAI Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems S.R.L. (Romania)

Tejashree Joshi	Rajasekar Sukummar	Arnaud Pierrel
Partner	Director	Director
Membership No. 139807		
Place: India	Place: United Kingdom	Place: France
Date :- April 18, 2026	Date :- April 18, 2026	Date :- April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems S.R.L. (Romania)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

4. Equity share capital

(In ₹'000)

Balance as at April 1, 2025	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
9,076.30	-	-	9,076.30

Balance as at April 1, 2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31,2025
9,076.30	-	-	9,076.30

Persistent Systems S.R.L. (Romania)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

B. Other equity

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	General Reserve	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	-	42,508.99	1,972.86	44,481.85
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	13,745.55	-	13,745.55
Transfer of balance from retained earnings to general reserve	1,986.81	(1,986.81)	-	-
Other Comprehensive income for the year		-	8,639.00	8,639.00
Balance at March 31, 2026	**1,986.81**	**54,267.73**	**10,611.86**	**66,866.40**

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Capital Reserve	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	-	29,597.45	724.06	30,321.51
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors				
Restated balance as at April 1, 2024	-	29,597.45	724.06	30,321.51
Dividend		-		-
Net Profit/(Loss) for the period	-	12,911.54		12,911.54
Other Comprehensive income for the period			1,248.80	1,248.80
Balance at March 31, 2025	**-**	**42,508.99**	**1,972.86**	**44,481.85**

Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Foreign currency translation reserve

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations with functional currency other than Indian rupees is recognised in other comprehensive income and is presented under equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & CO.
ICAI Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems S.R.L. (Romania)

Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Rajasekar Sukummar
Director

Arnaud Pierrel
Director

Place: India
Date :- April 18, 2026

Place: United Kingdom
Date :- April 18, 2026

Place: France
Date :- April 18, 2026

1 Nature of operations

Persistent Systems S.R.L. ("the Company" (a Romania based wholly owned subsidiary of Aepona Group Limited.is engaged providing software services projects. The company was incorporated on June 16, 2022

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of consideration given in exchange of goods and services. The accounting policies are consistently applied by the Company during the year and are consistent with those used in previous year except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use

Items	Basis of Measurement
Derivative financial instruments	Fair Value
Non-derivative financial instruments at FVTPL	Fair Value
Debt and equity securities at FVOCI	Fair Value
Contingent consideration assumed in a business combination	Fair Value
Net defined benefit (asset) / liability	Fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as “Ind AS”) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 with effect from April 1, 2016. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2026. The financial statements are presented in ₹ Thousand.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared solely to assist the management of Persistent Systems Limited in preparation of its consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

3 Material accounting policy information

A Accounting year

The accounting year of the company is from April 1 to March 31.

B Functional currency

Functional currency The functional currency is the LEU To facilitate consolidation in holding company, these financial statements are presented in INR, which is the presentation currency. The results and balances are translated from functional currency to presentation currency using the following procedure:
i. All assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet;
ii. All Income and Expense items are converted at a weighted average of Inter Bank Selling Rate for the period/year;
iii. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction;
iv. The exchange difference arising out of the period-end conversion is transferred to Currency Translation Reserve are recognized in other comprehensive income and the said amount is shown under the head "Other Equity"

3.1 Use of estimates and judgements

a) The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the end of reporting period. The application of accounting policies that require crtitical accounting estimates involiving complex and subjective judgements and the use of accounting assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed appropriately.Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as per management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

3.2 Critical accounting estimates

i. Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

Further, the Company uses significant judgement while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

In respect of the contracts where the transaction price is payable as royalty at pre-defined percentage of customer revenue and bearing in mind, the time gap between the close of the accounting period and availability of the revenue report from the customer, the Company is required to use its judgement to ascertain the income from royalty on the basis of historical trends of customer revenue.

ii. Income taxes

A deferred tax is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits are available against which deductible temporary differences and tax lossed be utilised. The management evaluates if the deferred tax assets will be realised in future considering the historical taxable income, scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies. While the Management believes that the Company will realise the deferred tax assets, the amount of deferred tax asset realisable could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

iii. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

iv. Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The compaby uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities.

3.3 Summary of Significant accounting Policies

a) Current vs Non current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"). Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of resources / assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products/ services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months.

b) Property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Capital work-in-progress includes cost of Property, Plant and Equipment that are not ready to be put to use.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is added to its book value only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other expenses on existing Property, Plant and Equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

c) Intangible assets

a) Acquired intangible assets

Intangible assets including software licenses of enduring nature and contractual rights acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

b) Research and development cost

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when The Company can demonstrate:

-technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;

-its intention to complete the asset and use or sell it;

-its ability to use or sell the asset;

-how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits;

-the availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and

-the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

Such development expenditure, until capitalization, is reflected as intangible assets under development.

Following the initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortization of internally generated intangible asset begins when the development is complete and the asset is available for use.

d) Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is provided using the Straight Line Method ('SLM') over the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management.

The management estimates the useful lives for the Property, plant and equipment as follows:

Assets	Useful life
Computers *	4 years
Computers-Servers and networks*	4 years
Office equipment	5 years
Plant and equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years

*For these classes of assets, based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives of these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

Individual assets whose cost does not exceed ₹ 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives commencing from the day the asset is made available for use.

e) Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment and other intangible assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors

Recoverable amount of intangible under development that is not yet available for use is estimated at least at each financial year end even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired.

An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

f) Financial instruments

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement□

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

- **Financial assets at amortized cost**

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as financial instruments at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as financial instrument at FVTPL. Financial instruments included within the FVTPL category are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as:

-Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities such as loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss

-Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss if the recognition criteria as per Ind AS 109 – "Financial Instruments" are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Fair value gains or losses on liabilities designated as FVTPL attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in other comprehensive income. All other changes in fair value of liabilities designated as FVTPL are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

iii) Impairment

i) Financial assets

The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets that are debts instruments and are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). ECL is the difference between contractual cash flows that are due and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Company recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used

ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of Property, Plant and Equipment and Goodwill are reviewed at each balance sheet date or whenever there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. If any indications exist, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Recoverable amount of intangible under development that is not yet available for use is estimated at least at each financial year end even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired.
An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

g) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangements of borrowings. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or development of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as a part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year in which they occur.

h) Leases

The Company assesses at the inception of contract whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:
- the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset

Where the Company is a lessee
The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located.

The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments based on an index or rate, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or statement of profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease expenses associated with these leases are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis.

Company as a lessor
At the inception of the lease, the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income over the lease term on a straight line basis

i) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the Company. Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

i. Income from software licenses and services

The company derives revenues primarily from IT services comprising of software development and related services and from the licensing of software products.
Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to receive in exchange for those products or services.
Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a time-and-material or a fixed-price basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as and when the related services are performed. Revenue from fixed-price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to use” the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to access” is recognized over the access period.
The company has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations.

When support services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and the support services have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices Maintenance revenue is recognized proportionately over the period in which the services are rendered.

Revenue from royalty is recognized in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements.

The company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the proportionate allocation of the discounts amount to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discount. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the Company recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs.

Unbilled revenue represents revenue recognized in relation to work done until the balance sheet date for which billing has not taken place.
Unearned revenue represents the billing in respect of contracts for which the revenue is not recognized.

The Company collects Goods and Service Tax, value added taxes (VAT) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

ii. Interest
Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the carrying amount and the effective interest rate. Interest income is included under the head ‘Other income’ in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Dividends
Dividend Income is recognized when the company’s right to receive payment is established by the balance sheet date. Dividend income is included under the head ‘Other Income’ in the statement of profit and loss.

(i) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency of the Company, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates at the date when the values were determined.

Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on conversion / settlement of foreign currency monetary items and on foreign currency liabilities relating to Property, Plant and Equipment acquisition are recognized as income or expenses in the year in which they arise.

Forward exchange contracts not intended for trading or speculation purposes, classified as derivative financial instruments

As per the accounting principles laid down in Ind AS 109 – “Financial Instruments” relating to cash flow hedges, derivative financial instruments which qualify for cash flow hedge accounting are fair valued at balance sheet date and the effective portion of the resultant loss / (gain) is debited / (credited) to the hedge reserve under other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recognized to the statement of profit and loss. Derivative financial instruments are carried as forward contract receivable when the fair value is positive and as forward contract payable when the fair value is negative

Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as they arise.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, or terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in hedge reserve under other comprehensive income is transferred to the statement of profit and loss when the forecasted transaction occurs or affects profit or loss or when a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur.

Translation of foreign operations

The Company presents the financial statements in INR which is the functional currency of the Company

The assets and liabilities of a foreign operation are translated into the reporting currency (INR) at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date

j) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Federal Central tax Office (Romania). The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except deferred tax liability arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, except deferred tax assets arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

k) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares), if any occurred during the reporting period, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year, are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares

The number of shares and potential dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

l) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates

m) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably.

n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand, bank deposits and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

3.3 Recent accounting pronouncement

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Group w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Group has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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4. Share capital

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised		
54500.00 shares of 10 LEU each.	545.00	545.00
	545.00	**545.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
54500.00 shares of 10 LEU each.	545.00	545.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**545.00**	**545.00**

All the shares are held by Aepona Group Ltd.

a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital is set out below

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Share outstanding as at beginning of the year	545.00	545.00
Issued during the period / year	-	-
Shares outstanding as at end of year	**545.00**	**545.00**

b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of LEU1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders

C) Details of shares held by Promoters

March 31,2026

	No of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No of shares at the end of the year	% of the total shares	% change during the year
Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	545	545	-	**0%**	**100%**

March 31,2025

	No of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No of shares at the end of the year	% of the total shares	% change during the year
Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	545	-	545	**100%**	-

D) Shareholding pattern (shareholders holding more than 5%)

(i) As at 31-March-2026

Name of the share holder	No of shares	% of the shares	Country of incorporation	Relationship
Aepona Group Ltd (Regis. Number 330681)	545.00	100%	Ireland	Holding company

(ii) As at 31-March-2025

Name of the share holder	No of shares	% of the shares	Country of	Relationship
Persistent Systems Germany GmbH (Regis. Number HRB106835)	545.00	100%	Germany	Holding company

During the year ended 31 March 2026,Persistent Systems S.R.L (Romania),incorporated in Romania, transferred 100% of its equity shareholding in the Company comprising 545 equity shares of RON 1 each, aggregating to RON 5,45,000 to Aepona Group Limited, incorporated in Ireland and having its registered office at 9,Exchange place, International Financial Services Centre,Dublin, Ireland with effect from 31-March-26

The said transfer was affected pursuant to internal group restructuring / business reorganisation / strategic divestment and was approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 31-March-2026.

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5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

(In ₹'000)

	Computers	Total
Gross block (At cost)		
As at April 1, 2025	3,940.92	3,940.92
Additions	149.69	149.69
Deletions	-	-
- Exchange differences	594.39	594.39
As at March 31,2026	**4,685.00**	**4,685.00**
Depreciation and amortization		
As at April 1, 2025	2,199.19	2,199.19
Charge for the year	983.50	983.50
- Exchange differences	375.02	375.02
As at March 31,2026	**3,557.71**	**3,557.71**
Net block		
As at March 31,2026	**1,127.29**	**1,127.29**
As at March 31, 2025	**1,741.73**	**1,741.73**

	Computers	Total
Gross block (At cost)		
As at April 1, 2024	3,809.75	3,809.75
Additions	22.36	22.36
- Exchange differences	108.81	108.81
As at March 31, 2025	**3,940.92**	**3,940.92**
Depreciation and amortization		
As at April 1, 2024	1,287.16	1,287.16
Charge for the year	857.90	857.90
- Exchange differences	54.13	54.13
As at March 31, 2025	**2,199.19**	**2,199.19**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2025	**1,741.73**	**1,741.73**
As at March 31, 2024	**2,522.59**	**2,522.59**

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5.2 Right of use assets **(In ₹'000)**

	Right of use asset	Total
Gross Block (at cost)		
As at April 1, 2025	-	-
Additions	526.03	526.03
- Exchange differences	78.07	78.07
As at March 31, 2026	**604.10**	**604.10**
Amortisation		
As at April 1, 2025	-	-
Charge for the year	287.11	287.11
Deletions	-	-
- Exchange differences	14.94	14.94
As at March 31, 2026	**302.05**	**302.05**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2026	**302.05**	**302.05**
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**

(In ₹'000)

	Right of use asset	Total
Gross Block (at cost)		
As at April 1, 2024	-	-
Additions	-	-
Deletions	-	-
- Exchange differences	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**
Amortisation		
As at April 1, 2024	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
- Exchange differences	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**

5.3 Depreciation and amortisation

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	(In ₹000)	(In ₹000)	(In ₹000)	(In ₹000)
Property, Plant and Equipment	256.65	212.34	983.50	857.90
Right of use asset	74.34	-	287.11	-
	330.99	**212.34**	**1,270.61**	**857.90**

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6.Deferred tax assets (net)

	As at March 31,2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31,2025 (In ₹'000)
Deffered tax assets		
Provision for leave encashment	53.47	59.32
Provision for bonus and commission	276.87	260.63
	330.34	**319.95**

Persistent Systems S.R.L. (Romania)

Notes forming part of financial statements

7. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Trade receivables- Billed		
Unsecured, considered good (Refer note 22)	32,987.26	42,386.06
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-
	32,987.26	**42,386.06**
Less : Expected credit loss	**-**	**-**
	32,987.26	**42,386.06**
Trade receivables- Unbilled	4,392.62	-
	4,392.62	**-**
	37,379.88	**42,386.06**

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

	Unbilled	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good (Ref no 24)	4,392.62	26,211.17	5,292.74	0.00	1,483.35	-	-	37,379.88
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk								-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired								-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good								-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk								-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired								-
As At March 31, 2026	**4,392.62**	**26,211.17**	**5,292.74**	**-**	**1,483.35**	**-**	**-**	**37,379.88**
Less: Allowance for expected loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	0%		0%			0%

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

	Unbilled	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	18,306.98	13,125.87	10,953.21				42,386.06
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk								-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired								-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good								-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk								-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired								-
As At March 31, 2025	**-**	**18,306.98**	**13,125.87**	**10,953.21**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**42,386.06**
Less: Allowance for expected loss	-	-	-	-				-
Expected loss rate		0%	0%	0%				0%

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Cash and cash equivalents as presented in cash flow statement		
Cheques on hand		-
Balances with banks	56,892.47	40,682.19
	56,892.47	**40,682.19**

9. Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Prepaid expenses	30.03	77.57
VAT receivable (net)	23,047.02	11,939.68
	23,077.05	**12,017.25**

10. Non-current financial liabilities : Borrowings (Ref no 24)

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Non-current		
Unsecured		
Borrowings from related party		
- Persistent Systems Inc. (ref note 22)	-	19,230.75
(Repayment Terms : After 36 months)		
(Rate of interest: 3 month SOFAR plus 250 basis points)		
Current		
Intercompany deposits from related parties		
- Persistent Systems Inc.	11,810.24	
(Repayment Terms : After 36 months)		
(Rate of interest: 3 month SOFAR plus 109 basis points)		
Interest accrued but not due on loans	20.39	921.63
	11,830.63	**20,152.38**

11. Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Trade payables for goods and services (Refer note 24)	25,483.97	21,157.61
	25,483.97	**21,157.61**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	21072.08	2,456.25	0.21	547.62	1,407.81	25,483.97
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-			-	-
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises						-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises						
As At March 31, 2026	**21,072.08**	**2,456.25**	**0.21**	**547.62**	**1,407.81**	**25,483.97**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	17,239.04	2,008.75	683.53	1,226.29		21,157.61
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-			-	-
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises						-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises						
As At March 31, 2025	**17,239.04**	**2,008.75**	**683.53**	**1,226.29**	**-**	**21,157.61**

12. Lease Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Non-current		
Lease liability	310.64	-
Less: current maturity of lease liability	(310.64)	-
	-	**-**
Current	310.64	-
Lease liability	**310.64**	**-**

Movement of lease liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Opening balance	**-**	-
Additions	526.03	-
Deletions	-	-
Add: interest recognised during the year (Ref, Note 18)	27.46	-
Less: payments made	(306.65)	-
Translation Adjustment	63.80	-
Closing balance	**310.64**	**-**

13. Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Statutory liabilities	797.50	1,141.96
Advance from related parties (Unsecured, considered good) (Refer note 24)		
-Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	29.26	24.87
-Persistent Systems Inc.	1,407.81	
Accrued employee liabilities	1,730.24	2,297.63
	3,964.81	**3,464.46**

14. Current Liabilities: Provisions

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Provision for employee benefits		
- Leave encashment	334.17	370.74
	334.17	**370.74**

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15. Revenue from operations

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31,2026	March 31,2025
	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)
Sale of Services (Refer note 24)	44,859.62	49,953.10	173,074.65	212,043.78
	44,859.62	**49,953.10**	**173,074.65**	**212,043.78**

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by offerings, segments, geography and customers' industry type. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31,2026	March 31,2025
	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)
Segment wise disclosure		
Industrial Segments	173,074.65	212,043.78
BFSI	-	-
LSHC	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	**173,074.65**	**212,043.78**
Geographical disclosure		
India	-	-
North America	173,074.65	212,043.78
Rest of the World	-	-
Total	**173,074.65**	**212,043.78**

While disclosing the aggregate amount of transaction price yet to be recognised as revenue towards unsatisfied (or partially) satisfied performance obligations, along with the broad time band for the expected time to recognize those revenues, the Company has applied the practical expedient in Ind AS 115. Accordingly, the Company has not disclosed the aggregate transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations which pertain to contracts where revenue recognised corresponds to the value transferred to customer typically involving time and material, outcome based and event based contracts and also those which pertain to contracts with original expected duration of one year or less.

Changes in contract assets (unbilled revenue) are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31,2026	March 31,2025
	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Revenue recognised during the year	4,392.62	-
Invoices raised during the year		-
Translation exchange difference	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**4,392.62**	**-**

Changes in Unearned revenue are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31,2026	March 31,2025
	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	3,113.92
Revenue recognised that was included in the unearned revenue balance at the beginning of the year	(3,113.92)	(3,113.92)
Increase due to invoicing during the year, not recognised as revenue during the year	0.00	-
Translation exchange difference	0.00	-
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**-**

16. Other income

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31,2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31,2026**	**March 31,2025**
	(In ₹'000)	**(In ₹'000)**	**(In ₹'000)**	**(In ₹'000)**
Miscellaneous income	(0.00)	15.26	750.35	75.49
Excess provision in respect of earlier years witten back	(1,075.95)	-	193.55	-
	(1,075.95)	**15.26**	**943.90**	**75.49**

17. Personnel expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31,2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31,2026**	**March 31,2025**
	(In ₹'000)	**(In ₹'000)**	**(In ₹'000)**	**(In ₹'000)**
17.1. Employee benefits expense				
Salaries, wages and bonus	5,697.15	7,867.44	26,229.87	62,183.19
Defined contribution to other funds	123.42	344.46	605.24	2,894.55
Staff welfare and benefits	120.30	244.58	351.22	1,937.53
	5,940.87	**8,456.48**	**27,186.33**	**67,015.27**
17.2 Subcontracting costs				
Technical professionals - others (Ref no. 24)	33,758.16	30,043.16	120,328.33	114,002.45
	33,758.16	**30,043.16**	**120,328.33**	**114,002.45**
	39,699.03	**38,499.64**	**147,514.66**	**181,017.72**

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18. Finance costs	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31,2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31,2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31,2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31,2025 (In ₹'000)
Intercompany Interest expenses	14.86	410.20	1,030.45	2,384.09
Interest on lease liability	6.19	-	27.46	-
	21.05	**410.20**	**1,057.91**	**2,384.09**

19. Other expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31,2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31,2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31,2025 (In ₹'000)
Travelling and conveyance	-	-	-	355.16
Communication expenses	-	-	-	2.16
Training and seminars	-	-	-	172.42
Rent	(26.86)	45.64	58.57	282.49
Insurance	-	-	-	-
Legal and professional fees	331.86	2,051.12	3,521.57	7,904.11
Foreign exchange loss (net)	693.86	1,471.51	2,986.73	4,649.71
Sundry balances written off	-	145.60	-	145.60
Miscellaneous expenses	24.07	25.19	220.39	125.29
	1,022.92	**3,739.06**	**6,787.26**	**13,636.94**

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20. Earnings per share

		For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31,2025
Numerator for Basic and Diluted EPS			
Net Profit after tax (In ₹'000)	(A)	2,283.08	6,215.96
Denominator for Basic EPS			
Weighted average number of equity shares	(B)	54,500.00	54,500.00
Denominator for Diluted EPS			
Number of equity shares	(C)	54,500.00	54,500.00
Basic Earnings per share	(A/B)	41.89	114.05
Diluted Earnings per share	(A/C)	41.89	114.05

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31,2025
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	54,500.00	54,500.00
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of stock options	-	-
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	**54,500.00**	**54,500.00**

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21 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	% change	Reason for variance (If more than 25%)
(a) Current Ratio,	Current Assets	Current Liabilties	2.72	3.67	-26%	Increase in current liabilities is higher than increase in current assets
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio,	Debt	Equity	0.16	0.38	-59%	Decrease in ratio because of repayment of loan to PSI entity during the year
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	EBITDA	Debt service within a year	19.13	7.33	161%	Increase in the ratio due to debt repayment during the year
(d) Return on Equity Ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Average Equity	0.21	0.28	-25%	NA
(e) Inventory turnover ratio,			Not applicable	Not applicable		NA
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio,	Turnover	Trade Receivables	4.34	3.52	23%	NA
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio,	Turnover	Trade Payables	5.47	6.17	-11%	NA
(h) Net capital turnover ratio,	Turnover	Average working capital	2.44	3.04	-20%	NA
(i) Net profit ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Turnover	8%	6%	33%	NA
(j) Return on Capital employed,	Earnings Before Interest	Capital employed	25%	23%	9%	NA
(k) Return on investment.	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	Not applicable	Not applicable		

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22. Unhedged foreign currency exposure at end of the year

	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
Particulars	**Amount in FC ('000)**	**Rate**	**Amount in INR '000**	**Amount in FC ('000)**	**Rate**	**Amount in INR '000**
Trade Receivables	USD 148.56	94.77	14,079.11	USD 385.85	85.47	32,978.27
	CHF 26.83	118.57	3,180.55	CHF 11.78	97.00	1,142.70
Trade Payables	EUR 1.53	108.93	166.66	USD 1.95	83.40	162.45
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercoporate deposit received	USD 124.84	94.77	11,830.63	USD 235.78	85.47	20,152.12
Other current liabilities	EUR 0.26	108.93	29.26	EUR 0.26	95.65	24.87
Bank Balances						
	-	-	-	-	-	-

Persistent Systems S.R.L. (Romania)

Notes forming part of financial statements

23 A. Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of financial instruments by categories are as follows:

(In ₹ Million)

Financial assets / Financial liabilities	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025			Fair value hierarchy*
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	
Financial Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents (including unpaid dividend)	-	-	56,892.47		-	40,682.19	Level 3
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	37,379.88		-	42,386.06	Level 3
Unbilled revenue	-	-	4,392.62	-	-	-	
Other financial assets	-	-	23,077.05	-	-	12,017.25	Level 3
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**121,742.02**	**-**	**-**	**95,085.50**	
Financial Liabilities:							
Borrowings (including accrued interest)	-	-	11,830.63	-	-	20,152.38	Level 3
Trade payables	-	-	25,483.97	-	-	21,157.61	Level 3
Lease liabilities	-	-	310.64	-	-	-	
Other financial liabilities (excluding borrowings)	-	-	3,964.81			3,464.46	Level 3
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**41,590.05**	**-**	**-**	**44,774.45**	

***Fair value hierarchy:**

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. In respect of equity instruments of unlisted companies, in limited circumstances, insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value, or if there are a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range. The Group recognises such equity instruments at cost, which is considered as appropriate estimate of fair value.

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23 B. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors and risk management objectives

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risks to the Company is high dependence on top customers. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from / to the group companies. The Group's Risk Management Committee monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

Market risk

In ₹ thousand

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2026	As at Mar 31, 2025
Trade receivables	17,259.65	34,120.97
Trade payables	166.66	162.45
Intercoporate deposit received	11,830.63	20,152.12
Other current liabilities	29.26	24.87

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

For the period ended March 31, 2026 , every percentage point depreciation / appreciation in the exchange rate between the RON and foreign currencies, has affected the Company's profit before tax margin (PBT) by approximately (1.50%).& 1.50%

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to ₹ 32,987.26 thousand as at March 31, 2026. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk is managed by the Company's Credit Task Force through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the recovery status of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The Company uses a provisioning policy approved by the Board of Directors to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables.

Credit risk is perceived mainly in case of receivables overdue for more than 180 days. The following table gives details of risk concentration in respect of percentage of receivables overdue for more than 180 days:

In ₹ thousand

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Receivables overdue for more than 180 days	1,483.35	10,953.21
Total receivables	32,987.26	42,386.06
Overdue for more than 180 days as a % of total receivables	4.5%	25.8%

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Persistent Systems S.R.L. (Romania)

Notes forming part of financial statements

Ageing of trade receivables

(In ₹ thousand)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Within the credit period	26,211.17	18,306.98
1 to 30 days past due	-	-
31 to 60 days past due	5,172.30	9,707.07
61 to 90 days past due	120.43	-
91 to 120 days past due	-	-
121 to 180 days past due	-	3,418.80
181 and above past due	1,483.35	10,953.21
Less: Expected credit loss	-	-
Net trade receivables	**32,987.25**	**42,386.06**

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. As at March 31, 2026, the Company had a working capital of ₹ 72,843.59 thousand including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 56,892.47 thousand . As at March 31, 2025 the company had a working captial of ₹ 69,171.06 including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 40,682.19 thousand

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

(In ₹ thousand)

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Trade payables	23,528.33	1,955.64	19,247.79	1,909.82
Inter company loan	11,830.63	-	-	19,230.75
Lease liabilities	310.64	-	-	-

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24. Related Party Disclosures

I) Names of related parties and their related party relationships

i) Names of related parties and their related party relationships
Holding Company
- Aepona Group Limited
Ultimate Holding Company
- Persistent System Limited
Companies under the same management
- Persistent Systems Inc
- Persistent Systems France SAS
- Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)
Persistent Systems Germany GmbH
Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited)
Key managerial personnel
Arnaud Pierrel
Rajasekar Sukummar
Brijesh Chandel

I) Related party transactions

Nature of Transaction	**Name of related party**	**Relation with the company**	**Year ended March 31, 2026**	**Year ended March 31, 2025**
Sale of Services	Persistent Systems Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	87,744.94	141,434.02
	Persistent Systems Inc.	Companies under the same management	-	-
	Persistent Systems France SAS	Companies under the same management	-	2,847.48
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)	Companies under the same management	12,241.35	21,198.18
	Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited)	Companies under the same management	-	3,006.62
	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Holding company	324.22	13,796.33
Cost of Technical Professional	Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited)	Companies under the same management	36.87	-
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)	Companies under the same management	5.30	
	Persistent Systems France SAS	Companies under the same management	36.87	-
Intercompany Interest expenses	Persistent Systems, Inc.	Companies under the same management	1,030.45	2,384.09
Dividend	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Companies under the same management	-	-
Remuneration paid	Arnaud Pierrel		-	-
	Rajasekar Sukummar		-	-
	Brijesh Chandel		-	-

III) Balances outstanding

Particulars	Name of related party	Relation with the company	As at March-31,2026	As at March,31.2025
Share Capital	Aepona Group Limited	Companies under the same management	9076.3	9076.3
			-	
Intercorporate deposit received	Persistent Systems Inc.	Companies under the same management	11,810.24	19,230.75
Interest accrued but not due on loans	Persistent Systems Inc.	Companies under the same management	20.39	921.63
			-	
Advance received	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Companies under the same management	29.26	24.87
	Persistent Systems, Inc.	Companies under the same management	1,407.81	-
Trade payables	Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited)	Companies under the same management	-	1,091.58
	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Companies under the same management	161.61	-
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)	Companies under the same management	5.30	
	Persistent Systems Inc.	Companies under the same management	-	166.49
Trade receivables	Persistent Systems Inc.	Companies under the same management	-	0.00
	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Companies under the same management	90.44	14,062.02
	Persistent Systems France SAS	Companies under the same management	3,230.33	2,913.33
	Persistent Systems Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	7,976.26	13,705.70
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)	Companies under the same management	3,180.55	1,142.48

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25. Income Taxes

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before tax is summarized below:

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit before tax	17,388.11	14,222.62
Enacted tax rate	16.00%	16.00%
Computed tax expense at enacted tax rate	2,782.10	2,275.62
Other	35.35	(680.43)
Prior Period Tax charge / (Credit)	825.11	(284.11)
Income tax expense	**3,642.56**	**1,311.08**

26. Auditors Remuneration

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Audit fee	-	-

27. Contingent liabilities:

The Company does not have any contingent liability as on March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 - Nil).

29. Capital Commitments:

The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital account not provided for, net of advances is ₹Nil

30. The financial statements are presented in ₹ thousand except for per share information or as otherwise stated

As per our report of even date.

For Joshi Apte &Co.,
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date :- April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems. S.R.L (Romania)

Rajasekar Sukumar
Director

Place: United Kingdom
Date :- April 18, 2026

Arnaud Pierrel
Director

Place: France
Date :- April 18, 2026

Persistent

Persistent Systems France SAS

31-35, rue de la Fédération - 75015 Paris, France

Persistent Systems France SAS
31-35, rue de la Fédération - 75015 Paris, France

Annual Report FY 2025-26

Report of the Directors

The Directors have pleasure in presenting the Fifteen Annual Report of the Company to the Members together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2026.

Background

Due to the restructuring of the Persistent Group entities undertaken during the financial year, your Company which was previously a wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Limited, India, transitioned to become a wholly owned subsidiary of Aepona Group Limited, Ireland.

Financial Results

The financial results of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, are as follows:

(Amount in INR in Thousands)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Total income	772,763.08	568,212.94
Expenditure	885,429.37	693,591.34
Profit /(Loss) before taxation	**(112,666.29)**	**(125,378.40)**
Total Tax Expense	(54,703.06)	(34,143.88)
Net profit/ (loss) after taxation	**(57,963.23)**	**(91,234.52)**

Business Operations

The Company is engaged in rendering software development and professional services in the European region.

Directors

The Directors of the Company are:

1. Dr. Anand Deshpande, India
2. Mr. Arnaud Pierrel, France
3. Mr. Bruno Orsier, France

Acknowledgments

Your Board would like to thank all the stakeholders for excellent support rendered in their respective areas.

JOSHI APTE & CO.
Chartered Accountants

"Dwarka", 1st Floor, 2 Phatak Baug Soc.,
999, Navi Peth, Pune 411030, India
Tel. : +91-20-2453 2991
E-mail : joshiapte@joshiapte.com
Website : www.joshiapte.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PERSISTENT SYSTEMS FRANCE SAS

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Persistent Systems France SAS ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) for the quarter and year ended, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, Loss for the quarter and Loss for the year ended, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Preparation and Restriction on Use and distribution

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes basis of preparation. These financial Statements have been prepared solely for its Parent Company to assist them in preparation of its Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements. Our report is intended solely for the use of management and Board of Directors for the above purpose and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules

made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the

Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or

conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

For **JOSHI APTE & Co**.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 104370W)

TEJASHREE JOSHI
Partner
(Membership No.139807)
Place: Pune,
Date: 18th April, 2026
UDIN: 26139807XMNEEM1963

Persistent Systems France SAS

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

	Note	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ 000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ 000)
ASSETS			
Non current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	5.1	56,839.38	50,844.24
Capital work-in-progress		-	-
Other Intangible assets	5.2	-	-
Right-of-Use	5.3	-	-
		56,839.38	**50,844.24**
Non current financial assets			
- Other non-current assets	6	104.34	435.41
Deferred tax assets	7	180,716.65	106,237.33
Current Tax Assets (net)		-	-
	(A)	**237,660.37**	**157,516.98**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
-Trade receivables	8		
- Billed		167,429.53	410,013.95
- Unbilled		3,201.18	2,557.77
-Cash and cash equivalents	9	5,665.88	93,214.52
Other financial assets	10	39,037.98	11,363.90
Other current assets	11	19,528.72	7,129.49
	(B)	**234,863.29**	**524,279.63**
TOTAL	**(A)+(B)**	**472,523.66**	**681,796.61**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	4	97,467.00	97,467.00
Other equity		(282,107.59)	(201,093.06)
	(A)	**(184,640.59)**	**(103,626.06)**
LIABILITIES			
Non Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
-Lease liability	12	-	-
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
-Borrowings	13	272,321.50	222,335.59
-Trade payables	14	180,967.85	403,806.96
-Other financial liabilities	15	46,676.95	37,143.71
-Lease liability	12	-	-
Other current liabilities	16	71,937.84	57,802.68
Provisions	17	85,260.11	64,333.73
	(B)	**657,164.25**	**785,422.67**
TOTAL	**(A)+(B)**	**472,523.66**	**681,796.61**
Summary of material accounting policy information	3		

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

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No.139807
Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems France SAS

Dr. Anand Deshpande
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Arnaud Pierrel
Director General

Place: France
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems France SAS

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

	Note	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026 (In ₹ 000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ 000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ 000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ 000)
Income					
Revenue from operations	18	202,386.01	178,252.23	752,278.47	559,577.22
Other income	19	(2,818.28)	2,357.34	20,484.61	8,635.72
Total Income (A)		**199,567.73**	**180,609.57**	**772,763.08**	**568,212.94**
Expenses					
Employee benefits expense	20.1	168,781.92	123,805.41	617,214.60	560,313.31
Subcontracting costs	20.2	38,757.83	13,370.88	144,250.07	55,317.60
Finance costs		1,972.53	3,121.30	14,410.43	11,744.53
Depreciation and amortization expense	5.4	1,158.34	833.52	4,719.90	6,207.80
Other expenses	21	53,744.37	9,745.74	104,834.37	60,008.10
Total expense (B)		**264,414.99**	**150,876.85**	**885,429.37**	**693,591.34**
Profit / (loss) before tax (A - B)		**(64,847.26)**	**29,732.72**	**(112,666.29)**	**(125,378.40)**
Tax expense					
Current tax		-	-	-	-
Tax charge / (Credit) in respect of earlier years		-	1,487.52	-	1,487.52
Deferred tax charge / (credit)		(35,585.45)	5,858.28	(54,703.06)	(35,631.40)
Total tax expense		**(35,585.45)**	**7,345.80**	**(54,703.06)**	**(34,143.88)**
Net profit / (loss) for the quarter / year (C)		**(29,261.81)**	**22,386.92**	**(57,963.23)**	**(91,234.52)**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss (D)					
- Effective portion of cash flow hedge					
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements		(4,859.05)	(5,056.82)	(23,051.30)	(3,158.24)
		(4,859.05)	**(5,056.82)**	**(23,051.30)**	**(3,158.24)**
Total comprehensive income for the quarter / year (C) + (D)		**(34,120.86)**	**17,330.10**	**(81,014.53)**	**(94,392.76)**
Earnings per equity share [nominal value of share Euro 1 (Corresponding quarter and previous year : Euro 1)]	22				
Basic (in ₹)		(19.51)	14.92	(38.64)	(60.82)
Diluted (in ₹)		(19.51)	14.92	(38.64)	(60.82)
Summary of material accounting policy information	3				

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

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No.139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems France SAS

Dr. Anand Deshpande
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Arnaud Pierrel
Director General

Place: France
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems France SAS

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
		(In ₹ 000)	(In ₹ 000)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**(112,666.29)**	**(125,378.40)**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization expense		4,719.90	6,207.80
Interest income		(2,997.99)	(1,924.39)
Profit on sale of Asset			(1,175.07)
Excess provision written back		(1,620.34)	(1,793.91)
Provision for doubtful debts (including reversal)		(885.04)	(2,770.04)
Finance costs		14,410.43	11,744.53
Unrealised exchange loss / (gain) (net)		4,523.90	(285.32)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**(94,515.43)**	**(115,374.80)**
Movements in working capital :			
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables		242,958.86	(177,509.52)
(Increase) / Decrease in other current assets (including other current financial assets)		(39,597.60)	7,898.49
Decrease / (Increase) in loans and advances			-
Decrease / (Increase) in other non-current assets		331.07	(300.85)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables and current liabilities (including short term borrowings)		(185,647.43)	246,144.09
Increase / (Decrease) in provisions		20,926.38	(12,436.76)
Operating profit after working capital changes		**(55,544.15)**	**(51,579.35)**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		-	(1,487.52)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	**(A)**	**(55,544.15)**	**(53,066.87)**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Payment towards capital expenditure		(1,849.85)	(393.46)
Inter corporate deposits refunded			-
Interest repaid on Inter corporate deposit			-
Sale of Asset			359.85
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(B)**	**(1,849.85)**	**(33.61)**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Payment of lease liabilities			(1,888.62)
Repayment of inter corporate deposits		(119,500.05)	(92,272.18)
Proceeds from issuance of intercorporate deposits		121,590.75	169,694.60
Interest repaid on Inter corporate deposit		(32,245.34)	(9,493.73)
Finance cost			-
			-
Net cash (used in) financing activities	**(C)**	**(30,154.64)**	**66,040.07**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents **(A + B + C)**		(87,548.64)	12,939.59
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		93,214.52	80,274.93
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year/year		**5,665.88**	**93,214.52**
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Balances with banks			
- on current account		5,665.88	93,214.52
Cash and cash equivalents in cash flow statement as per note 9		**5,665.88**	**93,214.52**

Summary of material accounting policy information (refer note 3)

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

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No.139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems France SAS

Dr. Anand Deshpande
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Arnaud Pierrel
Director General

Place: France
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems France SAS

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

A. Equity share capital

(Refer Note: 4)

(In ₹ 000)

Balance as at April 1, 2025	Changes in equity due to prior year errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
97,467.00	-	-	97,467.00

(In ₹ 000)

Balance as at April 1, 2024	Changes in equity due to prior year errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
97,467.00	-	-	97,467.00

Persistent Systems France SAS

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

B. Other equity

(In ₹ 000)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	General Reserve	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	12,115.27	(249,458.13)	36,249.80	(201,093.06)
Net profit for the year		(57,963.23)	-	(57,963.23)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	(23,051.30)	(23,051.30)
Balance at March 31, 2026	**12,115.27**	**(307,421.36)**	**13,198.50**	**(282,107.59)**

(In ₹ 000)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	General Reserve	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	12,115.27	(158,223.61)	39,408.04	(106,700.30)
Net profit for the year		(91,234.52)	-	(91,234.52)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	(3,158.24)	(3,158.24)
Balance at March 31, 2025	**12,115.27**	**(249,458.13)**	**36,249.80**	**(201,093.06)**

Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Foreign currency translation reserve

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements with functional currency other than Indian rupees is recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and is presented within equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

Summary of material accounting policy information (refer note 3)

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

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No.139807
Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems France SAS

Dr. Anand Deshpande
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Arnaud Pierrel
Director General

Place: France
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems France SAS

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4.Share capital

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised		
1,500,000 (previous year 1,500,000) Equity shares of 1 Euro each (EUR)	1,500.00	1,500.00
	1,500.00	**1,500.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
1,500,000 (previous year 1,500,000) Equity shares of 1 Euro each fully paid. (In ₹ 000)	97,467.00	97,467.00
All Shares are held by the Holding Company viz : Aepona Group Limited		
	97,467.00	**97,467.00**

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

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital is set out below:

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of shares	Amount (In ₹ 000)	No of shares	Amount (In ₹ 000)
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	1,500.00	97,467.00	1,500.00	97,467.00
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Number of shares at the end of the year	**1,500.00**	**97,467.00**	**1,500.00**	**97,467.00**

b) Details of Shares Held by Promoters

March 31, 2026

	No. of shares at the beginning of	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
Persistent Systems Limited	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	0%	-100%

March 31, 2025

	No. of shares at the beginning of	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
Persistent Systems Limited	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	100%	0%

c) Shareholding pattern (shareholders holding more than 5%)

(i) As at 31 March 2026 (after transfer) Current year

Name of the Shareholder	No. of Shares held	% of total shares	Country of incorporation	Relationship
Aepona Group Limited	1,500,000	100%	Ireland	Holding company

(ii) As at 31 March 2025 (before transfer) Comparative year

Name of the Shareholder	No. of Shares held	% of total shares	Country of incorporation	Relationship
Persistent Systems Limited	1,500,000	100%	India	Ultimate Holding company

d) Change in ownership / control during the year

During the year ended 31 March 2026, Persistent Systems Limited ("Previous Holding Company"), incorporated in India, transferred 100% of its equity shareholding in the Company comprising 1,500,000 equity shares of ₹10 each, aggregating to ₹ 97,467,000/-, to Aepona Group Limited ("New Holding Company"), incorporated in Ireland and having its registered office at 9, Exchange Place, International Financial Services Centre, Dublin 1, Ireland, with effect from 25th March 2026.

The said transfer was affected pursuant to internal group restructuring and was approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 25th March 2026.

Persistent Systems France SAS
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Nature of operations

Persistent Systems France SAS ("the Company) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Aepona Group Limited. The Company is specialised in software products, services and technology innovation.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for the following items, which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date -

Items	Basis of Measurement
Derivative financial instruments	Fair Value
Non-derivative financial instruments at FVTPL	Fair Value
Debt and equity securities at FVOCI	Fair Value
Contingent consideration assumed in a business combination	Fair Value
Net defined benefit (asset) / liability	Fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation

The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Amounts in the financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees in millions as permitted by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Per share data are presented in Indian Rupees.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared solely to assist the management of Persistent Systems Limited in preparation of its financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

3. Summary of material accounting policies

(A) Accounting year

The accounting year of the Company is from April 01 to March 31.

(B) Functional currency

The Company's functional currency is Euro. To facilitate consolidation in holding company, these financial statements are presented in INR, which is the presentation currency. The results and balances are translated from functional currency to presentation currency using the following procedure:

i. All assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet;
ii. All income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the year/year;
iii. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction;
iv. The exchange differences arising out of the year end conversion are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and the said amount is shown under the head "Other Equity".

(C) Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the end of reporting quarter. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of accounting assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed appropriately. Accounting estimates could change from quarter to quarter. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as per management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the quarter in which changes are made and, if material their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

(D) Critical accounting estimates

i) Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the quarter in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

Further, the Company uses significant judgement while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

In respect of the contracts where the transaction price is payable as royalty at pre-defined percentage of customer revenue and bearing in mind, the time gap between the close of the accounting quarter and availability of the revenue report from the customer, the Company is required to use its judgement to ascertain the income from royalty on the basis of historical trends of customer revenue. In cases where company acts as an agent, the revenue is recognised in form of a commission on delivery of the software licenses.

ii) Income taxes

The Company's tax jurisdictions is France. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes. A deferred tax is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits are available against which deductible temporary differences and tax lossed be utilised. The management evaluates if the deferred tax assets will be realised in future considering the historical taxable income, scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies. While the Management believes that the Company will realise the deferred tax assets, the amount of deferred tax asset realisable could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward quarter are reduced.

iii) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of

Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed quarterically. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

iv) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The company uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities.

(E) Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Current versus non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Act. Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of resources / assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products / services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price and directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Capital work-in-progress includes cost of fixed assets that are not ready to be put to use.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is added to its book value only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other expenses on existing Property, Plant and Equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

(c) Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable quarter of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future quarters is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances. After considering current and future economic conditions, the Company has concluded that no changes are required to lease quarters relating to the existing lease contracts.

(d) Intangible assets

(i) Acquired Intangible assets

Intangible assets including software licenses of enduring nature and contractual rights acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

(il) Research and development cost

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- its intention to complete the asset;
- its ability to use or sell the asset;
- how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

Such development expenditure, until capitalization, is reflected as intangibles under development.

Following the initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortization of internally generated intangible asset begins when the development is complete and the asset is available for use.

(e) Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on tangible fixed assets is provided using the Straight Line Method ('SLM') over the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management.

The management estimates the useful lives for the fixed assets as follows:

Assets	Useful lives
Acquired Contractual Rights	3 years
Buildings	25 years
Computers *	4 years
Computers - Servers and networks*	4 years
Plant and equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years

*For these classes of assets, based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the quarter over which the management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives of these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

Individual assets whose cost does not exceed ₹ 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives commencing from the day the asset is made available for use.

(f) Financial instruments

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value of the financial assets on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

- **Financial assets at amortized cost**

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income.

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Any financial assets which does not meet the criteria for categorization as financial assets at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as financial assets at FVTPL. Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, if any, is recognised in profit or loss.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to issue of financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are deducted from the fair value of the financial liabilities on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss..

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as:

- **Financial liabilities at amortized cost**

Financial liabilities such as loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Financial liabilities include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss if the recognition criteria as per Ind AS 109 – "Financial Instruments" are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Fair value gains or losses on liabilities designated as FVTPL attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in other comprehensive income. All other changes in fair value of liabilities designated as FVTPL are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

(g) Impairment

i) Financial assets

The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets that are debts instruments and are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). ECL is the difference between contractual cash flows that are due and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Company recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ii) Non-Financial assets

The carrying amounts of Property, Plant and Equipment and Goodwill are reviewed at each balance sheet date or whenever there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. If any indications exist, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Recoverable amount of intangible under development that is not yet available for use is estimated at least at each financial year end even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired.

An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the

(h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or development of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial quarter of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the

(i) Leases

The Company assesses at the inception of contract whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a quarter of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:
- the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the quarter
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset

Where the Company is a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying

The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments based on an index or rate, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or statement of profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease expenses associated with these leases are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease, the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income over the lease term on a straight line basis.

(j) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the Company. Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

(i) Income from software licenses and services

The company derives revenues primarily from IT services comprising of software development and related services and from the licensing of software products.
Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to receive in exchange for those products or services.
Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a time-and-material or a fixed- price basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as and when the related services are performed. Revenue from fixed-price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to use" the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to access" is recognized over the access quarter.

When support services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and the support services have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative selling prices Maintenance revenue is recognized proportionately over the quarter in which the services

Revenue from royalty is recognized in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements.

The company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the proportionate allocation of the discounts amount to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discount. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the Company recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the quarter in which the change occurs.

Unbilled revenue represents revenue recognized in relation to work done until the balance sheet date for which billing has not taken place.

Unearned revenue represents the billing in respect of contracts for which the revenue is not recognized.

The company collects value added taxes (VAT) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

(ii) Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the carrying amount and the effective interest rate. Interest income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date. Dividend income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

(k) Foreign currency translation

(i) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency viz. Euro, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Conversion

The transactions are in Euro, which are converted for reporting in Indian currency on the following basis. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction and fixed assets are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All current assets and current liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All Income and Expense items are converted at weighted average of Inter Bank Selling Rate for the quarter.

Exchange Difference

Revenue and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit or loss for the quarter in which the transaction is settled.

Exchange differences arising on conversion / settlement of foreign currency monetary items and on foreign currency liabilities relating to Property, Plant and Equipment acquisition are recognized as income or expenses in the quarter in which they arise.

Translation of foreign operations

The Company presents the financial statements in INR which is the functional currency of the parent company.

The assets and liabilities of a foreign operation are translated into the reporting currency (INR) at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Their statement of profit and loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions or weighted average rates, where such rates approximate the exchange rate at the date of transaction. The exchange differences arising on translation are accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve under other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the accumulated foreign currency translation reserve relating to that foreign operation is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(l) Retirement and other employee benefits

Leave encashment

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the quarter in which the absences occur.

The Company presents the entire leave encashment liability as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

(m) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the French Inland Revenue Service (FIRS). The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between tax base of assets and liabilities ad their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except deferred tax liability arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, except deferred tax assets arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

(n) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the quarter is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares), if any occurred during the reporting quarter, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year, are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The number of shares and potential dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all quarters presented for any bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

(o) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(p) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

(q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprises cash at bank and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity quarter of three months or less.

3.1 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Group w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Group has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

(In ₹ 000)

	Freehold Land	Building	Computers	Office Equipment	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Total
Gross Block							
As at April 01, 2025	16,158.09	72,373.24	23,412.85	167.59	1,988.85	3,978.73	118,079.35
Additions	-	-	1,838.28	11.57	-	-	1,849.85
Disposals	-	-	-	-	125.85	-	125.85
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	2,877.73	12,889.53	4,264.46	29.98	312.96	708.61	21,083.27
As at March 31, 2026	**19,035.82**	**85,262.77**	**29,515.59**	**209.14**	**2,175.96**	**4,687.34**	**140,886.62**
Depreciation and Amortization							
As at April 01, 2025	-	39,562.54	22,196.53	99.92	1,430.07	3,946.05	67,235.11
Charge for the year	-	3,221.23	1,269.32	37.49	170.10	21.76	4,719.90
Disposals					125.85	-	125.85
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	-	7,235.29	4,035.31	19.98	223.44	704.06	12,218.08
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**50,019.06**	**27,501.16**	**157.39**	**1,697.76**	**4,671.87**	**84,047.24**
Net Block							
As at March 31, 2026	**19,035.82**	**35,243.71**	**2,014.43**	**51.75**	**478.20**	**15.47**	**56,839.38**
As at March 31, 2025	**16,158.09**	**32,810.70**	**1,216.32**	**67.67**	**558.78**	**32.68**	**50,844.24**

(In ₹ 000)

	Freehold Land	Building	Computers	Office Equipment	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Total
Gross Block							
As at April 01, 2024	15,730.33	70,457.25	22,793.02	163.15	1,549.01	4,643.09	115,335.85
Additions	-	-	-	-	393.46	-	393.46
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	769.51	769.51
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	427.76	1,915.99	619.83	4.44	46.38	105.15	3,119.55
As at March 31, 2025	**16,158.09**	**72,373.24**	**23,412.85**	**167.59**	**1,988.85**	**3,978.73**	**118,079.35**
Depreciation and Amortization							
As at April 01, 2024	-	35,696.88	20,329.47	64.65	1,286.32	4,128.86	61,506.18
Charge for the year	-	2,840.04	1,289.24	32.88	106.54	123.09	4,391.79
Disposals	-	-	-		-	409.66	409.66
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	-	1,025.62	577.82	2.39	37.21	103.76	1,746.80
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**39,562.54**	**22,196.53**	**99.92**	**1,430.07**	**3,946.05**	**67,235.11**
Net Block							
As at March 31, 2025	**16,158.09**	**32,810.70**	**1,216.32**	**67.67**	**558.78**	**32.68**	**50,844.24**
As at March 31, 2024	**15,730.33**	**34,760.37**	**2,463.55**	**98.50**	**262.69**	**514.23**	**53,829.67**

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5.2 Other Intangible assets

(In ₹ 000)

	Intangible Software	Software	Total
Gross Block			
As at April 01, 2025	5,177.84	443.29	5,621.13
Additions	-	-	-
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	922.16	78.95	1,001.11
As at March 31, 2026	**6,100.00**	**522.24**	**6,622.24**
Amortization			
As at April 01, 2025	5,177.84	443.29	5,621.13
Charge for the year	-	-	-
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	922.16	78.95	1,001.11
As at March 31, 2026	**6,100.00**	**522.24**	**6,622.24**
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**

Gross Block			
As at April 01, 2024	5,040.76	431.56	5,472.32
Additions		-	-
Disposals		-	-
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	137.08	11.73	148.81
As at March 31, 2025	**5,177.84**	**443.29**	**5,621.13**
Amortization			
As at April 01, 2024	5,040.76	429.60	5,470.36
Charge for the year		1.95	1.95
Disposals		-	-
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	137.08	11.74	148.82
As at March 31, 2025	**5,177.84**	**443.29**	**5,621.13**
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**1.96**	**1.96**

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5.3. Right-of-use assets

(In ₹ 000)

	Right -of- use assets	Total
Gross block (At Cost)		
As at April 01, 2025	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**
Amortization		
As at April 01, 2025	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Reversals/ Disposals during the quarter	-	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**

(In ₹ 000)

	Right -of- use assets	Total
Gross block (At Cost)		
As at April 01, 2024	24,193.09	24,193.09
Additions	-	-
Disposals	24,187.31	24,187.31
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(5.78)	(5.78)
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**
Amortization		
As at April 01, 2024	5,604.55	5,604.55
Additions	1,814.06	1,814.06
Charge for the year	7,408.69	7,408.69
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(9.92)	(9.92)
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	**18,588.54**	**18,588.54**

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5.4 Depreciation and amortization expense (In ₹ 000)

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
On Property, Plant and Equipment	1,158.34	1,058.36	4,719.90	4,391.79
On Other intangible assets	-	-	-	1.95
Right-of-use assets (net of reversal)	-	(224.84)	-	1,814.06
	1,158.34	**833.52**	**4,719.90**	**6,207.80**

6. Other non current assets (In ₹ 000)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Prepaid Expenses	104.34	435.41
	104.34	**435.41**

7. Deferred tax assets (In ₹ 000)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets		
Brought forward and current year losses	180,716.65	105,878.74
ROU asset and Lease liability	-	358.59
	180,716.65	**106,237.33**

8. Trade receivables (In ₹ 000)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade Receivables - Unbilled	3,201.18	2,557.77
	3,201.18	**2,557.77**
Trade receivables - Billed (refer note 23) *		
Unsecured (considered good)	167,429.53	410,013.95
Unsecured, Credit impaired	14,607.65	13,160.86
	182,037.18	423,174.81
Less : Allowance for credit loss	(14,607.65)	(13,160.86)
	167,429.53	**410,013.95**
* - For ageing please refer next page	**170,630.71**	**412,571.72**

9. Cash and cash equivalents (In ₹ 000)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks		
-On current accounts	5,665.88	93,214.52
	5,665.88	**93,214.52**

10. Other financial assets (In ₹ 000)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Contract Assets	2,814.51	237.03
Advances to related parties (unsecured, considered good) (refer note 23)		
- Persistent Systems Limited	477.33	405.17
- Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	4,476.75	3,799.98
	7,768.59	**4,442.18**
Security Deposits - Unsecured, considered good (at amortised cost)	1,315.73	891.22
VAT receivable	29,953.66	-
Other receivable - Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Ltd.)	-	6,030.50
	31,269.39	**6,921.72**
	39,037.98	**11,363.90**

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule **(In ₹ 000)**

	Unbilled	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	3,201.18	99,516.43	66,635.65	1,277.45		-		170,630.71
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	14,607.65	-	-	-	-	14,607.65
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2026	**3,201.18**	**99,516.43**	**81,243.30**	**1,277.45**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**185,238.36**
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	14,607.65	-	-	-	-	14,607.65
As At March 31, 2026	**3,201.18**	**99,516.43**	**66,635.65**	**1,277.45**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**170,630.71**
	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%

(In ₹ 000)

	Unbilled	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	2,557.77	260,104.75	149,892.21	16.99				412,571.72
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	13,160.86	-	-	-	-	13,160.86
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2025	**2,557.77**	**260,104.75**	**163,053.07**	**16.99**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**425,732.58**
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	13,160.86	-	-	-	-	13,160.86
As At March 31, 2026	**2,557.77**	**260,104.75**	**149,892.21**	**16.99**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**412,571.72**
	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. Other current assets

(In ₹ 000)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Other loans and advances (unsecured, considered good)		
Advances recoverable in cash or kind or for value to be received	14,286.27	1,513.43
Prepaid expenses	5,242.45	5,616.06
	19,528.72	**7,129.49**

12. Lease liability

(In ₹ 000)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non Current		
Lease liabilities	-	-
Less: Current maturity of lease liabilities	-	-
	-	**-**
Current		
Lease liabilities	-	-
Less: Current maturity of lease liabilities	-	-
	-	**-**

Movement of lease liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	-	19,674.00
Change during the year	-	(18,064.97)
Add: Interest recognised during the year	-	117.08
Less: Payments made	-	(1,888.62)
Exchange Difference	-	162.51
Closing balance	**-**	**-**

13. Borrowings

(In ₹ 000)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Inter corporate deposit from related party (unsecured) (refer Note	272,321.50	222,335.59
Add: Interest accrued but not due on loan	-	-
(Repayment terms : At the end of three years) (Rate of Interest: Libor + 173 bps)		
	272,321.50	**222,335.59**

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14. Trade payables

(In ₹ 000)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade payables (refer Note 23) *	180,967.85	403,806.96
* - For ageing please refer next page	**180,967.85**	**403,806.96**

15. Other current financial liablities

(In ₹ 000)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
-Interest on Inter Company Deposit Payable	1,807.35	6,400.74
	1,807.35	**6,400.74**
- Accrued employee liabilities	37,884.74	24,443.55
	37,884.74	**24,443.55**
Loans and advances from related parties (unsecured)* (refer Note 23)		
- Persistent Systems Limited	682.66	615.67
- Persistent Systems, Inc.	6,302.20	5,683.75
	6,984.86	**6,299.42**
• There is no repayment schedule in respect of this advance. It is repayable on demand.		
	46,676.95	**37,143.71**

16. Other Current liablities

(In ₹ 000)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Other current liabilities		
-Unearned revenue	25,584.53	23,419.19
-Statutory liabilities	46,351.33	26,588.99
-VAT payable	-	5,056.78
-Others	1.98	2,737.72
	71,937.84	**57,802.68**

17. Current Liabilities : Provisions

(In ₹ 000)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for employee benefits		
- Leave encashment	85,260.11	64,333.73
	85,260.11	**64,333.73**

Persistent Systems France SAS

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Trade payables Ageing Schedule **(In ₹ 000)**

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small		-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	47,967.46	37,324.08	22,914.98	37,818.82	34,942.51	180,967.85
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises						-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises						
As At March 31, 2026	**47,967.46**	**37,324.08**	**22,914.98**	**37,818.82**	**34,942.51**	**180,967.85**

(In ₹ 000)

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small		-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	27,871.34	307,906.14	34,313.99	9,662.19	24,053.30	403,806.96
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises						-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises						
As At March 31, 2025	**27,871.34**	**307,906.14**	**34,313.99**	**9,662.19**	**24,053.30**	**403,806.96**

18. Revenue from operations

(In ₹ 000)

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Software licenses	26,950.09	10,062.17	46,586.39	50,603.06
Software services	175,435.92	168,190.06	705,692.08	508,974.16
	202,386.01	**178,252.23**	**752,278.47**	**559,577.22**

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by segments, geography and customers' industry type. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Segment wise disclosure		
Segment		
BFSI	11,549.78	1,080.10
Healthcare Life Science	391,928.27	290,584.09
ISV, Hi-Tech & Emerging Verticals	194,462.46	238,280.42
Others	154,337.96	29,632.61
	752,278.47	**559,577.22**
Geographical disclosure		
Geography		
India	145,097.31	17,862.36
North America	250,296.16	218,008.40
Rest of the World	356,885.00	323,706.46
Total	**752,278.47**	**559,577.22**

While disclosing the aggregate amount of transaction price yet to be recognised as revenue towards unsatisfied (or partially) satisfied performance obligations, along with the broad time band for the expected time to recognize those revenues, the Company has applied the practical expedient in Ind AS 115. Accordingly, the Company has not disclosed the aggregate transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations which pertain to contracts where revenue recognised corresponds to the value transferred to customer typically involving time and material, outcome based and event based contracts and also those which pertain to contracts with original expected duration of one year or less.

Unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations are subject to variability due to several factors such as terminations, changes in scope of contracts, periodic revalidations of the estimates, economic factors (changes in currency rates, tax laws etc). The aggregate value of transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations is Rs. 60.71 which is expected to be recognised as revenue in the next year. No consideration from contracts with customers is excluded from the amount mentioned above.

Changes in contract assets (unbilled revenue) are as follows: (In ₹ 000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	**2,794.80**	1,545.88
Revenue recognised during the year	5,669.13	67,538.25
Invoices raised during the year	(2,940.29)	(69,126.16)
Translation exchange difference	492.05	2,836.83
Balance at the end of the year	**6,015.69**	**2,794.80**

Changes in Unearned revenue are as follows: (In ₹ 000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	**23,419.19**	17,801.91
Revenue recognised during the year	(26,271.02)	(178,322.75)
Increase due to invoicing during the year, not recognised as revenue during the year	25,881.64	195,884.73
Translation exchange difference	2,554.72	(11,944.70)
Balance at the end of the year	**25,584.53**	**23,419.19**

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19. Other income

(In ₹ 000)

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Foreign exchange gain (net)	(4,224.66)	-	7,804.46	-
Excess provision written back	-	-	1,620.34	1,793.91
Provision for doubtful debts written back	885.04	261.04	885.04	2,770.04
Miscellaneous income	406.06	580.84	7,176.78	972.31
Int on inter corp deposit and others	115.28	340.39	2,997.99	1,924.39
Profit on sale of Asset	-	1,175.07	-	1,175.07
	(2,818.28)	**2,357.34**	**20,484.61**	**8,635.72**

20. Personnel expenses

(In ₹ 000)

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
20.1 Employee benefits expense				
Salaries and wages	116,365.96	83,372.25	412,512.42	369,359.27
Defined contribution to other funds	50,418.61	38,907.21	196,986.92	183,679.24
Staff welfare and benefits	1,997.35	1,525.95	7,715.26	7,274.80
	168,781.92	**123,805.41**	**617,214.60**	**560,313.31**
20.2 Subcontracting costs				
Technical professionals - related parties (refer note	15,760.49	6,333.97	64,510.40	31,795.84
Technical professionals - others	22,997.34	7,036.91	79,739.67	23,521.76
	38,757.83	**13,370.88**	**144,250.07**	**55,317.60**
	207,539.75	**137,176.29**	**761,464.67**	**615,630.91**

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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

21. Other expenses

(In ₹ 000)

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Travelling and conveyance	3,203.77	2,718.41	10,282.29	9,793.26
Electricity expenses	972.86	861.82	2,347.34	2,445.20
Internet link expenses	484.85	540.51	2,069.83	2,239.15
Communication expenses	202.83	140.33	675.50	900.94
Recruitment expenses	-	-	2,737.41	1,935.72
Provision for doubtful debts / (written back)	-	-	-	-
Training and seminars	220.25	286.78	944.63	2,051.10
Purchase of software licenses and support expense	33,936.38	5,175.85	38,707.68	3,071.99
Insurance	1,206.92	927.39	4,660.74	5,104.94
Rent	2,277.70	1,420.34	7,539.09	7,768.03
Rates, fees and taxes	1,303.32	(2,195.48)	5,617.05	5,915.17
Legal and professional fees	2,580.95	1,740.16	11,299.98	7,560.79
Repairs and maintenance				
-Plant and Machinery	359.97	602.26	1,525.78	1,728.74
-Building	215.58	-	839.62	161.30
- Others	160.90	183.84	956.23	1,732.35
Selling and marketing expenses	-	-	73.78	-
Foreign exchange loss/(gain) (net)	-	(5,412.79)	-	1,351.73
Advertisements and sponsorship fees	5,436.66	128.30	9,614.44	618.46
Computer consumables	114.70	36.44	315.11	142.62
Books, memberships and subscriptions	0.81	(171.07)	82.16	51.89
Auditors' remuneration (refer note 29)	406.92	457.67	1,543.40	1,545.07
Debtit balances written off	-	1,793.51	1.58	1,492.55
Miscellaneous expenses	659.00	511.47	3,000.73	2,397.10
	53,744.37	**9,745.74**	**104,834.37**	**60,008.10**

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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22. Earnings per share

		For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Basic and diluted earnings per share					
Numerator					
Net Profit / (loss) after tax (In ₹ 000)	A	(29,261.81)	22,386.92	(57,963.23)	(91,234.52)
Denominator					
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	B	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Basic earnings per share (In ₹)	A / B	(19.51)	14.92	(38.64)	(60.82)
Diluted earnings per share (In ₹)	A / B	**(19.51)**	**14.92**	**(38.64)**	**(60.82)**

(Face Value of Euro 1 each)

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of stock options	-	-	-	
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shared outstanding	**1,500,000**	**1,500,000**	**1,500,000**	**1,500,000**

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Persistent Systems France SAS

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23. Related party transactions

I. Names of related parties

Ultimate Holding Company
Persistent Systems Ltd.

Holding Company:
Aepona Group Limited

Companies under same Management:
Persistent Systems Inc.
Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc.
Persistent Systems Germany GmbH
Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)
Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited)
Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania

Key Management Personnel:
Mr. Arnaud Pierrel, Director General
Mr. Bruno Orsier, Director

II. Related party transactions:

Particulars	Name of the related Party	Relationship with the Related Party	For the year ended	
			March 31, 2026 (In ₹ 000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ 000)
Income				
Revenue from services rendered	Persistent Systems Inc.	Companies under same management	-	362.64
	Persistent Systems Ltd.	Ultimate Holding company	145,097.31	17,862.36
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)	Companies under same management	11,410.07	10,444.44
	Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited)	Companies under same management	-	963.18
Expenditure				
Cost of technical professionals	Persistent Systems Ltd.	Ultimate Holding company	39,851.57	12,041.02
	Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	Companies under same management	(56.60)	2,840.08
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)	Companies under same management	18,189.79	11,567.81
	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Companies under same management	6,525.63	5,346.95
Interest expense on Inter corporate deposit ta	Persistent Systems Inc.	Companies under same management	14,410.43	11,627.45
Remuneration paid	Key management personnel			
	- Mr. Arnaud Pierrel	Director	21,706.00	16,982.43
	- Mr. Bruno Orsier	Director	16,876.71	12,886.41

III. Related party balances

Particulars	Name of the related Party	Relationship with the Related Party	As at	As at
			March 31, 2026 (In ₹ 000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ 000)
Share Capital	Aepona Group Limited	Holding Company	97,467.00	97,467.00
Short term advances given	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Companies under same management	8,381.89	-
Short term advances taken	Persistent Systems Limited	Ultimate Holding company	682.65	615.66
	Persistent Systems, Inc.	Companies under same management	8,237.00	7,426.62
Trade payables	Persistent Systems Limited	Ultimate Holding company	65,470.80	21,005.19
	Persistent Systems, Inc.	Companies under same management	69,432.39	62,618.83
	Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	Companies under same management	3,230.33	2,913.33
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)	Companies under same management	7,561.23	2,119.57
	Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc.	Companies under same management		-
	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Companies under same management		6,026.88
Trade receivables	Persistent Systems Limited	Ultimate Holding company	37,847.24	4,452.55
	Persistent Systems, Inc.	Companies under same management	-	-
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)	Companies under same management	2,750.47	948.66
	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Companies under same management	3.90	3.31
Interest on inter coporeate deposit	Persistent Systems, Inc.	Companies under same management	1,807.35	6,400.74
Inter corporate deposits	Persistent Systems, Inc.	Companies under same management	272,321.50	222,335.59

Persistent Systems France SAS

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

24. Unhedged foreign currency exposure at the end of the year

		March 31, 2026				March 31, 2025		
Particulars	**Currency**	**Amount in FC**	**Exchange Rate**	**(Amount In ₹ 000)**	**Currency**	**Amount in FC**	**Exchange Rate**	**(Amount In ₹ 000)**
Intercorporate deposit received	USD	-	94.7700	-	USD	600,000.00	85.4700	51,282.00
Interest on intercorporate deposit	USD	-	94.7700	-	USD	20,878.36	85.4700	1,784.47
Intercompany Advances received	USD	73,703.26	94.7700	6,984.86	USD	73,703.26	85.4700	6,299.42
Trade receivables	GBP	10,050.00	125.5229	1,261.51	GBP	64,259.32	110.6324	7,109.16
	USD	21,640.80	94.7700	2,050.90	USD	11,000.00	85.4700	940.17
	CHF	23,197.78	118.5662	2,750.47	CHF	9,779.72	97.0037	948.67
Trade payable	USD	1,433,855.33	94.7700	135,886.47	USD	1,008,965.01	85.4700	86,236.24
	INR	676,516.41	1.0000	676.52	INR	419,669.56	1.00	419.67
	CHF	59,318.93	118.5662	7,033.22	CHF	6,927.40	97.0037	671.98
	GBP		125.5229	-	GBP	513.95	110.63	56.86

25. Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of financial instruments by categories are as follows:

(In ₹ Million)

Financial assets / Financial liabilities	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025			Fair value hierarchy*
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	
Financial Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents (including unpaid divid	-	-	5,665.88	-	-	93,214.52	
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	167,429.53	-	-	410,013.95	
Unbilled revenue	-	-	3,201.18	-	-	2,557.77	
Other financial assets	-	-	39,037.98	-	-	11,363.90	
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**215,334.57**	**-**	**-**	**520,145.71**	
Financial Liabilities:							
Borrowings (including accrued interest)	-	-	272,321.50	-	-	222,335.59	
Trade payables	-	-	180,967.85	-	-	403,806.96	
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other financial liabilities (excluding borrowings)	-	-	71,937.84	-	-	57,802.68	
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**525,227.19**	**-**	**-**	**683,945.23**	

***Fair value hierarchy:**
The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the follow
Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived
Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. In respect of equity instruments of unlisted companies, in limited circumstances, insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value, or if there are a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range. The Group recognises such equity instruments at cost, which is considered as appropriate estimate of fair value.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments
Financial Instruments at FVTPL & FVTOCI
The financial instruments being carried at FVTPL and FVTOCI is at their respective fair value.

Financial Instruments at Amortised Cost
The Management assessed that fair value of Trade receivables, Unbilled revenue, Other financial assets, Borrowings, Lease liabilities, Trade payables and Other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

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26. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors and risk management objectives

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risks to the Company are foreign exchange risk and high dependence on top customer who accounts for around 40.92% of revenue. The Company's exposure to credit risk is insignificant as the top customers are renouned multi-national companies. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from / to the group companies. The Group's Risk Management Committee monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

Market risk

The following table analyses foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of March 31, 2026:

(In ₹ 000)

	USD	INR	GBP	CHF
Trade receivables	2,050.90	-	1,261.51	2,750.47
Other financial assets (including loans)	-	-		-
Trade payables	135,886.47	676.52	-	7,033.22
Other financial liabilities	-	-		-

The following table analyses foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of March 31, 2025:

(In ₹ 000)

	USD	INR	GBP	CHF
Trade receivables	940.17	-	7,109.16	948.67
Other financial assets (including loans)	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	86,236.24	419.67	56.86	671.98
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis:

For the year ended March 31, 2026, every percentage point depreciation / appreciation in the exchange rate between the Euro and foreign currencies, has affected the Company's profit before tax margin (PBT) by approximately 0.25% and 0.25% respectively.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to ₹ 173,382.43 thousand and ₹ 410,013.95 thousand as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk is managed by the Company by Credit Task Force through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the recovery status of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The Company uses a provisioning policy approved by the Board of Directors to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables.

Credit risk is perceived mainly in case of receivables overdue for more than 180 days. The following table gives details of risk concentration in respect of percentage of receivables overdue for more than 180 days:

(In ₹ 000)

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Receivables overdue for more than 180 days	14,595.96	14,031.62
Total receivables	167,429.53	410,013.95
Overdue for more than 180 days as a % of total receivables	9%	3%

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Ageing of trade receivables

(In ₹ 000)

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Within the credit period	114,121.10	257,627.79
1 to 30 days past due	20,866.09	145,652.16
31 to 60 days past due	31,450.98	4,727.77
61 to 90 days past due	1,003.05	-
91 to 120 days past due	-	1,135.47
121 to 180 days past due	-	-
181 and above	14,595.96	14,031.62
Less: Expected credit loss	(14,607.65)	(13,160.86)
Net trade receivables	**167,429.53**	**410,013.95**

Movement in expected credit loss allowance

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Opening balance	13,160.86	15,552.20
Charge for the year	1,446.79	(2,391.34)
Effect of Currency translation		
Closing balance	**14,607.65**	**13,160.86**

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company has borrowings obtained from the group companies. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from / to the group companies. The working capital needs are met by availing intercorporate loans from the group companies whenever needed.
As at March 31, 2026, the Company had a working capital of ₹ (149,979.46) thousand including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 5,665.88 thousand. As at March 31, 2025, the Company had a working capital of ₹ (38,807.45) thousand including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 93,214.52 thousand.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

(In ₹ 000)

	As at			
	March 31, 2026		**March 31, 2025**	
	Less than 1 year	**More than 1 year**	**Less than 1 yea**	**More than 1 year**
Trade payables	85,291.54	95,676.31	331,572.33	68,029.48
Financial liabilities- Borrowings	274,128.85	-	228,736.33	-

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27. Income taxes

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax

	For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹ 000)	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (In ₹ 000)
Profit / (Loss) before tax	(112,666.29)	(125,378.40)
Enacted tax rate -	28.00%	28.00%
Computed tax expense at enacted tax rate	(31,546.56)	(35,105.95)
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense		
Others	(727.38)	(733.75)
Non-deductible expenses	(2,734.01)	-
Income exempt from tax	-	208.30
Unrecognized deferred tax assets of earlier years	(19,695.11)	-
Prior Period Tax charge / (Credit)	-	1,487.52
Income tax expense	**(54,703.06)**	**(34,143.88)**

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28 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	% change	Reason for variance (If more than 25%)
(a) Current Ratio,	Current Assets	Current Liabilties	0.36	0.67	-46.46%	Reduction in Debtors and repayment of ICD
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio,	Debt	Equity	(1.47)	(2.15)	-31.26%	Increase in debts
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	EBITDA	Debt service within a ye	0.74	1.23	-39.74%	Incease in personal expenses
(d) Return on Equity Ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Average Equity	40%	162%	-75.18%	Increase in losses
(e) Inventory turnover ratio,	Not applicable	Not applicable	-	-	-	NA
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Turnover	Trade receivables	2.61	1.75	48.89%	Increase in revenue and recovery of debtors
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio,	Expenses	Trade payables	0.88	0.42	109.19%	Increase in exps. and reduction in creditors
(h) Net capital turnover ratio,	Turnover	Average working Capital	(2.20)	(2.71)	-18.65%	
(i) Net profit ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Turnover	-8%	-16%	-52.74%	Reduction in losses due to increase in revenue
(j) Return on Capital employed,	Earnings Before Interest	Average capital employe	-81%	-64%	26.18%	
(k) Return on investment.	Income generated from investmer	Average investments			Not Applicable	

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29. Auditors' remuneration :

(In ₹ 000)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Audit Fees	1,543.40	1,545.07
Total	**1,543.40**	**1,545.07**

30. Lease obligation

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturites of lease liabilities as on undiscounted basis.

(In ₹ 000)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Less than one year	-	-
One to five year	-	-
	-	**-**

31. Capital Commitments:

The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital account and not provided for, net of advances is ₹ Nil (March 2024 - ₹ Nil).

32. Contingent Liabilities:

The Company does not have any contingent liability as on March 31, 2026 (pervious quarter December 31, 2025 : Nil)

33. Previous quarter / year's figures have been regrouped where necessary to conform to current quarters' classification.

.

34. The Company is considered as going concern in spite of its negative net worth based on assurance of continued financial support and assistance from ultimate parent company and other measures.

35. The financial statements are presented in ₹000's except for per share information or as otherwise stated.

As per our report of even date

For Joshi Apte &Co.,
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems France SAS

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No.139807
Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Dr. Anand Deshpande
Director
Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Arnaud Pierrel
Director General
Place: France
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Germany Gmbh

Regd. Office: Lyoner Straße 14, 60528 Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Persistent Systems Germany GmbH
Regd. Office: Lyoner Straße 14, 60528 Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Annual Report FY 2025-26

Report of the Directors

Your Managing Directors are pleased to present the Tenth Annual Report of your Company together with the audited statement of accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2026.

Background

Due to the restructuring of the Persistent Group entities undertaken during the financial year, your Company has become a wholly owned subsidiary of Aepona Group Limited, Ireland. Your Company is engaged in software development, professional and marketing services to its Europe based customers.

Financial Results

The financial results of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, are as follows:

(Amount in INR in thousand)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Total income	824,285.08	573,183.88
Expenditure	609,989.01	697,544.41
Profit /(Loss) before taxation	**214,296.07**	**(124,360.53)**
Total Tax Expense	-	14,443.22
Net profit/ (loss) after taxation	**214,296.07**	**(138,803.75)**

Business Operations

The Company is engaged in rendering software development and professional services in Europe.

Updates on restructuring

- 100% shareholding of Persistent Systems S.R.L., Romania was transferred from Persistent Systems Germany GmbH, Germany to Aepona Group Limited, Ireland.
- 100% shareholding of Persistent Systems Switzerland AG, Switzerland was transferred from Persistent Systems Germany GmbH, Germany to Aepona Group Limited, Ireland.

Directors

The Managing Directors of the Company are:

1. Dr. Anand Deshpande, India
2. Mr. Arnaud Pierrel, France
3. Mr. Vinit Teredesai, India

Acknowledgements

Your Board would like to thank all the stakeholders for excellent support rendered in their respective areas.

JOSHI APTE & CO.
Chartered Accountants

"Dwarka", 1st Floor, 2 Phatak Baug Soc.,
999, Navi Peth, Pune 411030, India
Tel. : +91-20-2453 2991
E-mail : joshiapte@joshiapte.com
Website : www.joshiapte.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PERSISTENT SYSTEMS GERMANY GMBH

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Persistent Systems Germany GmbH ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) for the quarter and year ended, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, Profit for the quarter and Profit for the year ended, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Preparation and Restriction on Use and distribution

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes basis of preparation. These financial Statements have been prepared solely for its Parent Company to assist them in preparation of its Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements. Our report is intended solely for the use of management and Board of Directors for the above purpose and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the

standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern

basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going

concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

For **JOSHI APTE & Co**.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 104370W)

TEJASHREE JOSHI
Partner
(Membership No.139807)
Place: Pune,
Date: 18th April, 2026
UDIN: 26139807DYRNJU6297

Persistent Systems Germany GmbH

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

	Note	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	5.1	12,266.98	7,121.24
Right-of-use asset	5.2	221,979.11	226,343.08
		234,246.09	**233,464.32**
Non-current investments	6	-	1,043,090.53
Other non-current financial asset	7	20,390.78	19,634.55
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	119,797.55	101,687.25
		374,434.43	**1,397,876.66**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
-Trade receivables	9		
- Billed		79,313.04	167,922.54
- Unbilled		14,276.77	7,444.39
-Cash and cash equivalents	10	298,406.84	8,727.88
-Other financial assets	11	4,404.96	9,231.55
Other current assets	12	14,260.24	4,221.74
		410,661.85	**197,548.10**
TOTAL		**785,096.28**	**1,595,424.76**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	4	1,413,301.11	1,413,301.11
Other equity		(1,040,138.66)	(1,280,243.18)
		373,162.45	**133,057.93**
LIABILITIES			
Non- current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	13	-	850,042.41
-Lease Liabilities	14	179,937.01	194,118.90
		179,937.01	**1,044,161.31**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
-Trade payables	15	130,442.30	332,568.16
-Lease Liabilities	14	53,558.22	43,840.00
-Other financial liabilities	16	20,147.11	22,171.60
Other current liabilities	17	24,154.93	15,087.98
Provisions	18	3,694.26	4,537.78
		231,996.82	**418,205.52**
TOTAL		**785,096.28**	**1,595,424.76**
Summary of material accounting policy information	3		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Joshi Apte & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Germany GmbH

Arnaud Pierrel
Director

Place: France
Date : April 18, 2026

Anand Deshpande
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Germany GmbH

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

	Note	For the quarter ended		For year ended	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
		(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)
Income					
Revenue from operations (net)	19	111,916.09	190,837.64	414,261.06	457,440.92
Other income	20	78,080.18	1,013.48	410,024.02	115,742.96
Total income (A)		**189,996.27**	**191,851.12**	**824,285.08**	**573,183.88**
Expenses					
Employee benefits expense	21.1	66,949.52	74,859.14	297,794.71	359,383.87
Subcontracting costs	21.2	31,804.76	35,067.33	139,566.44	165,562.15
Finance costs	22	940.32	10,467.78	31,885.35	45,749.61
Depreciation and amortization expense	5.3	15,961.89	11,227.73	55,812.36	44,990.66
Other expenses	23	36,939.96	20,756.97	84,930.15	81,858.12
Total expenses (B)		**152,596.45**	**152,378.95**	**609,989.01**	**697,544.41**
Profit/(Loss) before tax (A - B)		**37,399.82**	**39,472.17**	**214,296.07**	**(124,360.53)**
Tax expense					
Current tax				-	
Tax charge in respect of earlier years		-	4,389.50	-	14,443.22
Deferred tax Charge/(Credit)		-	-	-	-
Total tax expense		**-**	**4,389.50**	**-**	**14,443.22**
Profit/(Loss) for the quarter/ year (C)		**37,399.82**	**35,082.67**	**214,296.07**	**(138,803.75)**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (D)		-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss (E)					
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		11,138.43	1,767.64	25,808.45	3,411.45
		11,138.43	**1,767.64**	**25,808.45**	**3,411.45**
Total comprehensive income for the quarter/ year (C) + (D) + (E)		**48,538.25**	**36,850.31**	**240,104.52**	**(135,392.30)**
Earnings per equity share [nominal value of Share EUR 1]	24				
Basic (In ₹)		3.93	3.68	12.81	(8.30)
Diluted (In ₹)		3.93	3.68	12.81	(8.30)
Summary of material accounting policy information	3				

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Joshi Apte & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Germany GmbH

Arnaud Pierrel
Director

Place: France
Date : April 18, 2026

Anand Deshpande
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Germany GmbH

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR YEAR THE ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

		For year the ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**214,296.07**	**(124,360.53)**
Adjustments for:			
Miscellaneous income		(6,505.80)	(1,013.48)
Depreciation and amortization expense		55,812.36	44,990.66
Unrealised exchange loss/ (gain) (net)		(45,217.39)	(3,560.91)
Dividend Income		-	(113,369.53)
Currency translation reserve		25,808.45	3,411.45
Excess provision written back		(3.00)	(1,359.95)
Finance cost		31,885.35	45,749.61
Sundry balances written off/ (back)		140.45	451.75
Tax charge in respect of earlier years		-	
Gain on sale of assets		(1,618.56)	-
Gain on sale of Investment		(401,896.66)	-
Tax charge in respect of earlier years		-	(14,443.22)
Provision for doubtful debts		(31.50)	35.40
Operating profit before working capital changes		**(127,330.23)**	**(163,468.75)**
Movements in working capital :			
Increase in trade receivables		80,190.06	(41,599.73)
(Increase) / Decrease in non current asset		(2,685.05)	(1,939.75)
(Increase) / Decrease in other current financial assets		3,222.71	14,040.76
Increase in trade payables and current liabilities		(195,783.47)	24,183.24
Operating profit after working capital changes		**(242,385.99)**	**(168,784.24)**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		-	-
Net cash generated from/ used in operating activities	**(A)**	**(242,385.99)**	**(168,784.24)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment towards capital expenditure		(9,139.68)	(2,252.77)
Sales proceeds on fixed asset		1,618.56	21.86
Sale of Investment- subsidiary		1,592,069.86	-
Divdends received		-	113,369.53
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(B)**	**1,584,548.74**	**111,138.62**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment towards lease liability		(53,070.59)	(47,790.66)
Proceeds from Intercoporate borrowing received		-	92,701.20
Repayment of inter corporate deposits		(898,813.75)	-
Interest repaid on Intercorporate interest		(100,599.44)	-
Net cash generated/ used in financing activities	**(C)**	**(1,052,483.78)**	**44,910.54**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		289,678.97	(12,735.06)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		8,727.88	21,462.94
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**298,406.84**	**8,727.88**
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Current account		298,406.84	8,727.88
Cash and cash equivalents as per note 10		**298,406.84**	**8,727.88**

Summary of material accounting policy information - Refer note 3

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Joshi Apte & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Germany GmbH

per Tejashree Joshi	Arnaud Pierrel	Anand Deshpande
Partner	Director	Director
Membership No. 139807		
Place: India	Place: France	Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026	Date : April 18, 2026	Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Germany GmbH

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

A. Equity share capital (Refer note 4)

(In ₹'000)

Balance as at April 1, 2025	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
1,413,301.11	-	-	1,413,301.11

(In ₹'000)

Balance as at April 1, 2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31,2025
1,413,301.11	-	-	1,413,301.11

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Persistent Systems Germany GmbH

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

B. Other equity

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Items of other comprehensive income	
	Securities Premium	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2025	306,098.16	293,175.30	(1,902,018.10)	22,501.46	(1,280,243.18)
Net profit/(loss) for the year	-		214,296.07	-	214,296.07
Other comprehensive income for the year	-		-	25,808.45	25,808.45
Balance at March 31, 2026	**306,098.16**	**293,175.30**	**(1,687,722.03)**	**48,309.91**	**(1,040,138.66)**

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Items of other comprehensive income	
	Securities Premium	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	Total
Restated balance as at April 01, 2024	306,098.16	293,175.30	(1,763,214.35)	19,090.01	**(1,144,850.88)**
Net profit/(loss) for the year	-		(138,803.75)	-	(138,803.75)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-		-	3,411.45	3,411.45
Balance at March 31, 2025	**306,098.16**	**293,175.30**	**(1,902,018.10)**	**22,501.46**	**(1,280,243.18)**

Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Foreign currency translation reserve

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations with functional currency other than Indian rupees is recognised in other comprehensive income and is presented under equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Joshi Apte & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Germany GmbH

Arnaud Pierrel
Director

Place: France
Date : April 18, 2026

Anand Deshpande
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

1 Nature of operations

Persistent Systems Germany GmbH was incorporated on December 19, 2016 is a wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Ltd. The Company is specializing in software development.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for the following items, which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date -

Items	Basis of Measurement
Derivative financial instruments	Fair Value
Non-derivative financial instruments at FVTPL	Fair Value
Debt and equity securities at FVOCI	Fair Value
Contingent consideration assumed in a business combination	Fair Value
Net defined benefit (asset) / liability	Fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation

The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Amounts in the financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees in millions as permitted by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Per share data are presented in Indian Rupees.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared solely to assist the management of Persistent Systems Limited in preparation of its consolidated financials statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

3 Material accounting policy information

A Accounting year

The accounting year of the company is from April 1 to March 31.

B Functional currency

The Company's functional currency is the EUR. To facilitate consolidation in holding company, these financial statements are presented in INR, which is the presentation currency. The results and balances are translated from functional currency to presentation currency using the following procedure:

i. All assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet;
ii. All income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period/year;
iii. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction;
iv. The exchange differences arising out of the year end conversion are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and the said amount is shown under the head "Other Equity".

3.1 Use of estimates and judgements

a) The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the end of reporting period. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of accounting assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed appropriately. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as per management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

3.2 Critical accounting estimates

i. Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

Further, the Company uses significant judgement while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

In respect of the contracts where the transaction price is payable as royalty at pre-defined percentage of customer revenue and bearing in mind, the time gap between the close of the accounting period and availability of the revenue report from the customer, the Company is required to use its judgement to ascertain the income from royalty on the basis of historical trends of customer revenue.

ii. Income taxes

A deferred tax is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits are available against which deductible temporary differences and tax lossed be utilised. The management evaluates if the deferred tax assets will be realised in future considering the historical taxable income, scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies. While the Management believes that the Company will realise the deferred tax assets, the amount of deferred tax asset realisable could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

iii. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

iv. Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The compaby uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities.

v. Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances. After considering current and future economic conditions, the Company has concluded that no changes are required to lease periods relating to the existing lease contracts.

3.3 Summary of Significant accounting Policies

a) Current vs Non current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"). Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of resources / assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products/ services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months.

b) Property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Capital work-in-progress includes cost of Property, Plant and Equipment that are not ready to be put to use.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is added to its book value only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other expenses on existing Property, Plant and Equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

c) Intangible assets

a) Acquired intangible assets

Intangible assets including software licenses of enduring nature and contractual rights acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

b) Research and development cost

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when The Company can demonstrate:

-technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;

-its intention to complete the asset and use or sell it;

-its ability to use or sell the asset;

-how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits;

-the availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and

-the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

Such development expenditure, until capitalization, is reflected as intangible assets under development.

Following the initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortization of internally generated intangible asset begins when the development is complete and the asset is available for use.

d) Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is provided using the Straight Line Method ('SLM') over the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management.

The management estimates the useful lives for the Property, plant and equipment as follows:

Assets	Useful life
Computers *	4 years
Computers-Servers and networks*	4 years
Office equipment	5 years
Plant and equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years

*For these classes of assets, based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives of these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

Individual assets whose cost does not exceed ₹ 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives commencing from the day the asset is made available for use.

e) Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment and other intangible assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors.

Recoverable amount of intangible under development that is not yet available for use is estimated at least at each financial year end even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired

An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset

f) Financial instruments

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as financial asset at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, is classified as financial asset at FVTPL. Financial assets except derivative contracts included within the FVTPL category are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as:

Financial liabilities at amortised cost
Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximately.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Financial liabilities include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss if the recognition criteria as per Ind AS 109 – “Financial Instruments” are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in statement of profit and loss.
Fair value gains or losses on liabilities designated as FVTPL attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in other comprehensive income. All other changes in fair value of liabilities designated as FVTPL are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as FVTPL.

c) Impairment of financial assets

i) Financial assets

The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets that are debts instruments and are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). ECL is the difference between contractual cash flows that are due and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Company recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of Property, plant and equipment and Goodwill are reviewed at each balance sheet date or whenever there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. If any indications exist, the Company estimates the asset’s recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount of intangible under development that is not yet available for use is estimated at least at each financial year end even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired.

An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

g) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangements of borrowings. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or development of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as a part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year in which they occur.

h) Leases

The Company assesses at the inception of contract whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, The Company assesses whether:

i. The contract involves the use of an identified asset;
ii. The Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease; and
iii. The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset

Where The Company is a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located.

The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, The Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments based on an index or rate, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where The Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or statement of profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease expenses associated with these leases are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease, The Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income over the lease term on a straight line basis.

i) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the Company. Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

(i) Income from sale of software services and products

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company adopted Ind AS 115 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” using the cumulative catch-up transition method, applied to contracts that were not completed as of April 1, 2018. In accordance with the cumulative catch-up transition method, the previous period’s/ year’s amounts have not been retrospectively adjusted. The following is a summary of new and/or revised significant accounting policies related to revenue recognition. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 was insignificant.

The company derives revenues primarily from IT services comprising of software development and related services and from the licensing of software products.
Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to receive in exchange for those products or services.
Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a time-and-material or a fixed-price basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as and when the related services are performed. Revenue from fixed-price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to use” the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to access” is recognized over the access period.
The company has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations.

When support services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and the support services have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices Maintenance revenue is recognized proportionately over the period in which the services are rendered.

Revenue from royalty is recognized in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements.

The company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the proportionate allocation of the discounts amount to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discount. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the Company recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs.

Unbilled revenue represents revenue recognized in relation to work done until the balance sheet date for which billing has not taken place.
Unearned revenue represents the billing in respect of contracts for which the revenue is not recognized.

The Company collects value added taxes (VAT) on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

In cases where company acts as an agent, the revenue is recognised in form of a commission on delivery of the software licenses.

ii. Interest
Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the carrying amount and the effective interest rate. Interest income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Dividends
Dividend Income is recognized when the company's right to receive payment is established by the balance sheet date. Dividend income is included under the head 'Other Income' in the statement of profit and loss.

j) Investments
Investments that are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than a year are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments. Current investments are carried at lower of cost and fair value determined on category basis.
Long-term investments presented as non- current investments are carried at cost.

k) Foreign currency transactions

i. Initial recognition
Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, i.e. USD, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

ii. Conversion
Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates at the date when the values were determined.

iii Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on conversion / settlement of foreign currency monetary items and on foreign currency liabilities relating to Property, Plant and Equipment acquisition are recognized as income or expenses in the year in which they arise

iii. Forward exchange contracts not intended for trading or speculation purposes, classified as derivative financial instruments

As per the accounting principles laid down in Ind AS 109 – "Financial Instruments" relating to cash flow hedges, derivative financial instruments which qualify for cash flow hedge accounting are fair valued at balance sheet date and the effective portion of the resultant loss / (gain) is debited / (credited) to the hedge reserve under other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recognized to the statement of profit and loss. Derivative financial instruments are carried as forward contract receivable when the fair value is positive and as forward contract payable when the fair value is negative

Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as they arise

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, or terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in hedge reserve under other comprehensive income is transferred to the statement of profit and loss when the forecasted transaction occurs or affects profit or loss or when a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur.

iv.Translation of foreign operations

The Company presents the financial statements in INR which is the functional currency of the Company.

The assets and liabilities of a foreign operation are translated into the reporting currency (INR) at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date.

l) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Federal Central tax Office (Bundeszentralamt für Steuern),Germany. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except deferred tax liability arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, except deferred tax assets arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

m) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares), if any occurred during the reporting period, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.
For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year, are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares

The number of shares and potential dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

n) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

o) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past event whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

p) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand, bank deposits and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

q) Business Combination

Business combinations arising from transfer of interest in entities that are under common control are accounted at historical cost. The difference between any consideration given and the aggregate historical carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of the acquired entity is recorded in shareholders equity

3.4 Recent accounting pronouncement

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Group w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Group has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

4. Share capital

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised		
16,727.52 Thousand equity shares of EUR 1 each (in Thousand)	EUR 16,727.52	EUR 16,727.52
	EUR 16,727.52	**EUR 16,727.52**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares (in ₹'000)		
16,727.52 Thousand equity shares of EUR 1 each (in ₹ Thousand)	₹ 1,413,301.11	₹ 1,413,301.11
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**₹ 1,413,301.11**	**₹ 1,413,301.11**

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

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of shares (in '000)	(Amount in ₹ '000)	No of shares (in '000)	(Amount in ₹ '000)
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	16,727.52	1,413,301.11	16,727.52	1,413,301.11
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Number of shares at the end of the year	**16,727.52**	**1,413,301.11**	**16,727.52**	**1,413,301.11**

b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of EUR 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

C) Details of shares held by Promoters

March 31,2026

	No of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No of shares at the end of the year	% of the total shares	% change during the year
Persistent Systems Ltd	16,727.52	16,727.52	-	0%	100%

March 31,2025

	No of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No of shares at the end of the year	% of the total shares	% change during the year
Persistent Systems Ltd	16,727.52	-	16,727.52	100%	0%

D) Shareholding pattern (shareholders holding more

(i) As at 31-March-2026

Name of the share holder	No of shares	% of the shares	Country of incorporation	Relationship
Aepona Group Ltd	16,727.52	100%	Ireland	Holding company

(ii) As at 31-March-2025

Name of the share holder	No of shares	% of the shares	Country of incorporation	Relationship
Persistent Systems Ltd	16,727.52	100%	India	Holding company

During the year ended 31 March 2026,Persistent Systems Ltd, incorporated in India, transferred 100% of its equity shareholding in the Company comprising 16,727.52 equity shares of EUR 1 each, aggregating to EUR 1,67,27,520, to Aepona Group Limited, incorporated in Ireland and having its registered office at 9,Exchange place, International Financial Services Centre,Dublin, Ireland with effect from 31-March-26

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Persistent Systems Germany GmbH

Notes forming part of financial statements

5.1. Property, Plant and Equipment **(In ₹'000)**

	Computers	Office equipments	Plant & Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
Gross block (At cost)					
As at April 1, 2025	36,890.54	1,382.50	3,642.78	8,655.72	50,571.54
Additions	9,139.68	-	-	-	9,139.68
Deletions	3,090.97	323.95	2,905.47	7,348.58	13,668.97
- Exchange differences	6,760.31	146.72	(252.78)	(722.99)	5,931.26
As at March 31, 2026	**49,699.56**	**1,205.27**	**484.53**	**584.15**	**51,973.51**
Depreciation and amortization					
As at April 1, 2025	30,128.24	1,347.15	3,546.76	8,428.15	43,450.30
Charge for the year	5,331.50	-	-	-	5,331.50
Deletions	2,518.12	323.95	2,905.47	7,348.58	13,096.12
- Exchange differences	4,727.47	160.45	(220.37)	(646.70)	4,020.85
As at March 31, 2026	**37,669.09**	**1,183.65**	**420.92**	**432.87**	**39,706.53**
As at March 31, 2026	**12,030.47**	**21.62**	**63.61**	**151.28**	**12,266.98**
As at March 31, 2025	**6,762.30**	**35.35**	**96.02**	**227.57**	**7,121.24**

(In ₹'000)

	Computers	Office equipments	Plant & Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
Gross block (At cost)					
As at April 1, 2024	33,730.62	1,345.90	3,546.35	8,426.57	47,049.44
Additions	2,252.77	-	-	-	2,252.77
Deletions	62.86	-	-	-	62.86
- Exchange differences	970.01	36.60	96.43	229.15	1,332.19
As at March 31, 2025	**36,890.54**	**1,382.50**	**3,642.78**	**8,655.72**	**50,571.54**
Depreciation and amortization					
As at April 1, 2024	26,682.54	1,292.52	3,404.64	8,011.34	39,391.04
Charge for the year	2,707.50	19.32	48.60	195.19	2,970.61
Deletions	41.00	-	-	-	41.00
- Exchange differences	779.20	35.31	93.52	221.62	1,129.65
As at March 31, 2025	**30,128.24**	**1,347.15**	**3,546.76**	**8,428.15**	**43,450.30**
As at March 31, 2025	**6,762.30**	**35.35**	**96.02**	**227.57**	**7,121.24**
As at March 31, 2024	**7,048.08**	**53.38**	**141.71**	**415.23**	**7,658.40**

5.2 Right of use assets **(In ₹'000)**

	Right of use asset	Total
Gross Block (at cost)		
As at April 1, 2025	410,031.57	410,031.57
Additional	8,170.80	8,170.80
- Exchange differences	73,499.40	73,499.40
As at March 31, 2026	**491,701.77**	**491,701.77**
Amortisation		
As at April 1, 2025	183,688.49	183,688.49
Charge for the year	50,480.87	50,480.87
Deletions	-	-
- Exchange differences	35,553.30	35,553.30
As at March 31, 2026	**269,722.66**	**269,722.66**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2026	**221,979.11**	**221,979.11**
As at March 31, 2025	**226,343.08**	**226,343.08**

(In ₹'000)

	Right of use asset	Total
Gross Block (at cost)		
As at April 1, 2024	394,583.80	394,583.80
Additions	4,667.04	4,667.04
Deletions	-	-
- Exchange differences	10,780.73	10,780.73
As at March 31, 2025	**410,031.57**	**410,031.57**
Amortisation		
As at April 1, 2024	137,123.66	137,123.66
Charge for the year	42,020.05	42,020.05
- Exchange differences	4,544.78	4,544.78
As at March 31, 2025	**183,688.49**	**183,688.49**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2025	**226,343.08**	**226,343.08**
As at March 31, 2024	**257,460.14**	**257,460.14**

5.3 Depreciation and amortisation

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹000)
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,421.17	769.63	5,331.50	2,970.61
Right of use asset	14,540.72	10,458.10	50,480.86	42,020.05
	15,961.89	**11,227.73**	**55,812.36**	**44,990.66**

6. Non-current investments

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Investments carried at fair value		
Unquoted investments		
Investments in equity instruments		
- In wholly owned subsidiary companies (Refer note 26)		
Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA Parx Werk AG) 250 Thousand Shares (100% held by the company) of CHF 1 each	-	708,872.53
Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada 0.004 Thousand Shares of CRC 10,000 each	-	323,799.95
Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania 45 Thousand Shares of 10 LEI each	-	10,418.05
	-	**1,043,090.53**

During the year, the Company sold its 100% equity investments in Persistent Systems Switzerland and Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada to Aepona Group Limited and Persistent Systems Inc., respectively. The investments were sold for a consideration of EUR 9,488,068.92 and EUR 4,801,547.11, respectively.The gain arising on disposal of the aforesaid investments has been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period.

During the year, the Company sold its 100% equity investments in Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania and to Aepona Group Limited. The investments were sold for a consideration of EUR 7,87,499.04 The gain arising on disposal of the aforesaid investments has been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period.

7. Other non-current financial asset

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
At Amortised Cost		
Unsecured, considered good - Deposits Long term		
Security Deposits	20,390.78	19,634.55
	20,390.78	**19,634.55**

8. Deferred tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Deferred tax assets (net) (Refer note 30B) -On carried forward losses	119,797.55	101,687.25
	119,797.55	***101,687.25***

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9. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Trade receivables- Billled		
Unsecured, considered good (Refer note 26)	79,313.04	167,922.54
Unsecured, considered doubtful	75.34	36.84
	79,388.38	**167,959.38**
Less : Expected credit loss	(75.34)	(36.84)
	79,313.04	167,922.54
	79,313.04	**167,922.54**
Trade receivables- Unbilled	14,276.77	7,444.39
	14,276.77	**7,444.39**
	93,589.81	**175,366.93**

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

	Unbilled	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	14,276.77	66,145.29	-	13,135.85	31.90	-	-	93,589.81
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired		-	-	75.34	-	-	-	75.34
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2026	**14,276.77**	**66,145.29**	**-**	**13,211.19**	**31.90**	**-**	**-**	**93,665.15**
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss				75.34				75.34
	14,276.77	**66,145.29**	**-**	**13,135.85**	**31.90**	**-**	**-**	**93,589.81**
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0.57%	0%			0%

	Unbilled	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	7,444.39	38,096.44	129,826.10	-	-	-	-	175,366.93
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	
As At March 31, 2025	**7,444.39**	**38,096.44**	**129,826.10**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**175,366.93**
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	7,444.39	**38,096.44**	**129,826.10**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**175,366.93**
Expected loss rate	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**					**0%**

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Cash and cash equivalents as presented in cash flow statement		
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	298,406.84	8,727.88
	298,406.84	**8,727.88**

11. Other current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Advance to vendors	65.00	-
Advance to related parties (Unsecured, considered good) (Refer note 26)	-	-
-Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	102.52	24.84
' -Persistent Systems Ltd	354.02	-
Other receivables (Refer note 26)		
-Persistent Systems Ltd	1,892.75	1,707.01
-Persistent Systems UK Limited	-	6,550.32
-Persistent Systems Inc.	-	891.62
Security Deposits	1,928.82	-
Contract Asset	61.85	57.76
	4,404.96	**9,231.55**

12. Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind	399.55	594.68
Prepaid expense	9,302.36	1,994.08
VAT receivable	4,558.33	1,632.98
	14,260.24	**4,221.74**

13. Borrowings

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
-Non current		
Unsecured considered good		
- Persistent Systems Inc.	-	787,609.62
Intercompany deposits from related parties		
(Repayment Terms : After 36 months)		
(Rate of interest: 3 month EURIBOR plus 225 basis points)		
Interest accrued but not due on loans	-	62,432.79
	-	**850,042.41**

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14.Lease Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
-Non current		
Lease liability	233,495.23	237,958.90
Less: current maturity of lease liability (refer note 16)	(53,558.22)	(43,840.00)
	179,937.01	**194,118.90**
-Current		
Lease liability	53,558.22	43,840.00
	53,558.22	**43,840.00**

Movement of lease liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Opening balance	237,958.90	268,838.90
Additions	8,170.80	4,667.04
Deletions	-	-
Add: interest recognised during the year (Ref. Note 22)	3,814.31	3,977.54
Less: payments made	(53,070.59)	(47,790.66)
Translation Adjustment	36,621.81	8,266.08
Closing balance	**233,495.23**	**237,958.90**

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15. Trade payable

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Trade payables for goods and services (refer note-26)	130,442.30	332,568.16
	130,442.30	**332,568.16**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	45,167.75	82,548.69	1,567.26	1,085.34	-	130,369.04
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	
As At March 31, 2026	**45,167.75**	**82,548.69**	**1,567.26**	**1,085.34**	**-**	**130,369.04**

	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	41,982.82	180,956.52	109,628.82	-	-	332,568.16
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2025	**41,982.82**	**180,956.52**	**109,628.82**	**-**	**-**	**332,568.16**

16. Other current financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Advance from related parties (Unsecured, considered good) (Refer note 26)		
Persistent Systems France SAS	8,381.89	3,799.98
Accrued employee liabilities	11,765.22	18,371.62
	20,147.11	**22,171.60**

17. Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Unearned revenue	24,154.77	15,087.98
Statutory liabilities	0.16	-
	24,154.93	**15,087.98**

18. Current liabilities: Provisions

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Provsion for Leave encashment	3,691.60	4,537.78
	3,694.26	**4,537.78**

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19. Revenue from operations

	For the quarter ended		For year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)
Sale of Services (Refer note 26)	109,356.49	185,904.51	393,801.80	445,143.65
Sale of Products	2,559.60	4,933.13	20,459.26	12,297.27
	111,916.09	**190,837.64**	**414,261.06**	**457,440.92**

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by offerings, segments, geography and customers' industry type. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

	For year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)
Segment wise disclosure		
Industrial Services	-	403,565.79
BFSI	-	-
LSHC	59,479.75	53,875.13
Others	354,781.31	-
Total	**414,261.06**	**457,440.92**
Geographical disclosure		
India	178,892.31	6,525.63
North America	-	-
Rest of the World	235,368.75	250,630.08
Total	**414,261.06**	**257,155.71**

While disclosing the aggregate amount of transaction price yet to be recognised as revenue towards unsatisfied (or partially) satisfied performance obligations, along with the broad time band for the expected time to recognize those revenues, the Company has applied the practical expedient in Ind AS 115. Accordingly, the Company has not disclosed the aggregate transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations which pertain to contracts where revenue recognised corresponds to the value transferred to customer typically involving time and material, outcome based and event based contracts and also those which pertain to contracts with original expected duration of one year or less.

Changes in contract assets (unbilled revenue) are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,502.15	12,694.43
Revenue recognised during the year	12,895.30	99,023.02
Invoices raised during the year	(6,983.33)	(111,748.61)
Translation exchange difference	862.64	7,533.31
Balance at the end of the year	**14,276.77**	**7,502.15**

Changes in Unearned revenue are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)
Balance at the beginning of the year	18,762.09	8,866.66
Revenue recognised during the year	(25,077.99)	(74,777.55)
Increase due to invoicing during the year, not recognised as revenue during the year	32,008.96	91,799.12
Translation exchange difference	(1,538.28)	(7,126.14)
Balance at the end of the year	**24,154.77**	**18,762.09**

20. Other Income

	For the quarter ended		For year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Dividend Income (Refer note 26)	-	-	-	113,369.53
Profit on sale of investments	72,650.93		401,896.66	-
Gain on sale of Assets	36.12		1,618.56	
Miscellaneous Income	5,393.13	1,013.48	6,505.80	1,013.48
Insurance refund received	-		-	
Excess Provision written back	-		3.00	1,359.95
	78,080.18	**1,013.48**	**410,024.02**	**115,742.96**

21. Personnel expenses

	For the quarter ended		For year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
21.1 Employee benefit expenses				
Salaries wages and bonus	57,123.59	84,139.92	254,129.98	308,360.53
Defined contribution to other funds	8,551.56	(10,166.55)	40,579.48	48,925.22
Staff welfare and benefits	1,274.37	885.77	3,085.25	2,098.12
	66,949.52	**74,859.14**	**297,794.71**	**359,383.87**
21.2 Subcontracting costs				
Technical professionals - Related parties (Refer note 26)	33,520.76	31,901.88	122,847.20	150,392.17
Technical professionals - Others	(1,716.00)	3,165.45	16,719.24	15,169.98
	31,804.76	**35,067.33**	**139,566.44**	**165,562.15**
	98,754.28	**109,926.47**	**437,361.15**	**524,946.02**

22. Finance costs

	For the quarter ended		For year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Intercompany Interest expenses(Refer note 26)	-	9,528.27	28,071.04	41,772.07
Interest on lease liability	940.32	939.51	3,814.31	3,977.54
	940.32	**10,467.78**	**31,885.35**	**45,749.61**

23. Other expenses

	For the quarter ended		For year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Traveling and conveyance	1,788.73	1,623.42	8,189.11	4,957.05
Electricity expenses	122.51	197.19	449.82	449.65
Internet link expenses	580.07	94.85	1,660.73	1,678.32
Communication expenses	290.62	(9.76)	1,446.28	2,672.15
Recruitment expenses	-	-	-	(1.34)
Training and seminars	9.59	-	18.46	53.67
Purchase of software licenses and support expenses	6,036.72	276.10	7,747.23	5,234.48
Allowances/(Reversal) for Expected Credit Loss	- 756.08	(277.41)	(31.50)	35.40
Books & Subscription	-	12.34	36.94	49.80
Rent-Others	424.90	357.42	1,603.01	1,304.25
Rent-Office	2,216.29	808.81	5,320.22	4,849.85
Office expenses	4,402.19	1,075.61	10,212.90	5,645.03
Insurance	-	1.14	-	63.68
Rates and taxes	1,182.37	-	1,225.47	-
Legal and professional fees	15,805.68	13,852.64	37,038.11	46,559.80
Repairs and maintenance				
Plant and machinery	135.45	13.11	522.54	545.52
Buildings	-	-	918.52	-
Advertisement and sponsorship fees	86.35	-	149.07	-
Auditors' remuneration (Refer note 33)	1,443.89	2,037.06	3,000.30	2,037.06
Computer consumables	-	-	-	4.99
Foreign exchange loss (net)	- 180.35	(30.67)	85.96	3,195.42
Sundry Balance Written Off	77.44	451.75	140.45	451.75
Miscellaneous expenses	3,273.59	273.37	5,196.53	2,071.59
	36,939.96	**20,756.97**	**84,930.15**	**81,858.12**

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24. Earnings per share

Particulars		For the quarter ended		For year ended	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Basic earnings per share					
Numerator					
Net Profit / (loss) after tax (in ₹'000)	A	37,399.82	35,082.67	214,296.07	(138,803.75)
Denominator for basic EPS	B	9,525,000	9,525,000	16,727,520	16,727,520
Denominator for diluted EPS					
Weighted average number of equity share	C	9,525,000	9,525,000	16,727,520	16,727,520
Basic earnings per share (Face value of EUR 1 each) (in ₹)	A / B	3.93	3.68	12.81	(8.30)
Diluted earnings per share (Face value of EUR 1 each) (in ₹)	A/C	3.93	3.68	12.81	(8.30)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	9,525,000	9,525,000	16,727,520.00	16,727,520
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of stock options	-	-	-	-
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	**9,525,000**	**9,525,000**	**16,727,520.00**	**16,727,520**

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25 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	% change	Reason for variance (If more than 25%)
(a) Current Ratio,	Current Assets	Current Liabilties	1.77	0.47	275%	The entire loan amount along with interest has been fully repaid. As a result, current assets have increased.
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio,	Debt	Average Equity	Not applicable		0%	NA
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	EBITDA	Debt service within a year	Not applicable		0%	NA
(d) Return on Equity Ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Average Equity	85%	-69%	154%	Profit incurred on the sale of investments has increased the net profit.
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio,	Turnover	Average Trade Receivables	3.17	3.11	2%	NA
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio,	Purchases	Average Trade Payables	0.97	0.81	20%	NA
(h) Net capital turnover ratio,	Turnover	Average working Capital	(19.73)	(2.13)	-2536%	The entire loan amount along with interest has been fully repaid.
(i) Net profit ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Turnover	52%	-30%	82%	Net profit has increased due to profit on the sale of investments, which in turn has led to an increase in the net profit ratio.
(j) Return on Capital employed,	Earnings Before Interest	Capital employed	-44%	(0.16)	176%	Decrease in Revenue in current FY
(k) Return on investment.	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	0%	11%	-100%	No dividend in current FY

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Notes forming part of financial statements

26. Related Party Disclosures

i) Names of related parties and their related party relationships

Holding Company
- Aepona Group Ltd

Ultimate holding Company

Persistent Systems Ltd

Companies under same management:

Persistent Systems Inc
Persistent Systems France SAS
Persistent Systems UK Ltd (FKA Aepona LTD)
Persistent Systems s.p.z.o.o.
Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada
Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)
Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania

Key management personnel

Mr. Arnaud Pierrel
Mr. Anand Deshpande

ii) Related Party Transactions

(In ₹000)

Nature of Transaction	Name of related party	Relationship with the company	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest expense on intercorporate deposit	Persistent Systems Inc.	Companies under same management	28,071.04	41,772.07
Sale of Services	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)	Companies under same management	29,681.89	13,815.37
	Persisten Systems Ltd	Ultimate holding Company	178,892.31	206,810.84
	Persistent Systems France SAS	Companies under same management	6,525.63	5,346.95
	Persistent Systems UK Ltd (FKA Aepona LTD)	Companies under same management	11,470.25	436.91
Profit / Loss on sale of Investment- Intercompany	Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada	Companies under same management	137,097.01	-
	Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	Companies under same management	72,650.93	-
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)	Companies under same management	192,148.72	-
Professional fees	Persisten Systems Ltd	Ultimate holding Company	94,306.06	95,357.71
	Persistent Systems Inc.	Companies under same management		-
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)	Companies under same management	17,004.78	18,070.62
	Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	Companies under same management	291.47	13,785.48
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)	Companies under same management	-	11,501.89
	Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Companies under same management	11,244.89	11,676.47
Dividend received	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)	Companies under same management	-	113,369.53

iii) Related Party Balances

(In ₹000)

Particulars	Name of related party	Relationship with the company	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Share Capital	Persisten Systems Ltd	Ultimate holding Company	-	14,13,301.11
	Aepona Group Ltd	Holding Company	1,413,301.11	-
Securities Premium	Persisten Systems Ltd	Ultimate holding Company	306,098.16	306,098.16
Non current investment	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)	Companies under same management	-	708,872.53
	Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada	Companies under same management	-	323,799.95
	Persistent Systems S.R.L- Romania	Companies under same management	-	10,418.05
Advance received	Persistent Systems France SAS	Companies under same management	8,381.89	3,799.98
	Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	Companies under same management	102.52	24.84
	Persisten Systems Ltd	Ultimate holding Company	2,246.76	1,707.01
	Persistent Systems Inc.	Companies under same management	-	891.62
	Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited)	Companies under same management	-	6,550.32
Trade payable	Persisten Systems Ltd	Ultimate holding Company	100,230.60	253,198.56
	Persistent Systems Inc.	Companies under same management	-	11,454.56
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)	Companies under same management	10,251.04	4,311.65
	Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Companies under same management	3,899.06	11,675.96
	Persistent Systems UK Ltd (FKA Aepona LTD)	Companies under same management	-	11,929.70
	Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	Companies under same management	-	14,062.02
Trade receivables	Persisten Systems Ltd	Ultimate holding Company	27,025.61	121,944.48
	Persistent Systems Inc	Companies under same management	-	(5,076.80)
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)	Companies under same management	7,282.79	6,085.84
	Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Companies under same management	-	2,637.27
	Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited)	Companies under same management	3,730.27	36.05
	Persistent Systems France SAS	Companies under same management	-	2,226.90

27. Unhedged balances **(In ₹000)**

Particulars	Mar-26			Mar-25		
	Foreign currency	Convesation rate	Amount in Rs	Foreign currency	Convesation rate	Amount in Rs
Trade payable	CHF 84.77	118.57	10,050.86	CHF 40.14	97.0037	3,893.50
	GBP 15.01	125.52	1,884.10	GBP 22.13	110.6324	2,448.63
	USD 43.92	94.77	4,162.30	PLN 1.56	22.1591	34.65
	INR 321.94	1.0000	321.94	USD 301.57	85.4700	25,774.88
				INR 323.41	1.0000	323.41
Trade Receivables	CHF 38.80	118.57	4,600.74	CHF 62.74	97.0037	6,085.84
	USD 388	94.77	36,771.13	USD 180.86	85.4700	15,458.49
				GBP 59.21	110.6324	6,550.32

28. Lease

(In ₹000)

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
- Not later than one year	53,558.22	47,233.87
- Later than one year and not later than five years	179,937.01	200,743.97

29.Financial risk management

29 (a). Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of financial instruments by categories are as follows:

(In ₹ Thousand)

Financial assets / Financial liabilities	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025			Fair value hierarchy*
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	
Financial Assets:							
Investments in associates (net)	-	-	-	-	-	1,043,090.53	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents (including unpaid dividend)	-	-	298,406.84	-	-	8,727.88	
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	Level 3
Unbilled revenue	-	-	14,338.62	-	-	7,502.15	
Other financial assets	-	-	10,457.12	-	-	21,363.95	
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**323,202.58**	**-**	**-**	**1,080,684.51**	
Financial Liabilities:							
Borrowings (including accrued interest)	-	-	-	-	-	850,042.41	Level 3
Trade payables	-	-	130,442.30	-	-	332,568.16	Level 3
Lease liabilities	-	-	233,495.23	-	-	237,958.90	Level 3
Other financial liabilities (excluding borrowings)	-	-	20,147.11	-	-	22,171.60	
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**384,084.64**	**-**	**-**	**1,442,741.07**	

***Fair value hierarchy:**

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. In respect of equity instruments of unlisted companies, in limited circumstances, insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value, or if there are a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range. The Group recognises such equity instruments at cost, which is considered as appropriate estimate of fair value.

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Level 2 Fair Values

Financial Instrument	Valuation Methods and Assumptions
Derivative instruments (assets and liabilities)	The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, primarily banks with investment-grade credit ratings. Derivatives are valued using valuation techniques with market-observable inputs, mainly foreign exchange forward contracts. The valuation models incorporate inputs such as the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, and forward rate curves of the underlying instruments.
Treasury Bonds	Fair value of bonds is determined using the discounted cash flow (DCF) approach with yield-to-maturity (YTM) rates.

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Level 3 Fair Values

Type	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Inter-relationship Between Significant Unobservable
Contractual obligation	Discounted cash flow method. The valuation model considers the present value of expected payments discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate. Expected payments are determined by considering possible scenarios of forecast EBITDA, the amount payable under each scenario, and the probability assigned to each scenario.	• Forecasted EBITDA • Risk-adjusted discount rate	The estimated increase/(decrease) in the fair value of the contractual obligation would not be significant for a 10% sensitivity in the significant unobservable inputs.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments at FVTPL & FVTOCI

The financial instruments being carried at FVTPL and FVTOCI is at their respective fair value.

Financial Instruments at Amortised Cost

The Management assessed that fair value of Trade receivables, Unbilled revenue, Other financial assets, Borrowings, Lease liabilities, Trade payables and Other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of

Notes forming part of financial statements

29 (b) Financial risk factors and risk management objectives

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.The primary market risk to the Company is foreign exchange risk.The Company's exposure to credit risk is mainly for receivables that are overdue for more than 90 days. The Credit Task Force of the Group is responsible for credit risk management. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from / to the group companies. The Group's Risk Management Committee monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

Market risk

The following table analyses foreign currency risk from financial instruments		**(In ₹000)**
	March-31-2026	**March-31-2025**
Trade receivebles	41,371.87	28,094.65
Trade payable	16,419.19	32,475.07

Foreign Currency Sensitivity Analysis:

For the year ended March 31, 2026 every percentage point depreciation / appreciation in the exchange rate between the Indian rupee and foreign currencies has affected the Company's profit tax margin (PBT) by approximately (0.25%) and 0 .25% respectively.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to in thousand 75,407.90 as at March 31,2026 and 167,922.54 in thousand as at March 31, 2025, respectively. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk is managed by the Company by Credit Task Force through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the recovery status of customers, to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The Company uses a provisioning policy approved by the Board of Directors to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables.

Credit risk is perceived mainly in case of receivables overdue for more than 180 days. The following table gives details of risk concentration in respect of percentage of receivables overdue for more than 180 days

(In ₹000)

	As at March 31,2026	**As at March 31,2025**
Receivables overdue for more than 180 days	13,167.75	129,826.10
Trade receivables	93,589.81	175,366.93
Overdue for more than 180 days as a % of total receivables	14%	74%

Ageing of trade receivables

(In ₹000)

	As at March 31,2026	**As at March 31,2025**
Within the credit period	80,422.06	45,540.83
1 to 30 days past due	-	129,726.29
31 to 60 days past due	-	99.81
61 to 90 days past due	-	-
91 to 120 days past due	-	
121 and 180 past due	13,211.19	36.84
181 and above past due	31.90	-
Less: Expected credit loss	(75.34)	0.00
Net trade receivables	**93,589.81**	**175,403.77**

Movement in expected credit loss allowance

(In ₹000)

	As at March 31,2026	**As at March 31,2025**
Opening balance	-	-
Movement in expected credit loss allowance	75.34	-
Translation differences	-	-
Closing balance	**75.34**	-

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations.The Company has borrowings obtained from the group companies. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from / to the group companies. The working capital needs are met by availing intercorporate loans from the group companies whenever needed.

As at March 31, 2026, the Company had a working capital of Rs.178,665.03 Thousand including cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances of Rs.298,406.84 Thousand. As at March 31, 2025, the Company had a working capital of (Rs.220,657.04)Thousand including cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances of Rs.8,727.88 Thousand.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

(In ₹000)

	As at March 31,2026		As at March 31,2025	
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Trade Payable	127,716.44	2,652.60	332,568.16	-
Lease liabilitie	53,558.22	179,937.01	43,840.00	1,044,161.31

30. Income Taxes

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

(In ₹000)

	For the year ended	
	March 31,2026	**March 31,2025**
Profit before tax as per statement of profit and loss	214,296.07	(124,360.53)
Add :- Adjustment as per Ind AS financials (Refer Note 30)	-	-
Profit/(loss) before tax	-	(39,702.10)
Enacted tax rate	31.93%	31.93%
Computed tax expense at enacted tax rate	68,414.02	(39,702.10)
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense		
Prior Period Tax charge / (Credit)	-	14,443.22
Non-deductible expenses	-	-
Unused tax losses not recognised as deferred tax assets	(68,914.09)	39,702.10
Others	500.06	
Income tax expense	**(0.00)**	**14,443.22**

(In ₹000)

Entity Name	**Country**	**Currency**	**Carry forward operating loss as on March 31, 2026**	**Carry forward operating loss as on March 31, 2025 - Eqv. INR**
Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Germany	Euro	11,100.00	1,139,240.00

(B) Deferred tax asset

Persistent Systems Germany GmbH has carry-forward tax loss as on March 31, 2026 as per details provided in below table. The Company expects that this loss shall be utilised against future taxable income. As on March 31, 2026.

(In ₹000)

Particulars	**As at March-2026**	**As at March-2025**
Deferred tax on unabsorbed losses	119,797.55	101,687.25

(C) Unrecognized deferred tax on carried forward losses

The Company has cumulative unutilized corporate income tax losses as of March 2026. These tax losses are available for future utilization to offset future taxable profits of the Company, subject to the applicable tax laws and regulations. As at the balance sheet date, the Company has not recognized deferred tax asset with respect to the aforesaid unutilized corporate income tax losses. The details are provided in below table:

Carry forward losses		**Unrecognized Deferred Tax Asset**	
31-Mar-26	**31-Mar-26**	**31-Mar-25**	**31-Mar-25**
EUR in thousand	**Rs. in thousand**	**EUR in thousand**	**Rs. in thousand**
11,100.00	1,139,240.00	11,100.00	1,007,040.00

Notes forming part of financial statements

31.Contingent liabilities:

The Company does not have any contingent liability as on March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 - ₹ Nil).

32.Auditors Remuneration

(In ₹000)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Audit Fees	3,000.30	2,037.06

33.Capital commitments

The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital account and not provided for, net of advances is ₹ Nil. (Previous year: Nil).

34. The financial statements are presented in ₹-"000 except for per share information or as otherwise stated

35. Previous year's figures have been regrouped where necessary to conform to current period's classification.

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Germany GmbH

Arnaud Pierrel
Director

Place: France
Date : April 18, 2026

Anand Deshpande
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Poland Spółka Z O O

Regd. Office: Warsaw, ul. Towarowa 28, 00-839 Warsaw, Poland

Persistent Systems Poland Spółka Z O O
Regd. Office: Warsaw, ul. Towarowa 28, 00-839 Warsaw, Poland

Annual Report FY 2025-26

Report of the Directors

Your Directors are pleased to present the Second Annual Report of your Company together with the audited statement of accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2026.

Background

Due to the restructuring of the Persistent Group entities undertaken during the financial year, your Company which was previously a wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Inc., USA, transitioned to become a wholly owned subsidiary of Aepona Group Limited, Ireland.

Your Company is engaged in software development, professional and marketing services to its Europe based customers.

Financial Results

The financial results of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, are as follows:

(Amount in INR Thousand)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Total income	585,640.32	259,431.49
Expenditure	606,811.36	241,694.30
Profit /(Loss) before taxation	**(21,171.04)**	**17,737.19**
Total Tax Expense	10,235.63	1,199.16
Net profit/ (loss) after taxation	**(31,406.67)**	**16,538.03**

Business Operations

The Company is engaged in rendering software development and professional services in Europe.

Directors

The Directors of the Company are:

1. Mr. Sandeep Kalra, USA
2. Mr. Vinit Teredesai, India
3. Mr. Thomas Klein, USA

Acknowledgments

Your Board would like to thank all the stakeholders for excellent support rendered in their respective areas.

JOSHI APTE & CO.
Chartered Accountants

"Dwarka", 1st Floor, 2 Phatak Baug Soc.,
999, Navi Peth, Pune 411030, India
Tel. : +91-20-2453 2991
E-mail : joshiapte@joshiapte.com
Website : www.joshiapte.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PERSISTENT SYSTEMS Poland s.p.z.o.o

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Persistent Systems Poland s.p.z.o.o. ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) for the quarter and year ended, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, Loss for the quarter and Loss for the year ended, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Preparation and Restriction on Use and distribution

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes basis of preparation. These financial Statements have been prepared solely for its Parent Company to assist them in preparation of its Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements. Our report is intended solely for the use of management and Board of Directors for the above purpose and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of

Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the

standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

For **JOSHI APTE & Co**.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 104370W)

TEJASHREE JOSHI
Partner
(Membership No.139807)
Place: Pune,
Date: 18th April, 2026
UDIN: 26139807ZLIZZE1353

Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	5.1	6,607.14	7,963.87
Right of use asset	5.2	22,231.77	1,482.33
Intangible assets	5.3	114,121.57	149,268.65
		142,960.48	**158,714.85**
Financial assets			
- Other non current financial assets	6	4,970.91	84.60
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	5,049.57	1,555.96
Income tax assets (net)		2,861.98	4,105.29
		155,842.94	**164,460.70**
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
- Trade receivables	8		
- Billed		129,314.10	33,201.04
- Unbilled		-	-
- Cash and cash equivalents	9	15,637.98	13,470.41
- Other current financial assets	10	-	4,578.96
Other current assets	11	17,146.94	8,133.50
		162,099.02	**59,383.91**
TOTAL		**317,941.96**	**223,844.61**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	4	95.26	95.26
Other equity		3,809.40	30,882.76
		3,904.66	**30,978.02**
LIABILITIES			
Non- current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Lease liabilities	13	1,849.37	-
- Borrowings	12	94,770.00	85,470.00
- Other non-current financial liabilities	14	43,010.77	49,347.29
		139,630.14	**134,817.29**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Trade payables	15	84,992.97	19,046.37
- Lease liabilities	13	20,912.02	1,967.25
- Borrowings	12	1,326.91	464.52
- Other current financial liabilities	16	40,367.22	31,574.90
Other current liabilities	17	14,242.83	336.10
Provisions	18	12,565.21	4,660.15
Income tax liabilities (net)		-	-
		174,407.16	**58,049.30**
TOTAL		**317,941.96**	**223,844.61**
Summary of Material accounting policy information	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date: April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o.

Sandeep Kalra
Director

Place: India
Date: April 18, 2026

Thomas Klein
Director

Place: USA
Date: April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

	Notes	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Income					
Revenue from operations	19	156,230.38	73,671.88	585,298.01	258,441.95
Other income	20	308.00	30.72	342.31	989.54
Total income (A)		**156,538.38**	**73,702.60**	**585,640.32**	**259,431.49**
Expenses					
Employee benefits expense	21.1	95,312.72	38,017.60	278,896.16	172,719.28
Subcontracting costs	21.2	35,184.18	12,757.93	198,724.51	18,074.69
Finance costs	22	4,731.62	570.18	20,767.84	1,470.82
Depreciation and amortization expense	5.4	20,407.24	5,155.33	77,734.28	20,516.07
Other expenses	23	12,660.70	9,287.68	30,688.57	28,913.44
Total expenses (B)		**168,296.46**	**65,788.71**	**606,811.36**	**241,694.28**
Profit/(loss) before tax (A - B)		**(11,758.08)**	**7,913.88**	**(21,171.04)**	**17,737.21**
Tax expense					
Current tax		4,216.89	94.57	8,023.08	94.57
Tax credit in respect of earlier years		(525.28)	-	5,397.99	-
Deferred tax charge / (credit)		(850.85)	214.31	(3,185.44)	1,104.59
Total tax expense		**2,840.76**	**308.88**	**10,235.63**	**1,199.16**
Net profit/(loss) for the Quarter/Year (C)		**(14,598.84)**	**7,605.00**	**(31,406.67)**	**16,538.05**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss (D)					
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		392.47	1,408.92	4,333.31	1,317.45
		392.47	**1,408.92**	**4,333.31**	**1,317.45**
Total comprehensive income for the Quarter/Year (C) + (D)		**(14,206.37)**	**9,013.92**	**(27,073.36)**	**17,855.50**
Earnings per equity share	24				
Basic (In ₹)		(145,988.42)	76,050.02	(314,066.70)	165,380.50
Diluted (In ₹)		(145,988.42)	76,050.02	(314,066.70)	165,380.50
Summary of Material accounting policy information	3				

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date: April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o.

Sandeep Kalra
Director

Place: India
Date: April 18, 2026

Thomas Klein
Director

Place: USA
Date: April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

		For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit / (loss) before tax		**(21,171.04)**	**17,737.19**
Adjustments for:			
Finance cost		20,767.84	1,470.82
Depreciation and amortization expense		77,734.28	20,516.07
Unrealised exchange (gain)/ loss (net)		(6,465.31)	426.01
Exchange (gain)/ loss on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents		7,858.06	(656.02)
Loss on sale of asset		5.91	-
Excess provision written back		-	(875.08)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**78,729.74**	**38,618.99**
Movements in working capital :			
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables		(93,473.02)	(13,908.49)
(Increase)/ Decrease in other current assets (including financial assets)		(7,548.64)	(1,365.43)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables and current liabilities		74,684.97	3,804.80
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions		7,905.06	(10,969.72)
Operating profit after working capital changes		**60,298.10**	**16,180.15**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		(10,441.46)	(5,115.31)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**(A)**	**49,856.64**	**11,064.85**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment towards capital expenditure		(1,548.91)	(83,039.85)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(B)**	**(1,548.91)**	**(83,039.85)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Deferred payment liabilities		(15,209.00)	-
Inter corporate deposit received		-	106,837.50
Inter corporate deposit paid		-	(21,367.50)
Lease liability payments		(20,494.53)	(22,515.38)
Interest paid on Inter corporate deposit		(2,578.57)	-
Net cash (used in) financing activities	**(C)**	**(38,282.10)**	**62,954.62**
Net (Decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		10,025.63	(9,020.38)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		13,470.41	21,834.78
Effect of exchange differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents		(7,858.06)	656.02
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the Period		**15,637.98**	**13,470.41**
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Balances with banks			
On current accounts		15,637.98	13,470.41
Cash and cash equivalents as per note 9		**15,637.98**	**13,470.41**

Summary of Material accounting policy information - Refer note 3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & CO.
ICAI Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date: April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o.

Sandeep Kalra
Director

Place: India
Date: April 18, 2026

Thomas Klein
Director

Place: USA
Date: April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

A. Equity share capital (refer Note 4)

(In ₹'000)

Balance as at April 1, 2025	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
95.26	-	-	95.26

(In ₹'000)

Balance as at April 1, 2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
			-
95.26	-	-	95.26

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Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

B. Other equity

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	29,168.20	1,714.56	30,882.76
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	(31,406.67)	-	(31,406.67)
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	4,333.31	4,333.31
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**(2,238.47)**	**6,047.87**	**3,809.40**

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	12,630.17	397.10	13,027.27
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	16,538.03	-	16,538.03
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	1,317.45	1,317.45
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**29,168.20**	**1,714.56**	**30,882.76**

Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Foreign currency translation reserve

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations with functional currency other than Indian rupees is recognised in other comprehensive income and is presented under equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & CO.
ICAI Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o.

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Sandeep Kalra
Director

Thomas Klein
Director

Place: India
Date: April 18, 2026

Place: India
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Place: USA
Date: April 18, 2026

1. Nature of operations

Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o. ("the Company") (wholly owned subsidiary of Aepona Group Limited.) is engaged in providing software products, services and technology innovation.

Persistent Systems Inc purchased shares of the company known as Bacarthill Investments Sp. z o.o. from Vistra Shelf Sp. z o.o. on April 5th, 2023, as per the share transfer agreement. The name "Bacarthill Investments Sp. z o.o." was changed to Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o. on April 6th, 2023.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments and equity settled employee stock options which have been measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of consideration given in exchange of goods and services. The accounting policies are applied by the company during the period except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for the following items, which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date -

Items	Basis of Measurement
Derivative financial instruments	Fair Value
Non-derivative financial instruments at FVTPL	Fair Value
Debt and equity securities at FVOCI	Fair Value
Contingent consideration assumed in a business combination	Fair Value
Net defined benefit (asset) / liability	Fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS 34 Interim Financial Reporting for the year ended March 31, 2026 as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. The financial statements are presented in ₹ Thousands.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared solely to assist the management of Persistent Systems Limited in preparation of its consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

3. Material accounting policy information

3.1 Accounting year

The accounting year of the company is from April 1 to March 31. These financial statements have been prepared only for the purpose of consolidation.

3.2 Functional currency

The Company's functional currency is PLN. To facilitate consolidation in holding company, these financial statements are presented in INR, which is the presentation currency. The results and balances are translated from functional currency to presentation currency using the following procedure:

i. All assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet;
ii. All income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period/year;
iii. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction;
iv. The exchange differences arising out of the period end conversion are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and the said amount is shown under the head "Other Equity".

3.3 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the end of reporting period. The application of accounting policies that require crtitical accounting estimates involiving complex and subjective judgements and the use of accounting assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed appropriately.Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as per management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

3.4 Critical accounting estimates

a) Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

Further, the Company uses significant judgement while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

In respect of the contracts where the transaction price is payable as royalty at pre-defined percentage of customer revenue and bearing in mind, the time gap between the close of the accounting period and availability of the revenue report from the customer, the Company is required to use its judgement to ascertain the income from royalty on the basis of historical trends of customer revenue.

b) Income taxes

The Company's major tax jurisdictions is Poland. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income A deferred tax is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits are available against which deductible temporary differences and tax lossed be utilised. The management evaluates if the deferred tax assets will be realised in future considering the historical taxable income, scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies. While the Management believes that the Company will realise the deferred tax assets, the amount of deferred tax asset realisable could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

c) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset’s expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

d) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The company uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities.

3.5 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Act. Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of resources / assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products / services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months.

b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Capital work-in-progress includes cost of Property, Plant and Equipment that are not ready to be put to use.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is added to its book value only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other expenses on existing Property, Plant and Equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

c) Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances. After considering current and future economic conditions, the Company has concluded that no changes are required to lease periods relating to the existing lease contracts.

d) Intangible assets

i) Acquired intangible assets

Intangible assets including software licenses of enduring nature and contractual rights acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

ii) Research and development cost

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when The Company can demonstrate:

- technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- its intention to complete the asset and use or sell it;
- its ability to use or sell the asset;
- how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

Such development expenditure, until capitalization, is reflected as intangible assets under development.

Following the initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortization of internally generated intangible asset begins when the development is complete and the asset is available for use.

e) Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is provided using the Straight Line Method ('SLM') over the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management.

The management estimates the useful lives for the Property, plant and equipment as follows:

Assets	Useful lives
Computers*	4 years
Computers - Servers and networks*	4 years
Office equipments	5 years

*For these classes of assets, based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives of these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

Individual assets whose cost does not exceed ₹ 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives commencing from the day the asset is made available for use.

f) Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment and Other intangible assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors.

Recoverable amount of intangible under development that is not yet available for use is estimated at least at each financial year end even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired.

An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

g) Financial instruments

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

Financial assets at amortized cost
Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as financial asset at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, is classified as financial asset at FVTPL. Financial assets except derivative contracts included within the FVTPL category are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as:

Financial liabilities at amortised cost
Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximately.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Financial liabilities include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss if the recognition criteria as per Ind AS 109 – "Financial Instruments" are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in statement of profit and loss.
Fair value gains or losses on liabilities designated as FVTPL attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in other comprehensive income. All other changes in fair value of liabilities designated as FVTPL are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as FVTPL.

iii) Impairment

a. Financial assets

The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets that are debts instruments and are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). ECL is the difference between contractual cash flows that are due and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Company recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

b. Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of Property, Plant and Equipment and Goodwill are reviewed at each balance sheet date or whenever there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. If any indications exist, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Recoverable amount of intangible under development that is not yet available for use is estimated at least at each financial year end even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired.

An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

h) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangements of borrowings. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or development of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as a part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year in which they occur.

i) Leases

The Company assesses at the inception of contract whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, The Company assesses whether:
i.The contract involves the use of an identified asset;
ii.The Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease; and
iii.The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset

Where the Company is a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located.

The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, The Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments based on an index or rate, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where The Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or statement of profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease expenses associated with these leases are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis.

Where the Company is a lessor

At the inception of the lease, The Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income over the lease term on a straight line basis.

j) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the Company. Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

i. Income from sale of software licenses and services

The company derives revenues primarily from IT services comprising of software development and related services and from the licensing of software products.
Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to receive in exchange for those products or services.
Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a time-and-material or a fixed-price basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as and when the related services are performed. Revenue from fixed-price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to use” the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to access” is recognized over the access period.
The company has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations.

When support services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and the support services have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices Maintenance revenue is recognized proportionately over the period in which the services are rendered.

Revenue from royalty is recognized in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements.

The company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the proportionate allocation of the discounts amount to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discount. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the Company recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs.

Unbilled revenue represents revenue recognized in relation to work done until the balance sheet date for which billing has not taken place.
Unearned revenue represents the billing in respect of contracts for which the revenue is not recognized.

The Company collects Value Added Taxes (VAT) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

In cases where company acts as an agent, the revenue is recognised in form of a commission on delivery of the software

ii. Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the carrying amount and the effective interest rate. Interest income is included under the head ‘Other income’ in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Dividend

Dividend Income is recognized when the company’s right to receive payment is established by the balance sheet date. Dividend income is included under the head ‘Other Income’ in the statement of profit and loss.

k) Foreign currency translation

i) Foreign currency transactions and balances

a. Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, i.e. PLN, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

b. Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates at the date when the values were determined.

c. Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on conversion / settlement of foreign currency monetary items and on foreign currency liabilities relating to Property, Plant and Equipment acquisition are recognized as income or expenses in the year in which they arise.

d. Forward exchange contracts not intended for trading or speculation purposes, classified as derivative financial instruments

As per the accounting principles laid down in Ind AS 109 – "Financial Instruments" relating to cash flow hedges, derivative financial instruments which qualify for cash flow hedge accounting are fair valued at balance sheet date and the effective portion of the resultant loss / (gain) is debited / (credited) to the hedge reserve under other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recognized to the statement of profit and loss. Derivative financial instruments are carried as forward contract receivable when the fair value is positive and as forward contract payable when the fair value is negative.

Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as they arise.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, or terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in hedge reserve under other comprehensive income is transferred to the statement of profit and loss when the forecasted transaction occurs or affects profit or loss or when a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur.

ii) Translation of foreign operations

The Company presents the financial statements in INR which is the functional currency of the Company.

The assets and liabilities of a foreign operation are translated into the reporting currency (INR) at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date.

l) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Poland tax laws. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except deferred tax liability arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, except deferred tax assets arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand, bank deposits and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

n) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares), if any occurred during the reporting period, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period, are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The number of shares and potential dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

o) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

p) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past event whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the condensed financial statements.

3.6 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Group w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Group has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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4. Share capital

	As at 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised Shares		
100.00 shares of 50 PLN each	PLN 5000.00	PLN 5000.00
	PLN 5000.00	**PLN 5000.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up shares		
100.00 shares of 50 PLN each (in ₹ '000)	**95.26**	**95.26**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**95.26**	**95.26**

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

There is no movement in the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year.

b)Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of PLN 50 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) Details of shares held by promoters

As at March 2026

	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Persistent Systems Inc.	5000	5000	-	0%	100%

As at March 2025

	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Persistent Systems Inc.	5000	-	5000	100%	-

d) Shareholding pattern (shareholders holding more than 5%)

(i) As at 31 March 2026 (after transfer) Current year

Name of shareholder	No. of shares held	% of total shares	Country of incorporation	Relationship
Aepona Group Limited (Registration No. 330681)	5000	100.00%	Ireland	Holding company

(ii) As at 31 March 2025 (before transfer) Comparative

Name of shareholder	No. of shares held	% of total shares	Country of incorporation	Relationship
Persistent Systems Inc. (Registration No. 2362913)	5000	100.00%	United States	Holding company

e) Change in ownership / control during the year

During the year ended 31 March 2026, Persistent Systems Inc., incorporated in United States, transferred 100% of its equity shareholding in the Company comprising 5000 equity shares of PLN 50 each, aggregating to PLN 8,819,650 to Aepona Group Limited, incorporated in Ireland and having its registered office at 9, Exchange Place, International Financial Services Centre, Dublin 1, Dublin 1, Ireland, with effect from 4 March 2026.

The said transfer was affected pursuant to internal group restructuring / business reorganisation / strategic divestment and was approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 19 July 2025.

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5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

		(In ₹'000)
	Computers	**Total**
Gross block (At cost)		
As at April 1, 2025	14,479.13	14,479.13
Additions	1,538.13	1,538.13
Deletions	11.41	11.41
- Exchange differences	2,283.72	2,283.72
As at March 31, 2026	**18,312.39**	**18,312.39**
Depreciation		
As at April 1, 2025	6,515.26	6,515.26
Charge for the year	4,031.16	4,031.16
Disposals	6.54	6.54
- Exchange differences	1,152.30	1,152.30
As at March 31, 2026	**11,705.25**	**11,705.25**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2026	**6,607.14**	**6,607.14**
As at March 31, 2025	**7,963.87**	**7,963.87**

		(In ₹'000)
	Computers	**Total**
Gross block (At cost)		
As at April 1, 2024	10,375.76	10,375.76
Additions	3,232.45	3,232.45
Deletions	-	-
- Exchange differences	870.92	870.92
As at March 31, 2025	**14,479.13**	**14,479.13**
Depreciation		
As at April 1, 2024	3,020.06	3,020.06
Charge for the year	3,167.21	3,167.21
- Exchange differences	327.99	327.99
As at March 31, 2025	**6,515.26**	**6,515.26**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2025	**7,963.87**	**7,963.87**
As at March 31, 2024	**7,355.71**	**7,355.71**

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5.2 Right of use asset

(In ₹'000)

	Right of use asset	Total
Gross block (At cost)		
As at April 1, 2025	36,168.81	36,168.81
Additions	36,137.94	36,137.94
Deletions	32,436.22	32,436.22
- Exchange differences	1,215.32	1,215.32
As at March 31, 2026	**41,085.85**	**41,085.85**
Amortization		
As at April 1, 2025	34,686.49	34,686.49
Charge for the year	19,527.46	19,527.46
Disposals	32,436.22	32,436.22
- Exchange differences	(2,923.64)	(2,923.64)
As at March 31, 2026	**18,854.08**	**18,854.08**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2026	**22,231.77**	**22,231.77**
As at March 31, 2025	**1,482.33**	**1,482.33**

(In ₹'000)

	Right of use asset	Total
Gross block (At cost)		
As at April 1, 2024	33,980.32	33,980.32
Additions	-	-
Deletions	-	-
- Exchange differences	2,188.50	2,188.50
As at March 31, 2025	**36,168.81**	**36,168.81**
Amortization		
As at April 1, 2024	15,597.52	15,597.52
Charge for the year	17,348.85	17,348.85
- Exchange differences	1,740.11	1,740.11
As at March 31, 2025	**34,686.49**	**34,686.49**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2025	**1,482.33**	**1,482.33**
As at March 31, 2024	**18,382.79**	**18,382.79**

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5.3 Intangible Assets

		(In ₹'000)
	Acquired Contractual Righ	**Total**
Gross block (At cost)		
As at April 1, 2025	149,268.65	149,268.65
Additions	-	-
Deletions	-	-
- Exchange differences	21,913.70	21,913.70
As at March 31, 2026	**171,182.35**	**171,182.35**
Amortization		
As at April 1, 2025	-	-
Charge for the year	54,175.66	54,175.66
- Exchange differences	2,885.12	2,885.12
As at March 31, 2026	**57,060.78**	**57,060.78**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2026	**114,121.57**	**114,121.57**
As at March 31, 2025	**149,268.65**	**149,268.65**

		(In ₹'000)
	Acquired Contractual Righ	**Total**
Gross block (At cost)		
As at April 1, 2024	-	-
Additions	149,268.65	149,268.65
Deletions	-	-
- Exchange differences	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**149,268.65**	**149,268.65**
Amortization		
As at April 1, 2024	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
- Exchange differences	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2025	**149,268.65**	**149,268.65**
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**

5.4 Depreciation and amortization

	For the quarter ended		**For the year ended**	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	**March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)**	**March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)**	**March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)**
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,053.35	769.85	4,031.16	3,167.21
Right of use asset	5,289.40	4,385.48	19,527.46	17,348.85
Intangible Assets	14,064.49	-	54,175.66	-
	20,407.24	**5,155.33**	**77,734.28**	**20,516.07**

6. Other non-current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Carried at amortised cost		
Security Deposits	4,873.90	-
Deposits-Miscellaneous	97.01	84.60
	4,970.91	**84.60**

7. Deferred tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for leave encashment	2,387.39	419.41
Provision for bonus and commission	2,492.17	1,095.13
Difference in book values and tax base values of ROU asset and lease	170.00	41.42
	5,049.57	**1,555.96**

8. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Trade receivables - Billed (Refer note 30)		
Unsecured, considered good	129,314.10	33,201.04
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-
	129,314.10	**33,201.04**
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-
	129,314.10	**33,201.04**
Trade receivables - Unbilled	-	-
	129,314.10	**33,201.04**

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	54,945.62	74,368.48	-	-	-	-	129,314.10
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	54,945.62	**74,368.48**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**129,314.10**
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**54,945.62**	**74,368.48**	**0.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**129,314.10**
Expected loss rate	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	33,201.04	-	-	-	-	-	33,201.04
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	33,201.04	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**33,201.04**
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**33,201.04**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**33,201.04**
Expected loss rate	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Cash and cash equivalents as presented in cash flow statement		
Balances with banks	15,637.98	13,470.41
	15,637.98	**13,470.41**

10. Other current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Carried at amortised cost		
Security Deposits	-	4,578.96
	-	**4,578.96**

11. Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	105.94	41.65
Prepaid Expenses	1,229.02	1,477.60
VAT receivable (net)	15,811.98	6,614.25
	17,146.94	**8,133.50**

12. Non-current financial liabilities : Borrowings

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Non Current-		
Intercompany deposits from related parties carried at amortised cost* (Refer note 30)		
- Persistent Systems Inc.	94,770.00	85,470.00
(Repayment terms : At the end of three years) Rate of Interest : SOFR + 179 bps (Previous period : 250 bps)		
	94,770.00	**85,470.00**
Current-		
Interest accrued but not due on Intercompany Deposits (Refer note 30)	1,326.91	464.52
	1,326.91	**464.52**

*Entity has received USD 1.25 Million on March 6, 2025 from Persistent Systems Inc. (repaid USD 0.25 Million) out of which USD 0.96 Million is invested in Soho Dragon LT, UAB, Lithuania.

13. Non-current financial liabilities : Lease Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Non-current		
Lease liabilities	22,761.39	1,967.25
Less: Current maturity of lease liabilities	(20,912.02)	(1,967.25)
	1,849.37	**-**
Current		
Lease liabilities	20,912.02	1,967.25
	20,912.02	**1,967.25**

Movement of lease liabilities:

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Opening balance	1,967.25	22,974.49
Addition during the year	35,463.86	-
Add: Interest recognised during the year	1,730.81	1,005.58
Less: Payments made	(20,494.53)	(22,515.38)
Exchange Difference	4,094.01	502.57
Closing balance	**22,761.39**	**1,967.25**

14. Other non-current financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Carried at fair value through profit and loss		
Contingent consideration payable for acquisition of assets	43,010.77	49,347.29
	43,010.77	**49,347.29**

15. Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Trade payables for goods and services(Refer note 30)	84,992.97	19,046.37
	84,992.97	**19,046.37**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	21,560.65	63,432.32	-	-	-	84,992.97
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**21,560.65**	**63,432.32**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**84,992.97**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	17,370.01	1,676.36	-	-	-	19,046.37
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**17,370.01**	**1,676.36**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**19,046.37**

16. Other current financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Carried at fair value through profit and loss		
Contingent consideration payable for acquisition of assets	30,210.10	17,516.23
Accrued employee liabilities	8,748.44	12,168.11
Advances from related parties (Refer note 30)		
Persistent Systems Pte. Ltd.	1,408.68	1,890.56
	40,367.22	**31,574.90**

17. Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Statutory liabilities		
TDS Payable (Salary) - Outside India	2,073.83	169.69
Social Insurance Payable - Outside India	12,169.00	166.41
	14,242.83	**336.10**

18. Provisions

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Provision for employee benefits		
Leave encashment	12,565.21	4,660.15
	12,565.21	**4,660.15**

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19. Revenue from operations

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)
Sale of Services (Refer note 30)	156,230.38	73,671.88	585,298.01	258,441.95
	156,230.38	**73,671.88**	**585,298.01**	**258,441.95**

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by offerings, segments, geography and customers' industry type. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

For the period ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)
Segment wise disclosure		
Industrial Segments	585,298.01	258,441.95
Total	**585,298.01**	**258,441.95**
Geographical disclosure		
India	569,836.55	246,971.12
Rest of the World	15,461.46	11,470.83
Total	**585,298.01**	**258,441.95**

While disclosing the aggregate amount of transaction price yet to be recognised as revenue towards unsatisfied (or partially) satisfied performance obligations, along with the broad time band for the expected time to recognize those revenues, the Company has applied the practical expedient in Ind AS 115. Accordingly, the Company has not disclosed the aggregate transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations which pertain to contracts where revenue recognised corresponds to the value transferred to customer typically involving time and material, outcome based and event based contracts and also those which pertain to contracts with original expected duration of one year or less.

Changes in contract assets (unbilled revenue) are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Revenue recognised during the year	-	-
Invoices raised during the year	-	-
Translation exchange difference	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**-**

Changes in Unearned revenue are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Revenue recognised that was included in the unearned revenue balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Increase due to invoicing during the year, not recognised as revenue during the year	-	-
Translation exchange difference	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**-**

20. Other income

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Miscellaneous income	10.47	30.72	44.78	114.46
Excess provision written back	-	-	-	875.08
Interest income-other	297.53	-	297.53	-
	308.00	**30.72**	**342.31**	**989.54**

21. Personnel expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
21.1. Employee benefits expense				
Salaries, wages and bonus	76,710.28	31,467.16	230,150.94	141,661.43
Defined contribution to other funds	15,791.66	5,987.62	40,508.62	26,335.39
Staff welfare and benefits	2,810.78	562.82	8,236.60	4,722.46
	95,312.72	**38,017.60**	**278,896.16**	**172,719.28**
21.2 Subcontracting costs				
- Related parties (Refer note 30)	14.35	-	60,549.01	-
- Others	35,169.83	12,757.93	138,175.50	18,074.69
	35,184.18	**12,757.93**	**198,724.51**	**18,074.69**
	130,496.90	**50,775.53**	**477,620.67**	**190,793.97**

22. Finance costs

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Interest on lease liability	449.12	104.94	1,730.81	1,005.58
Interest on deposits from related parties(Refer note 30)	740.81	465.24	5,227.64	465.24
Notional interest on liability towards contingent consideration	3,541.69	-	13,809.39	-
	4,731.62	**570.18**	**20,767.84**	**1,470.82**

23. Other expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Recruitment expenses	-	2,015.72	-	2,187.19
Training and seminars	-	-	-	19.32
Communication	9.01	21.47	383.12	24.76
Travelling and Conveyance	568.07	91.03	743.51	374.51
Rates and taxes	-	-	0.17	-
Professional fees	2,623.19	3,502.82	13,990.89	13,944.05
Office Expenses	337.19	418.40	1,574.10	2,346.19
Repairs and maintenance				
- Others	114.65	98.37	441.63	387.02
Internet link expenses	412.08	391.57	1,567.39	1,438.06
Advertisement and sponsorship fees	-	-	29.97	-
Loss on sale of assets (net)	5.91	-	5.91	-
Computer consumables	-	-	46.99	55.57
Foreign exchange loss (net)	8,448.36	2,716.94	11,421.37	8,048.39
Miscellaneous expenses	142.24	31.38	483.52	88.38
	12,660.70	**9,287.68**	**30,688.57**	**28,913.44**

24. Earnings per share

		For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Numerator for Basic and Diluted EPS					
Net Profit after tax (In ₹'000)	(A)	(14,598.84)	7,605.00	(31,406.67)	16,538.05
Denominator for Basic EPS					
Weighted average number of equity shares	(B)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Denominator for Diluted EPS					
Number of equity shares	(C)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Basic Earnings per share	(A/B)	(145,988.42)	76,050.02	(314,066.70)	165,380.50
Diluted Earnings per share	(A/C)	(145,988.42)	76,050.02	(314,066.70)	165,380.50

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of stock options	-	-	-	-
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

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25. Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	% change	Reason for variance (If more than 25%)
(a) Current Ratio,	Current Assets	Current Liabilties	0.93	1.02	-9%	NA
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio,	Debt	Equity	24.27	2.76	780%	Substantial losses incurred during the year, resulting in reduction of equity
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	EBITDA	Debt service within a year	14.73	83.26	-82%	Increase in revenue , EBITDA and debt interest liability arose in end of the year previous year
(d) Return on Equity Ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Average Equity	-180.07%	75.00%	-340%	Substantial losses incurred during the year, resulting in reduction of equity
(e) Trade Receivables turnover ratio,	Turnover	Average Trade Receivables	7.29	10.63	-31%	Increase in average trade receivables, mainly on account of higher revenue towards the end year
(f) Trade payables turnover ratio,	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	9.77	16.12	-39%	Higher net credit purchases, primarily arising from increase in consultant, employee and service costs. Also increase in trade payable during the year
(g) Net capital turnover ratio,	Turnover	Average working capital	(106.67)	(27.33)	290%	Increase in revenue during the year
(h) Net profit ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Turnover	-5.37%	6.40%	-184%	Loss incurred during the current year, as against profits in the previous year
(i) Return on Capital employed,	EBITDA	Capital employed	53.64%	33.55%	60%	Improvement in EBITDA during the current year

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Notes forming part of financial statements

26. Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of financial instruments by categories are as follows: **(In ₹'000)**

Financial assets / Financial liabilities	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025			Fair value hierarchy*
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	
Financial Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents (including unpaid dividend)	-	-	15,637.98	-	-	13,470.41	Level 3
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	129,314.10	-	-	33,201.04	Level 3
Other non current financial assets	-	-	4,970.91	-	-	4,663.56	Level 3
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**149,922.99**	**-**	**-**	**51,335.01**	
Financial Liabilities:							
Borrowings (including accrued interest)	-	-	96,096.91	-	-	85,934.52	Level 3
Trade payables	-	-	84,992.97	-	-	19,046.37	Level 3
Lease liabilities	-	-	22,761.39	-	-	1,967.25	Level 3
Liability towards contingent consideration	73,220.87	-	-	49,347.29	-	-	Level 3
Other financial liabilities (excluding borrowings)	-	-	8,830.21	-	-	13,594.15	
Total Financial Liabilities	**73,220.87**	**-**	**212,681.48**	**49,347.29**	**-**	**120,542.29**	

***Fair value hierarchy:**

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. In respect of equity instruments of unlisted companies, in limited circumstances, insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value, or if there are a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range. The Group recognises such equity instruments at cost, which is considered as appropriate estimate of fair value.

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Level 2 Fair Values

Financial Instrument	Valuation Methods and Assumptions
Derivative instruments (assets and liabilities)	The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, primarily banks with investment-grade credit ratings. Derivatives are valued using valuation techniques with market-observable inputs, mainly foreign exchange forward contracts. The valuation models incorporate inputs such as the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, and forward rate curves of the underlying instruments.
Treasury Bonds	Fair value of bonds is determined using the discounted cash flow (DCF) approach with yield-to-maturity (YTM) rates.

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Level 3 Fair Values

Type	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Inter-relationship Between Significant Unobservable Inputs and Fair Value Measurement
Contractual obligation	Discounted cash flow method. The valuation model considers the present value of expected payments discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate. Expected payments are determined by considering possible scenarios of forecast EBITDA, the amount payable under each scenario, and the probability assigned to each scenario.	• Forecasted EBITDA • Risk-adjusted discount rate	The estimated increase/(decrease) in the fair value of the contractual obligation would not be significant for a 10% sensitivity in the significant unobservable inputs.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments at FVTPL & FVTOCI

The financial instruments being carried at FVTPL and FVTOCI is at their respective fair value.

Financial Instruments at Amortised Cost

The Management assessed that fair value of Trade receivables, Unbilled revenue, Other financial assets, Borrowings, Lease liabilities, Trade payables and Other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

27. Unhedged foreign currency exposure at the end of the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		
	Amount in FC ('000)	Rate	Amount in INR ('000)
Trade Receivables	USD 1,350.67	94.77	128,003.04
	CHF 11.06	118.57	1,311.06
Trade Payables	EUR 0.43	108.93	47.03
	USD 667.48	94.77	63,256.93
Adavnce from related party	USD 14.86	94.77	1,408.68
Other non-current financial liabilities	USD 1,453.84	94.77	137,780.77
Other current financial liabilities	USD 332.77	94.77	31,537.01
Bank Balances	EUR 0.18	108.93	19.19
	USD 40.65	94.77	3,852.34

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		
	Amount in FC ('000)	Rate	Amount in INR ('000)
Trade Receivables	USD 384.36	85.47	32,901.10
	CHF 3.09	97.00	299.94
Trade Payables	EUR 9.19	92.46	849.83
	USD 23.90	85.47	2,042.73
Adavnce from related party	USD 21.54	85.47	1,890.56
Other non-current financial liabilities	USD 1,619.91	85.47	134,817.29
Other current financial liabilities	USD 167.83	85.47	17,980.76
Bank Balances	USD 51.54	85.47	4,405.09

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28. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors and risk management objectives

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risks to the Company is high dependence on top customers. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from / to the group companies. The Group's Risk Management Committee monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

Market risk

(In ₹ thousand)

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2026	As at Mar 31, 2025
Trade receivables (USD)	128,003.04	32,901.10
Trade receivables (CHF)	1,311.06	299.94
Trade payables (EUR)	47.03	849.83
Trade payables (USD)	63,256.93	2,042.73
Adavnce from related party (USD)	1,408.68	1,890.56
Deposits received and interest thereon (USD)	96,096.91	85,934.52
Contingent Consideration (USD)	73,220.87	66,863.52

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

For the period ended March 31, 2026, every percentage point depreciation / appreciation in the exchange rate between the PLN and foreign currencies, has affected the Company's profit before tax margin (PBT) by approximately 11.60% (Previous period : 6.44%).

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to ₹ 129,314.10 thousand as at March 31, 2026 (Previous period : ₹ 33,201.04 thousand). Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk is managed by the Company's Credit Task Force through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the recovery status of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The Company uses a provisioning policy approved by the Board of Directors to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables.

Credit risk is perceived mainly in case of receivables overdue for more than 90 days. The following table gives details of risk concentration in respect of percentage of receivables overdue for more than 180 days:

(In ₹ thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Receivables overdue for more than 180 days	-	-
Total receivables	129,314.10	33,201.04
Overdue for more than 180 days as a % of total receivables	0.0%	0.0%

Ageing of trade receivables

(In ₹ thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Within the credit period	54,945.62	33,201.04
1 to 30 days past due	3,411.72	-
31 to 60 days past due	-	-
61 to 90 days past due	70,956.76	-
91 to 120 days past due	-	-
121 to180 past due	-	-
181 and above past due	-	-
Less: Expected credit loss	-	-
Net trade receivables	**129,314.10**	**33,201.04**

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. As at March 31, 2026, the Company had working capital of negative ₹ 12,308.13 thousand (Previous period : ₹ 1,334.61 thousand) including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 15,637.98 thousand (Previous period : ₹ 13,470.41 thousand).

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

(In ₹ thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Trade payables	63,432.32	-	1,676.36	-
Lease liabilities	20,912.02	1,849.37	1,979.19	-
Other financial liabilities	30,210.10	137,780.77	17,980.76	134,817.29

29. Income taxes

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before tax is summarized below:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	For the period ended March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Profit before tax	(21,171.04)	17,737.19
Enacted tax rate	19.00%	9.00%
Computed tax expense at enacted tax rate	(4,022.50)	1,596.35
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense:		
Short Tax Provision (Net)		-
Others (Net)	8,860.14	(397.19)
Prior Period Tax charge / (Credit)	5,397.99	-
Income tax expense	**10,235.63**	**1,199.16**

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30. Related Party Disclosures

a. Names of related parties and their related party relationships

Holding Company
Aepona Group Limited #

Ultimate Holding Company
Persistent Systems Limited

Companies under the same management
Persistent Systems Germany GmbH
Persistent Systems Switzerland AG
Persistent Systems Pte. Ltd.
Persistent Systems Inc.

Key Managerial personnel
Mr. Sandeep Kalra
Mr. Vinit Teredesai
Mr. Thomas Klein

b. Related party transactions

(Amount in ₹ '000)

Particulars	Name of Related Party	Relation with the company	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of services	Persistent Systems Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	569,836.54	246,971.12
Sale of services	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG	Companies under the same management	13,486.86	6,725.81
Sale of services	Persistent Systems Pte. Ltd.	Companies under the same management	(1,249.66)	4,745.02
Cost of professionals	Persistent Systems Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	1,958.26	-
Cost of professionals	Persistent Systems, Inc.	Companies under the same management	58,522.26	-
Cost of professionals	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG	Companies under the same management	68.49	-
Intercompany Interest expenses	Persistent Systems Inc.	Companies under the same management	5,227.64	465.24

c. Balances outstanding

(Amount in ₹ '000)

Particulars	Name of Related Party	Relation with the company	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Share capital	Persistent Systems Inc.	Companies under the same management	-	95.26
Deposits from Related Parties	Persistent Systems Inc.	Companies under the same management	94,770.00	85,470.00
Interest accrued on deposits	Persistent Systems Inc.	Companies under the same management	1,326.91	464.52
Trade payable	Persistent Systems Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	1,957.95	-
Trade payable	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG	Companies under the same management	14.35	-
Trade payable	Persistent Systems, Inc.	Companies under the same management	60,590.25	-
Advances from Related Parties	Persistent Systems Pte. Ltd.	Companies under the same management	1,408.68	1,890.56
Trade receivables	Persistent Systems Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	124,591.32	32,901.10
Trade receivables	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG	Companies under the same management	1,311.06	299.94

During the year ended 31 March 2026, Persistent Systems Inc, transferred 100% of its equity shareholding to Aepona Group Limited with effect from 4 March 2026.*(This space is intentionally left blank)*

31. Auditor's Remuneration

(in ₹'000)

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-26	For the year ended 31-Mar-25
Audit fees	-	-

32. Leases

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at 'March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at 'March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
- Less than one year	21,835.73	1,979.19
- One to five years	1,860.28	-
- More than five years	-	-

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116, Leases; and has recognized interest on lease liability of ₹ 1730.81 thousand (Previous period : ₹ 1005.58 thousand) under finance costs.

The aggregate depreciation on ROU assets has been included under depreciation and amortisation expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss (Refer note 5.3).

33. Contingent liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liability as at March 31, 2026 (Corresponding year/Previous period - Nil).

34. Capital commitments

The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital account and not provided for, net of advances is ₹ Nil.

35. The financial statements are presented in ₹ '000 except for per share information or as otherwise stated.

36. Corresponding period's/Previous period's comparatives

Corresponding period/Previous period figures have been regrouped wherever necessary to conform with the current period's classification. The impact of such regrouping is not material to financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & CO.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No.139807

Place: India
Date: April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o.

Sandeep Kalra
Director

Place: India
Date: April 18, 2026

Thomas Klein
Director

Place: USA
Date: April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Switzerland Ag

Regd. Office: Bahnhofplatz 1 CH-8001 Zurich, Switzerland

PERSISTENT SYSTEMS SWITZERLAND AG
Regd. Office: Bahnhofplatz 1 CH-8001 Zurich, Switzerland

Annual Report FY 2025-26

Report of the Directors

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Company to the members together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2026.

Background

Due to the restructuring of the Persistent Group entities undertaken during the financial year, your Company which was previously a wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Germany GmbH, transitioned to become a wholly owned subsidiary of Aepona Group Limited, Ireland.

Financial Results

The financial results of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, are as follows:

(Amount in INR Millions)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Total income	643.78	685.92
Expenditure	650.78	703.25
Profit /(Loss) before taxation	**(7.00)**	**(17.33)**
Total Tax Expense	(2.13)	(5.83)
Net profit/ (loss) after taxation	**(4.87)**	**(11.50)**

Business Operations

The Company is engaged in rendering software development and professional services in the European region.

Directors

The Directors of the Company are:

a. Mr. Arnaud Pierrel, France
b. Mr. Vinit Teredesai, India
c. Mr. Herve Bisquer, France

Acknowledgments

The Board would like to thank all the stakeholders for the excellent support rendered in their respective areas.

JOSHI APTE & CO.
Chartered Accountants

"Dwarka", 1st Floor, 2 Phatak Baug Soc.,
999, Navi Peth, Pune 411030, India
Tel. : +91-20-2453 2991
E-mail : joshiapte@joshiapte.com
Website : www.joshiapte.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PERSISTENT SYSTEMS SWITZERLAND AG (FOREMERLY KNOWN AS PARX WERK AG)

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Persistent systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as Parx Werk AG) ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) for the quarter and year ended, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, Loss for the quarter and Loss for the year ended, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Preparation and Restriction on Use and distribution

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes basis of preparation. These financial Statements have been prepared solely for its Parent Company to assist them in preparation of its Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements. Our report is intended solely for the use of management and Board of Directors for the above purpose and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical

responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the

Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going

concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

For **JOSHI APTE & Co**.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 104370W)

TEJASHREE JOSHI
Partner
(Membership No.139807)
Place: Pune
Date: 18th April, 2026
UDIN: 26139807RFQNEK9433

Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

(In ₹'million)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	5.1	6.85	8.11
Right-of-use Asset	5.2	16.92	18.14
		23.77	**26.25**
Financial assets			
-Other non current financial assets	6	2.35	2.45
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	10.35	5.90
Income tax assets (net)		9.92	0.74
		46.39	**35.34**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
- Trade receivables	8		
- Billed		80.58	85.90
- Unbilled		77.08	53.42
- Cash and cash equivalents	9	146.35	149.01
- Other current financial assets	10	7.26	4.97
Other current assets	11	12.25	14.14
		323.52	**307.44**
TOTAL		**369.91**	**342.78**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	4	16.58	16.58
Other equity		208.69	172.59
		225.27	**189.17**
LIABILITIES			
Non- current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
-Lease liabilities	12	11.30	13.94
Deferred tax liability (net)	8	-	-
		11.30	**13.94**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Trade payables	13	75.07	94.90
- Lease liabilities	12	5.74	4.39
- Other financials liabilities	14	2.24	-
Other current liabilities	15	41.35	31.91
Provisions	16	8.89	8.47
Income tax liabilities (net)		0.05	-
		133.34	**139.67**
TOTAL		**369.91**	**342.78**
Summary of material accounting policy information	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)

per Tejashree Joshi	Vinit Teredesai	Arnaud Pierrel
Partner	Director	Director
Membership No. 139807		
Place: India	Place: India	Place: France
Date : April 18, 2026	Date : April 18, 2026	Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(In ₹'million)

	Notes	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Income					
Revenue from operations	17	157.84	165.31	643.20	681.90
Other income	18	0.25	1.32	0.58	4.02
Total income (A)		**158.09**	**166.63**	**643.78**	**685.92**
Expenses					
Employee benefits expense	19.1	83.70	63.14	318.03	324.30
Subcontracting costs	19.2	60.15	100.11	230.06	231.67
Finance costs	20	0.31	0.20	1.28	0.66
Depreciation and amortization expense	5.3	2.76	2.05	9.83	17.75
Other expenses	21	13.16	36.06	91.58	128.87
Total expenses (B)		**160.08**	**201.56**	**650.78**	**703.25**
Profit/(loss) before tax (A - B)		**(1.99)**	**(34.93)**	**(7.00)**	**(17.33)**
Tax expense					
Current tax		-	(3.47)	-	0.01
Tax credit in respect of earlier years		13.52	(0.06)	0.88	(0.06)
Deferred tax charge / (credit)		(2.19)	(6.18)	(3.01)	(5.78)
Total tax expense		**11.33**	**(9.71)**	**(2.13)**	**(5.83)**
Net profit/(loss) for the quarter/year (C)		**(13.32)**	**(25.22)**	**(4.87)**	**(11.50)**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (D)					
- Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		-	-	-	-
- Tax effect on remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		-	-	-	-
		-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss (E)					
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		10.56	4.28	40.97	7.35
Total other comprehensive income for the quarter/ year (D) + (E)		**10.56**	**4.28**	**40.97**	**7.35**
Total comprehensive income for the quarter/ year (C) + (D) + (E)		**(2.76)**	**(20.94)**	**36.10**	**(4.15)**
Earnings per equity share	22				
[Nominal value of share CHF 1 (Previous year: CHF 1)]					
Basic (In ₹)		(53.28)	(100.88)	(19.48)	(46.00)
Diluted (In ₹)		(53.28)	(100.88)	(19.48)	(46.00)
Summary of material accounting policy information	3				

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

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Vinit Teredesai
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Arnaud Pierrel
Director

Place: France
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(In ₹'million)

		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit/loss before tax		**(7.00)**	**(17.33)**
Adjustments for:			
Finance cost		1.28	0.66
Depreciation and amortization expense		9.83	17.75
Interest income		(0.35)	(2.39)
Sundry balance written back		(0.02)	(0.91)
Unrealised exchange (gain)/ loss (net)		51.82	0.93
Debit balance written off		0.02	6.86
Exchange (gain)/ loss on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents		9.61	2.34
Provision for doubtful receivables written back (net)		3.58	-
Profit on sale of investments (net)		-	0.51
Operating profit before working capital changes		**68.77**	**8.42**
Movements in working capital :			
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables		(22.66)	55.79
(Increase)/ Decrease in other current assets (including financial assets)		(0.22)	14.49
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables and current liabilities		(8.46)	29.98
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions		0.42	(9.13)
Operating profit after working capital changes		**37.85**	**99.55**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		(23.69)	(11.28)
Net cash generated/ (used in) from operating activities	**(A)**	**14.16**	**88.26**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment towards capital expenditure		(1.21)	(0.68)
Interest received on loan		-	0.25
Interest received on Fixed deposit with banks		0.28	1.63
Inter corporate deposits repaid		-	37.12
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(B)**	**(0.93)**	**38.33**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payments against lease liability		(6.22)	(16.53)
Dividend paid		-	(111.37)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	**(C)**	**(6.22)**	**(127.90)**
Net (Decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		7.01	(1.30)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		148.93	152.57
Effect of exchange differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents		(9.61)	(2.34)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**146.33**	**148.93**

(In ₹'million)

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand	-	-
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	113.65	106.19
Deposits with Bank	32.68	42.74
Cash and cash equivalents as per note 9	**146.33**	**148.93**

Summary of material accounting policy information 3

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

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & CO.
ICAI Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)

Vinit Teredesai
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Arnaud Pierrel
Director

Place: France
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

A. Equity share capital (refer note 4)

(In ₹'million)

Balance as at April 01, 2025	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
16.58	-	-	16.58

(In ₹'million)

Balance as at April 01, 2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
16.58	-	-	16.58

Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

B. Other equity

(In ₹'million)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	General reserve	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	10.45	116.91	45.23	172.59
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	(4.87)	-	(4.87)
Others Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	40.97	40.97
Balance at March 31, 2026	**10.45**	**112.04**	**86.20**	**208.69**

(In ₹'million)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	General reserve	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at April 01, 2024	10.45	239.78	37.88	288.11
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	(11.50)	-	(11.50)
Others Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	7.35	7.35
Dividend	-	(111.37)	-	(111.37)
Balance at March 31, 2025	**10.45**	**116.90**	**45.23**	**172.59**

Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Foreign currency translation reserve

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations with functional currency other than Indian rupees is recognised in other comprehensive income and is presented under equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

b) General Reserve

As per Swiss Legislation, General Reserve is created out of accumulated profit amounting to INR 10.45 million.

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

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & CO.
ICAI Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)

Vinit Teredesai
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Arnaud Pierrel
Director

Place: France
Date : April 18, 2026

1 Nature of operations

Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as Parx Werk AG) is a Company incorporated in Switzerland. The Company is engaged in providing services based on the Salesforce.com platforms. The Company was acquired by Aepona Group Limited by virtue of Share purchase agreement.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of consideration given in exchange of goods and services. The accounting policies are consistently applied by the Company during the year and are consistent with those used in previous year except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for the following items, which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date -

Items	Basis of Measurement
Derivative financial instruments	Fair Value
Non-derivative financial instruments at FVTPL	Fair Value
Debt and equity securities at FVOCI	Fair Value
Contingent consideration assumed in a business combination	Fair Value
Net defined benefit (asset) / liability	Fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 with effect from April 1, 2016. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2026. The financial statements are presented in ₹ Millions.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared solely to assist the management of Persistent Systems Limited in preparation of its consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

3 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

3.1 Accounting year

The accounting year of the Company is from January 01 to December 31. These financial statements have been prepared only for the purpose of consolidation.

3.2 Functional currency

a) The company's functional currency is the CHF.

b) To facilitate consolidation in holding company, these financial statements are presented in INR, which is the presentation currency. The results and balances are translated from functional currency to presentation currency using the following procedure:

i. All assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet;

ii. All income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period/year;

iii. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction;

iv. The exchange differences arising out of the year end conversion are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and the said amount is shown under the head "Other Equity".

3.3 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the end of reporting period. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of accounting assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed appropriately. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as per management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

3.4 Critical accounting estimates

i. Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

Further, the Company uses significant judgement while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

In respect of the contracts where the transaction price is payable as royalty at pre-defined percentage of customer revenue and bearing in mind, the time gap between the close of the accounting period and availability of the revenue report from the customer, the Company is required to use its judgement to ascertain the income from royalty on the basis of historical trends of customer revenue.

ii. Income taxes

The Company's major tax jurisdictions is Switzerland. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes.

A deferred tax is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits are available against which deductible temporary differences and tax losses be utilised. The management evaluates if the deferred tax assets will be realised in future considering the historical taxable income, scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies. While the Management believes that the Company will realise the deferred tax assets, the amount of deferred tax asset realisable could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

iii. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

iv. Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

3.5 Summary of material accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Act. Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of resources / assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products / services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months.

b) Property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Capital work-in-progress includes cost of Property, Plant and Equipment that are not ready to be put to use.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is added to its book value only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other expenses on existing Property, Plant and Equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.□

c) Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances. After considering current and future economic conditions, the Company has concluded that no changes are required to lease periods relating to the existing lease contracts.

d) Intangible assets

a) Acquired intangible assets

Intangible assets including software licenses of enduring nature and contractual rights acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

b) Research and development cost

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when The Company can demonstrate:

-technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;

-its intention to complete the asset and use or sell it;

-its ability to use or sell the asset;

-how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits;

-the availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and

-the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

Such development expenditure, until capitalization, is reflected as intangible assets under development.

Following the initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortization of internally generated intangible asset begins when the development is complete and the asset is available for use.

e) Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is provided using the Straight Line Method ('SLM') over the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management.

The management estimates the useful lives for the Property, plant and equipment as follows:

Assets	Useful lives
Computers*	4 years
Computers - Servers and networks*	4 years
Office equipment's	5 years
Furniture and Fixtures*	5 years
Plant and Machinery*	5 years

*For these classes of assets, based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives of these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

Individual assets whose cost does not exceed ₹ 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives commencing from the day the asset is made available for use.

f) Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment and other intangible assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors.

Recoverable amount of intangible under development that is not yet available for use is estimated at least at each financial year end even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired.

An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

g) Financial instruments

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

Financial assets at amortized cost
Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as financial asset at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, is classified as financial asset at FVTPL. Financial assets except derivative contracts included within the FVTPL category are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as:

Financial liabilities at amortised cost
Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximately.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Financial liabilities include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss if the recognition criteria as per Ind AS 109 – "Financial Instruments" are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in statement of profit and loss.
Fair value gains or losses on liabilities designated as FVTPL attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in other comprehensive income. All other changes in fair value of liabilities designated as FVTPL are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as FVTPL.

c) Impairment of financial assets

i) Financial assets
The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets that are debts instruments and are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). ECL is the difference between contractual cash flows that are due and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Company recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ii) Non-financial assets
The carrying amounts of Property, Plant and Equipment and Goodwill are reviewed at each balance sheet date or whenever there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. If any indications exist, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Recoverable amount of intangible under development that is not yet available for use is estimated at least at each financial year end even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired.

An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

h) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangements of borrowings. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or development of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as a part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year in which they occur.

i) Investments
Investments that are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than a year are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments. Current investments are carried at lower of cost and fair value determined on category basis.
Long-term investments presented as non- current investments are carried at cost.

j) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the Company. Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

i. Income from software licenses and services

The company derives revenues primarily from IT services comprising of software development and related services and from the licensing of software products.
Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to receive in exchange for those products or services.
Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a time-and-material or a fixed-price basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as and when the related services are performed. Revenue from fixed-price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to use” the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to access” is recognized over the access period.
The company has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations.

When support services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and the support services have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices Maintenance revenue is recognized proportionately over the period in which the services are rendered.

Revenue from royalty is recognized in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements.

The company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the proportionate allocation of the discounts amount to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discount. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the Company recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs.

Unbilled revenue represents revenue recognized in relation to work done until the balance sheet date for which billing has not taken place.
Unearned revenue represents the billing in respect of contracts for which the revenue is not recognized.

The Company collects Goods and Service Tax, value added taxes (VAT) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

In cases where company acts as an agent, the revenue is recognised in form of a commission on delivery of the software licenses

ii. Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the carrying amount and the effective interest rate. Interest income is included under the head ‘Other income’ in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Dividends

Dividend Income is recognized when the company’s right to receive payment is established by the balance sheet date. Dividend income is included under the head ‘Other Income’ in the statement of profit and loss.

k) Foreign currency transactions

i. Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, i.e. CHF, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

ii. Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates at the date when the values were determined. For foreign currency transactions recognized in profit and loss statement the Company uses average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

iii. Settlement

Revenue, expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit or loss for the year in which the transaction is settled.

l) Retirement and other employee benefits

Gratuity

The Company is not liable to pay gratuity as per the payment of Gratuity Act 1972.

Superannuation

The Company does not have any superannuation scheme.

Provident fund

The Company is not liable to pay provident fund as per the Provident Fund Act 1952.

Leave encashment

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting date. Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses are recognized in full in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company presents the entire leave encashment liability as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

m) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the Company operates. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in statement of profit and loss.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except deferred tax liability arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, except deferred tax assets arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand, bank deposits and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

o) Leases

The Company assesses at the inception of contract whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, The Company assesses whether:

i. The contract involves the use of an identified asset;
ii. The Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease; and
iii. The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset

Where The Company is a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located.

The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, The Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments based on an index or rate, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where The Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or statement of profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease expenses associated with these leases are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease, The Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income over the lease term on a straight line basis.

p) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares), if any occurred during the reporting period, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period, are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The number of shares and potential dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

q) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

r) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably.

s) Employee stock compensation expenses

Employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share based payment transactions, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments granted (equity-settled transactions) by the holding Company, Persistent Systems Limited, to the employees of the Company.

In accordance with Ind AS 102, the cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date of the grant by the holding Company of the equity instruments to the employees of the Company and recognized as employee compensation cost over the vesting period. The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest.

The expense or credit recognized by the Company in the statement of profit and loss for a year represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that year and is recognized in employee benefits expense of the Company. In case of the employee stock option schemes having a graded vesting schedule, each vesting tranche having different vesting period has been considered as a separate option grant and accounted for accordingly.

Where the terms of an equity-settled transaction award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total intrinsic value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

3.6 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Group w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Group has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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4. Share capital

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised		
0.25 Million equity shares of CHF 1 each (in million)	CHF 0.25	CHF 0.25
	CHF 0.25	**CHF 0.25**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
0.25 Million equity shares of CHF 1 each (in ₹'million)	16.58	16.58
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**16.58**	**16.58**

Note -
During the period, dated 24th December 2025 Aepona Group Limited entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with Persistent Systems Germany GmbH for acquisition of 100% shares of Persistent Systems Switzerland AG.

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

There is no movement in the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year.

b)Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of CHF 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.
In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c)Dividend Distribution made:

(In ₹'million)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Dividend on equity shares declared and paid:		
Final dividend for the year ended on 31 March 2025	-	111.37
	-	**111.37**

d) Details of shares held by promoters

As at March 2026

	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	250,000	250,000	-	0%	100%

As at March 2025

	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	250,000	-	250,000	100%	-

e) Shareholding pattern (shareholders holding more than 5%)
(i) As at 31 March 2026 (after transfer) Current year

Name of shareholder	No. of shares held	% of total shares	Country of incorporation	Relationship
Aepona Group Limited (Registration No. 330681)	250,000	100.00%	Ireland	Holding company

(ii) As at 31 March 2025 (before transfer) Comparative year

Name of shareholder	No. of shares held	% of total shares	Country of incorporation	Relationship
Persitent Systems Germany GmbH (Registration No. CHE-101.770.696)	250,000	100.00%	Germany	Holding company

f) Change in ownership / control during the year

During the year ended 31 March 2026, Persitent Systems Germany GmbH, incorporated in Germany, transferred 100% of its equity shareholding in the Company comprising 250000 equity shares of CHF 1 each, aggregating to EUR 94,88,068.92, to Aepona Group Limited, incorporated in Ireland and having its registered office at 9, Exchange Place, International Financial Services Centre, Dublin 1, Dublin 1, Ireland, with effect from 24 December 2025.

The said transfer was affected pursuant to internal group restructuring / business reorganisation / strategic divestment and was approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 19 July 2025.

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5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

(In ₹'million)

	Computers	Office equipment	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Gross Block (at cost)					
As at April 01, 2025	47.90	1.12	2.01	16.70	67.73
Additions	1.06	0.15	-	-	1.21
Disposals	16.31	0.60	1.29	5.10	23.30
- Exchange differences	0.24	(0.13)	(0.42)	0.35	0.03
As at March 31, 2026	**32.89**	**0.54**	**0.30**	**11.95**	**45.68**
Depreciation and amortization					
As at April 01, 2025	40.37	1.10	1.87	16.30	59.64
Charge for the year	3.74	0.03	0.06	0.29	4.12
Disposals	16.31	0.60	1.29	5.10	23.30
- Exchange differences	(1.33)	(0.14)	(0.44)	0.28	(1.63)
As at March 31, 2026	**26.47**	**0.39**	**0.20**	**11.77**	**38.83**
Net block					
As at March 31, 2026	**6.42**	**0.15**	**0.10**	**0.18**	**6.85**
As at March 31, 2025	**7.54**	**0.03**	**0.14**	**0.40**	**8.11**

(In ₹'million)

	Computers	Office equipment	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Gross Block (at cost)					
As at April 01, 2024	40.16	1.06	1.90	15.86	58.98
Additions	5.51	-	-	-	5.51
- Exchange differences	2.24	0.06	0.11	0.84	3.25
As at March 31, 2025	**47.90**	**1.12**	**2.01**	**16.70**	**67.73**
Depreciation and amortization					
As at April 01, 2024	35.43	0.99	1.72	15.10	53.23
Charge for the year	3.01	0.05	0.05	0.39	3.50
- Exchange differences	1.93	0.06	0.10	0.81	2.90
As at March 31, 2025	**40.37**	**1.10**	**1.87**	**16.30**	**59.64**
Net block					
As at March 31, 2025	**7.54**	**0.03**	**0.14**	**0.40**	**8.11**
As at March 31, 2024	**4.73**	**0.07**	**0.18**	**0.76**	**5.74**

5.2 Right of use assets **(In ₹'million)**

	Right of use asset	Total
Gross Block		
As at April 1, 2025	20.53	20.53
Additions	0.85	0.85
Decrease due to ROU modification	-	-
- Exchange differences	4.56	4.56
As at March 31, 2026	**25.94**	**25.94**
Depreciation and impairment		
As at April 1, 2025	2.39	2.39
Charge for the year	5.71	5.71
- Exchange differences	0.92	0.92
As at March 31, 2026	**9.02**	**9.02**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2026	**16.92**	**16.92**
As at March 31, 2025	**18.14**	**18.14**

(In ₹'million)

	Right of use asset	Total
Gross Block		
As at April 1, 2024	186.84	186.84
Additions	40.09	40.09
Decrease due to ROU modification	(97.34)	(97.34)
- Exchange differences	(109.06)	(109.06)
As at March 31, 2025	**20.53**	**20.53**
Depreciation and impairment		
As at April 1, 2024	101.60	101.60
Charge for the year	14.25	14.25
- Exchange differences	(113.46)	(113.46)
As at March 31, 2025	**2.39**	**2.39**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2025	**18.14**	**18.14**
As at March 31, 2024	**85.24**	**85.24**

5.3 Depreciation and Amortisation expense **(In ₹'million)**

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Property, Plant and Equipment	1.07	0.88	4.12	3.50
Right to Use asset	1.69	1.17	5.71	14.25
	2.76	**2.05**	**9.83**	**17.75**

Notes forming part of financial statements

6. Other non current financial assets (In ₹'million)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Carried at amortised cost		
Security deposit (Unsecured, Considered Good)	2.35	2.45
	2.35	**2.45**

7. Deferred Tax Asset/ Liability (In ₹'million)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred Tax Assets		
On carried forward losses	10.16	5.86
Difference in Book values and tax base values of ROU asset and Lease liability	0.19	0.05
	10.35	**5.90**
Deferred Tax Asset/ (Liability) (Net)	**10.35**	**5.90**

8. Trade receivables

(In ₹'million)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivable - Billed (Refer note.28)		
Unsecured, considered good	80.58	85.90
Unsecured, considered doubtful	3.74	-
	84.32	**85.90**
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	(3.74)	-
	80.58	**85.90**
Trade receivable - Unbilled	77.08	53.42
	157.66	**139.32**

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

	Unbilled	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	77.08	67.49	13.09	-	-	-	-	157.66
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired		-	-	3.74	-	-	-	3.74
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	77.08	**67.49**	**13.09**	**3.74**	**-**	**0.00**	**-**	**161.40**
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	3.74	-	-	-	3.74
As at March 31, 2026	**77.08**	**67.49**	**13.09**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**157.66**
Expected loss rate	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**100.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**2.32%**

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

	Unbilled	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	53.42	75.23	10.67	-	-	-	-	139.32
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	53.42	**75.23**	**10.67**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**139.32**
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**53.42**	**75.23**	**10.67**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**139.32**
Expected loss rate	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**

9. Cash and cash equivalents

(In ₹'million)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents as presented in cash flow statement		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	113.65	106.19
On Deposit accounts with original maturity less than three months	32.68	42.74
Interest accrued but not due on deposits with Banks	0.02	0.08
	146.35	**149.01**

10. Other current financial assets

(In ₹'million)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Advance to related parties (Unsecured, considered good) (Refer note.28)		
- Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited)	2.54	-
- Persistent Systems, Inc.	-	2.22
Contract assets	-	2.75
Security deposit	4.72	-
	7.26	**4.97**

11. Other current assets

(In ₹'million)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Prepaid Expenses	10.54	10.71
Advance to vendors	1.71	3.43
	12.25	**14.14**

12. Lease liabilities

(In ₹'million)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non Current		
Lease liability	17.04	18.33
Less: current maturity of lease liability	(5.74)	(4.39)
	11.30	**13.94**
Current		
Lease liability	5.74	4.39
	5.74	**4.39**

Movement of lease liabilities

(In ₹'million)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	18.33	86.08
Addition to lease liability	-	40.09
Decrease due to lease modification	-	(97.34)
Add: interest recognised during the period/year	1.27	0.65
Less: payments made	(6.22)	(16.53)
Less :- Translation Difference	3.66	5.38
Closing balance	**17.04**	**18.33**

13. Trade payables

(In ₹'million)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade payables for goods and services (Refer note.28)	75.07	94.90
	75.07	**94.90**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	50.29	24.78	-	-	-	**75.07**
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2026	**50.29**	**24.78**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**75.07**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	94.90	-	-	-	-	94.90 -
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	- -
As At March 31, 2025	**94.90**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**94.90**

14. Other financials liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'million)
Advance from related parties (Unsecured, considered good) (Refer note 28)		
Persistent Systems Limited	2.24	-
	2.24	**-**

15. Other current liabilities

(In ₹'million)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unearned revenue	19.94	16.93
Other payables		
- Statutory liabilities	10.25	3.07
- Vat payable (net)	11.16	11.91
	41.35	**31.91**

16. Current Liabilities: Provisions

(In ₹'million)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for employee benefits		
- Leave encashment	8.89	8.47
	8.89	**8.47**

17. Revenue from operations

(In ₹'million)

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Software services (Refer note 28)	157.84	143.83	616.19	620.32
Software products	-	21.48	27.01	61.58
	157.84	**165.31**	**643.20**	**681.90**

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by offerings, segments, geography and customers' industry type. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

(In ₹'million)

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Segment wise disclosure		
Industrial Segments	542.32	611.47
BFSI	0.12	0.64
LHSC	100.76	69.79
Total	**643.20**	**681.90**
Geographical disclosure		
India	20.96	48.56
North America	0.46	29.55
Rest of the World	621.78	603.79
Total	**643.20**	**681.90**

While disclosing the aggregate amount of transaction price yet to be recognised as revenue towards unsatisfied (or partially) satisfied performance obligations, along with the broad time band for the expected time to recognize those revenues, the Company has applied the practical expedient in Ind AS 115. Accordingly, the Company has not disclosed the aggregate transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations which pertain to contracts where revenue recognised corresponds to the value transferred to customer typically involving time and material, outcome based and event based contracts and also those which pertain to contracts with original expected duration of one year or less.

Changes in contract assets (unbilled revenue) are as follows: (In ₹'million)

Particulars	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Balance at the beginning of the year	**56.17**	69.15
Revenue recognised during the year	73.95	720.41
Invoices raised during the year	(60.24)	(734.97)
Translation exchange difference	7.19	1.58
Balance at the end of the year	**77.08**	**56.17**

Changes in Unearned revenue are as follows: (In ₹'million)

Particulars	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Balance at the beginning of the year	**16.93**	37.09
Revenue recognised that was included in the unearned revenue balance at the beginning of the year	(15.24)	(219.80)
Increase due to invoicing during the year, not recognised as revenue during the year	16.35	198.60
Translation exchange difference	1.90	1.04
Balance at the end of the year	**19.94**	**16.93**

18. Other income

(In ₹'million)

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest income				
On intercompany deposit (Refer note 28)	-	-	-	0.11
On Fixed Deposit with Bank	0.04	0.43	0.35	2.28
On others	0.21	-	0.21	-
Sundry balance written off	-	0.17	0.02	0.91
Miscellaneous income	-	0.72	-	0.72
	0.25	**1.32**	**0.58**	**4.02**

19. Personnel expenses

(In ₹'million)

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
19.1.Employee benefits expense				
Salaries, wages and bonus	72.67	56.14	274.63	283.75
Contribution to provident and other funds	4.69	3.48	17.62	18.79
Staff welfare and benefits	6.34	3.52	25.78	21.76
	83.70	**63.14**	**318.03**	**324.30**
	83.70	**63.14**	**318.03**	**324.30**
19.2 Subcontracting costs				
- Related parties (Refer note 28)	51.13	88.12	185.00	145.98
- Others	9.02	11.99	45.06	85.69
	60.15	**100.11**	**230.06**	**231.67**
	143.85	**163.25**	**548.09**	**555.97**

20. Finance costs

(In ₹'million)

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest on lease liabilities	0.31	0.33	1.27	0.65
Interest Others - Expenses	-	(0.13)	0.01	0.01
	0.31	**0.20**	**1.28**	**0.66**

21. Other expenses

(In ₹'million)

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Travelling and conveyance	1.97	1.76	8.80	6.71
Electricity expenses (net)	-	0.04	0.11	0.44
Loss on sale of asset	-	-	-	0.51
Internet link expenses	0.19	1.84	0.71	3.57
Communication expenses	0.42	0.30	1.68	1.65
Training and seminars	0.04	0.04	0.23	0.14
Purchase of software licenses and support expenses	1.36	20.81	37.91	59.66
Provision for doubtful receivables/ (provision for doubtful receivables written back) (net)	-	-	3.58	-
Rent	4.80	2.83	15.38	5.66
Insurance	1.00	0.90	4.42	3.69
Rates and taxes	-	-	0.24	-
Legal and professional fees	0.27	4.66	1.50	24.67
Repairs and maintenance				
- Plant and Machinery	0.68	0.66	2.70	3.09
- Others	-	-	0.12	-
Advertisement and sponsorship fees	0.11	0.73	1.48	2.84
Auditors' remuneration (Refer note 30)	0.22	0.18	0.71	0.68
Foreign exchange loss (Net)	1.32	0.97	10.49	3.75
Debit balance w/off	-	0.23	0.02	6.86
Office expenses	0.60	0.15	0.88	2.19
Miscellaneous expenses	0.18	(0.04)	0.62	2.76
	13.16	**36.06**	**91.58**	**128.87**

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22. Earnings per share

		For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Numerator for Basic and Diluted EPS					
Net Profit after tax (In ₹' millions)	(A)	(13.32)	(25.22)	(4.87)	(11.50)
Denominator for Basic EPS					
Weighted average number of equity shares	(B)	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Denominator for Diluted EPS					
Number of equity shares	(C)	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Basic Earnings per share of face value of CHF 1 each (In ₹)	(A/B)	(53.28)	(100.88)	(19.48)	(46.00)
Diluted Earnings per share of face value of CHF 1 each (In ₹)	(A/C)	(53.28)	(100.88)	(19.48)	(46.00)

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of stock options	-	-	-	-
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	**250,000**	**250,000**	**250,000**	**250,000**

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23. Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	% change	Reason for variance (If more than 25%)
(a) Current Ratio,	Current Assets	Current Liabilties	2.43	2.21	10%	-
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio,	Debt	Equity	NA	NA	NA	-
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	EBITDA	Debt service within a year	NA	NA	NA	-
(d) Return on Equity Ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Average Equity	-2.35%	-4.66%	-50%	Reduction in net losses during the year as compared to the previous year
(e) Trade Receivables turnover ratio,	Turnover	Trade Receivable	4.33	4.86	-11%	-
(f) Trade payables turnover ratio,	Purchases	Trade Payables	3.78	5.41	-30%	Decrease in creditors indicating improved working capital management.
(g) Net capital turnover ratio,	Turnover	Average working capital	3.59	3.42	5%	-
(h) Net profit ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Turnover	-0.76%	-1.69%	-55%	Lower net losses during the year, driven by reduced operating expenses
(i) Return on Capital employed,	Earnings Before Interest	Capital employed	1.57%	-14.00%	-111%	Increase in equity base through Foreign currency translation reserve
(j) Return on investment.	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	0.06%	0.19%	-67%	Reduction in interest rate on fixed deposit with bank

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24. Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of financial instruments by categories are as follows:

(in 'million)

Financial assets / Financial liabilities	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025			Fair value hierarchy*
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	
Financial Assets:							
Deposit with banks and financial institutions (net)	-	-	32.70	-	-	42.82	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents (including unpaid dividend)	-	-	113.65	-	-	106.19	Level 3
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	80.58	-	-	85.90	Level 3
Unbilled revenue/contrat asset	-	-	77.08	-	-	53.42	Level 3
Other financial assets	-	-	7.07	-	-	2.45	Level 3
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**311.08**	**-**	**-**	**290.78**	
Financial Liabilities:							
Trade payables	-	-	75.07	-	-	94.90	Level 3
Lease liabilities	-	-	17.04	-	-	18.33	Level 3
Other financial liabilities (excluding borrowings)	-	-	2.24	-	-	-	
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**94.35**	**-**	**-**	**113.23**	

***Fair value hierarchy:**

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. In respect of equity instruments of unlisted companies, in limited circumstances, insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value, or if there are a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range. The Group recognises such equity instruments at cost, which is considered as appropriate estimate of fair value.

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Level 2 Fair Values

Financial Instrument	Valuation Methods and Assumptions
Derivative instruments (assets and liabilities)	The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, primarily banks with investment-grade credit ratings. Derivatives are valued using valuation techniques with market-observable inputs, mainly foreign exchange forward contracts. The valuation models incorporate inputs such as the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, and forward rate curves of the underlying instruments.
Treasury Bonds	Fair value of bonds is determined using the discounted cash flow (DCF) approach with yield-to-maturity (YTM) rates.

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Level 3 Fair Values

Type	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Inter-relationship Between Significant Unobservable Inputs and Fair Value Measurement
Contractual obligation	Discounted cash flow method. The valuation model considers the present value of expected payments discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate. Expected payments are determined by considering possible scenarios of forecast EBITDA, the amount payable under each scenario, and the probability assigned to each scenario.	• Forecasted EBITDA • Risk-adjusted discount rate	The estimated increase/(decrease) in the fair value of the contractual obligation would not be significant for a 10% sensitivity in the significant unobservable inputs.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments at FVTPL & FVTOCI

The financial instruments being carried at FVTPL and FVTOCI is at their respective fair value.

Financial Instruments at Amortised Cost

The Management assessed that fair value of Trade receivables, Unbilled revenue, Other financial assets, Borrowings, Lease liabilities, Trade payables and Other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

25. Unhedged foreign currency exposure at the end of the year

(in 'million)

	31-Mar-26			31-Mar-25		
Particulars	**Amount in FC**	**Exchange Rate**	**Amount in INR**	**Amount in FC**	**Exchange Rate**	**Amount in INR**
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	EUR 0.41	108.93	44.66	EUR 0.51	92.4614	47.16
Advance given	GBP 0.02	125.52	2.51	GBP 0.02	110.6324	2.22
Trade payable	EUR 0.02	108.93	2.18	USD 0.05	85.47	4.38
Bank Balance	USD 0.39	94.77	36.96	USD 0.13	85.4700	11.11
	EUR 0.61	108.93	66.45	EUR 0.29	92.4614	26.81
Bank Deposits	EUR 0.30	108.93	32.68	USD 0.50	85.4700	42.735
Interest on deposits with Bank	EUR 0.0002	108.93	0.02	USD 0.00	85.4700	0.08

26. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors and risk management objectives

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risks to the Company is foreign exchange risk. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from / to the group companies. The Group's Risk Management Committee monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

Market risk

The following table analyses foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of March 31, 2026:

(In ₹'million)

	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Advance given	2.51	2.22
Trade receivable	44.66	47.16
Bank balance	103.41	37.92
Bank Deposits	32.68	42.74
Interest on deposits with Bank	0.02	0.08
Trade payable	2.18	4.38

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

For the year ended March 31, 2026 every percentage point depreciation / appreciation in the exchange rate between the Indian rupee and foreign currencies, has affected the Company's profit before tax margin (PBT) by approximately 26.72%.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to ₹ 80.58 million and ₹ 85.90 million as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk is managed by the Company by Credit Task Force through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the recovery status of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The Company uses a provisioning policy approved by the Board of Directors to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables.

Credit risk is perceived mainly in case of receivables overdue for more than 180 days. The following table gives details of risk concentration in respect of percentage of receivables overdue for more than 180 days:

(In ₹'million)

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Receivables overdue for more than 180 days	-	-
Total receivables	161.40	85.90
Overdue for more than 180 days as a % of total receivables	0.00%	0.00%

Ageing of trade receivables

(In ₹'million)

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Within the credit period	67.49	75.23
1 to 30 days past due	2.51	4.41
31 to 60 days past due	-	4.73
61 to 90 days past due	-	0.93
91 to 120 days past due	-	0.17
121 to 180 past due	95.14	0.44
181 and above past dues	-	-
Less: Expected credit loss	3.74	-
Net trade receivables	161.40	85.90

Movement in expected credit loss allowance

(In ₹'million)

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Opening balance	-	-
Movement in expected credit loss allowance	3.74	-
Translation difference	-	-
Closing balance	3.74	**-**

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. As at March 31, 2026, the Company had a working capital of ₹ 190.18 million including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 146.35 million. As at March 31, 2025, the Company had a working capital of ₹ 167.77 million including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 149.01 million.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

(In ₹'million)

	As at			
	March 31, 2026		**March 31, 2025**	
	Less than 1 year	**More than 1 year**	**Less than 1 year**	**More than 1 year**
Trade payables	75.07	-	94.90	-
Lease liabilities	5.74	11.30	4.39	13.94

27. Income taxes

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before tax is summarized below:

	For the year ended March 31, 2026 (in 'million)	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (in 'million)
Profit before tax	(7.00)	(17.33)
Enacted tax rate-	26.15%	26.15%
Computed tax expense at enacted tax rate	(1.83)	(4.53)
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense		
Exempt Income	-	-
Non-deductible expenses	-	-
Prior Period Tax charge / (Credit)	0.30	(0.06)
Others	0.23	(1.24)
Prior Period Tax charge / (Credit)	(0.83)	-
Income tax expense	**(2.13)**	**(5.83)**

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Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)

Notes forming part of financial statements

28. Related party transactions (#)

I. Names of related parties

Holding Company:
Aepona Group Limited #

Ultimate Holding Company:
Persistent Systems Limited

Companies under same Management:
Persistent Systems Limited
Persistent System France SAS
Persistent Systems Germany GmbH
Persistent Systems Lanka (Private) Limited
Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania
Persistent Systems Inc
Persistent Systems s.p.z.o.o.
Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited)

Key Management Personnel:
Mr. Arnaud Pierrel
Mr. Vinit Teredesai
Mr. Herve Bisquer

II. Related party transactions: **(in 'million)**

Particulars	Name of the related Party	Relationship with the Related Party	For the year ended	
			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Income				
Sale of Services	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Companies under same management	14.39	14.67
	Persistent Systems Ltd	Ultimate Holding company	20.97	48.56
	Persistent Systems France SAS	Companies under same management	15.21	9.04
	Persistent Systems Inc	Companies under same management	-	29.44
	Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited	Companies under same management	3.07	0.93
Cost of technical professional	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Companies under same management	27.05	10.47
	Persistent Systems Ltd	Ultimate Holding Company	121.52	71.51
	Persistent Systems France SAS	Companies under same management	8.40	7.95
	Persistent Systems Lanka (Private) Limited	Companies under same management	3.28	9.92
	Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	Companies under same management	12.15	21.20
	Persistent Systems s.p.z.o.o.	Companies under same Management	13.46	6.73
	Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited	Companies under same management	(0.86)	11.50
Interest received on intercorporate deposit	Persistent Systems Inc	Companies under same management	-	0.11
Dividend payment	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Companies under same management	-	111.37
Remuneration paid	Key management personnel			
	- Herve Bisquer (Director)	Director (appointed wef 1st November 2023)	25.20	19.82

III. Related party balances

(in 'million)

Particulars	Name of the related Party	Relationship with the Related Party	As at	As at
			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Share Capital	Aepona Group Limited	Holding Company	16.58	16.58
Trade receivables	Persistent Systems Ltd	Ultimate Holding Company	-	7.86
	Persistent Systems France SAS	Companies under same management	7.56	2.12
	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Companies under same management	10.25	4.31
	Persistent Systems s.p.z.o.o.	Companies under same management	0.02	-
	Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited	Companies under same management	0.16	0.46
	Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	Companies under same management	0.01	-
Advance given	Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited	Companies under same management	2.54	2.22
Advance received	Persistent Systems Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	2.24	-
Trade payables	Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited	Companies under same management	-	(2.24)
	Persistent Systems France SAS	Companies under same management	2.75	0.95
	Persistent Systems Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	55.45	72.65
	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Companies under same management	7.28	6.09
	Persistent Systems Lanka (Private) Limited	Companies under same management	-	4.38
	Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	Companies under same management	3.18	1.14
	Persistent Systems s.p.z.o.o.	Companies under same Management	1.31	0.30

During the year ended 31 March 2026, Persitent Systems Germany GmbH, transferred 100% of its equity shareholding to Aepona Group Limited, with effect from 24 December 2025.

29. Contingent liability

The Company does not have any contingent liability as at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 - ₹ Nil).

30 Auditor's Remuneration:

Particulars	For year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹'million)	For year ended March 31, 2025 (In ₹'million)
Audit fee	0.71	0.68

31 Leases:

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at 'March 31, 2026 (In ₹'million)	As at 'March 31, 2025 (In ₹'million)
- Less than one year	6.73	5.53
- One to five years	12.16	15.52

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116, Leases; and has recognized interest on lease liability of ₹ 1.27 million (Previous period : ₹ 0.65 million) under finance costs.

The aggregate depreciation on ROU assets has been included under depreciation and amortisation expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss (Refer note 5.2).

32 Capital Commitments:

The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital account and not provided for, net of advances is ₹ Nil. (Previous year: Ni

33 The financial statements are presented in ₹ Million except for per share information or as otherwise stated.

34 Previous period's figures have been regrouped where necessary to confirm to current period's classification.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date.

For Joshi Apte &Co.,
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)

Vinit Teredesai
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Arnaud Pierrel
Director

Place: France
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems UK Limited

Regd. Office: Forsyth House, Cromac Square, Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT2 8LA

Persistent Systems UK Limited
Regd. Office: Forsyth House, Cromac Square, Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT2 8LA

Annual Report FY 2025-26

Report of the Directors

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the Twenty-Seven Annual Report of the Company to the members together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026.

Background

Your Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Limited, India carrying out operations from its registered office located at UK.

Financial Results

The financial results of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, are as follows:

(Amount in INR in Millions)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Total income	5,191.13	3,906.19
Expenditure	5,473.08	3,729.65
Profit /(Loss) before taxation	**(281.95)**	**176.54**
Total Tax Expense	-	-
Net profit/ (loss) after taxation	**447.91**	**176.54**

Business Operations

The Company is engaged in rendering software development and professional services in the UK.

Directors

The Directors of the Company in office are:

a. Mr. Vinit Teredesai, India
b. Mr. Narasinha (Avadhoot) Upadhye, India
c. Mr. Rajasekar Sukumar, UK

Acknowledgements

The Board would like to thank all the stakeholders for the excellent support rendered in their respective areas.

JOSHI APTE & CO.
Chartered Accountants

"Dwarka", 1st Floor, 2 Phatak Baug Soc.,
999, Navi Peth, Pune 411030, India
Tel. : +91-20-2453 2991
E-mail : joshiapte@joshiapte.com
Website : www.joshiapte.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) for the quarter and year ended, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, Profit for the quarter and Profit for the year ended, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Preparation and Restriction on Use and distribution

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes basis of preparation. These financial Statements have been prepared solely for its Parent Company to assist them in preparation of its Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements. Our report is intended solely for the use of management and Board of Directors for the above purpose and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in

accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined the matters described below to be key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Accuracy of revenues and onerous obligations in respect of fixed-price contracts Refer Note 3.1 (b) to notes forming part of the standalone financial statements. The Company executes multiple fixed-price software development contracts, where revenue is recognized using the percentage of completion method, as per the Input method prescribed under Ind AS 115 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Recognizing revenue for these contracts involves significant management judgment and estimation, due to the following factors that required heightened auditor attention: • Elevated inherent risk concerning revenue accuracy, considering the customized and complex nature of these contracts, and the extensive use of IT systems. • Significant estimation uncertainty associated with assessing the stage of completion, actual costs incurred to date, and the	Our audit procedures in relation to the accuracy of revenue recognition and assessment of onerous obligations in fixed-price contracts included, but were not limited to, the following: • Gained an understanding of the systems, processes, and internal controls established by management to compute and record revenue, unbilled revenue, unearned/deferred revenue, and onerous contract obligations. • Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of relevant internal financial manual controls. and involved auditor's experts to: → Verify the IT controls ensuring completeness and accuracy of cost, effort, and revenue reports generated by the system; → Evaluate access and application controls related to resource allocation and budgeting systems, to ensure protection against unauthorized changes in the recording of incurred efforts, and to validate controls over estimating contract efforts for completion.

anticipated costs to complete the remaining work. • Identification and assessment of onerous contracts and related obligations. • Determination of unbilled revenue receivables and unearned revenue as at the reporting date. Given the materiality of the amounts involved and the considerable judgment and subjectivity inherent in the estimates mentioned above, we identified the recognition of revenue from fixed-price contracts, and the assessment of onerous contracts and associated provisions, as a key audit matter for the current year audit.	• Selected samples of contracts and performed a retrospective analysis comparing actual efforts incurred with earlier estimates, to identify major variances and assess whether such variances were considered in revising estimates for remaining efforts. • Reviewed selected contracts with unbilled revenue to identify any milestone delays that might necessitate revision of estimated efforts for pending performance obligations. • Conducted analytical procedures to assess the reasonableness of incurred and estimated efforts. • Evaluated management's process for identifying onerous contracts based on the above-reviewed estimates. • Assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures provided in the standalone financial statements regarding revenue recognition in accordance with the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to note no 35, during the period Persistent Systems UK Limited, Persistent UK branch has entered into business transfer agreement and accordingly business of the UK branch has been transferred to Persistent Systems UK Limited with effect from April 01, 2024. Since both the entities are under common control of PSL, it falls under purview of appendix C of Ind-AS 103 accordingly accounting is done under pooling of interest method. Accordingly, there is reduction in opening balance of other equity amounting to INR 462.26 Million on account of Capital reserve.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial

reporting process.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

For **JOSHI APTE & Co**.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 104370W)

TEJASHREE JOSHI
Partner
(Membership No.139807)
Place: Pune
Date: 18th April, 2026
UDIN: 26139807ZHSUUK8875

Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5.1	124.56	13.35
Capital work-in-progress		-	-
Other Intangible assets	5.2	1.40	1.66
Right of use assets	5.3	106.67	111.78
Goodwill	5.4	43.42	38.27
		276.05	**165.06**
Deferred tax asset(net)	6	740.90	-
Financial assets			
- Investment	7	251.05	221.26
- Other financial assets	8	22.80	25.39
Income tax assets (net)		0.16	
		1,290.96	**411.71**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
- Trade receivables	9		
- Billed		1,711.31	1,736.37
- Unbilled		266.64	74.44
- Cash and cash equivalents	10	297.16	476.60
- Other financial assets	11	329.91	162.58
Other current assets	12	60.46	72.71
		2,665.48	**2,522.70**
TOTAL		**3,956.44**	**2,934.41**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	4	1,230.62	1,230.62
Other equity		(913.71)	(1,346.37)
		316.91	**(115.75)**
LIABILITIES			
Non- current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	13	1,188.47	1,015.82
- Lease liabilities	14	118.56	113.83
		1,307.03	**1,129.65**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Trade payables	15	1,760.13	1,238.12
- Other financial liabilities	16	306.13	328.93
- Lease liabilities	14	16.53	-
Other current liabilities	17	227.40	337.57
Provisions	18	22.31	15.89
		2,332.50	**1,920.51**
TOTAL		**3,956.44**	**2,934.41**
Summary of material accounting policy information	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)

Rajasekar Sukumar
Director

Place: UK
Date : April 18, 2026

Narasinha Upadhye
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

	Notes	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Income					
Revenue from operations	19	1,505.97	1,170.13	5,130.89	3,852.61
Other income	20	16.78	3.40	60.24	53.58
Total income (A)		**1,522.75**	**1,173.53**	**5,191.13**	**3,906.19**
Expenses					
Employee benefits expense	21.1	313.04	249.21	1,155.20	961.25
Subcontracting costs	21.2	970.36	729.21	3,509.21	2,116.44
Finance costs	22	16.89	16.40	71.01	71.48
Depreciation and amortization expense	5.3	15.05	3.59	38.81	9.22
Other expenses	23	239.18	93.61	698.85	571.26
Total expenses (B)		**1,554.52**	**1,092.02**	**5,473.08**	**3,729.65**
Profit/(loss) before tax (A - B)		**(31.77)**	**81.51**	**(281.95)**	**176.54**
Tax expense					
Current tax		-	-	-	-
Deferred tax expense/(income)		(364.78)	-	(729.86)	-
Tax credit in respect of earlier years		-	-	-	-
Total tax expense		**(364.78)**	**-**	**(729.86)**	**-**
Net profit/(loss) for the quarter/ year (C)		**333.01**	**81.51**	**447.91**	**176.54**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (D)					
- Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		-	-	-	-
- Tax effect on remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		-	-	-	-
		-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss (E)					
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		(0.56)	(0.34)	(15.25)	(3.41)
Total other comprehensive income for the quarter/year (D) + (E)		**(0.56)**	**(0.34)**	**(15.25)**	**(3.41)**
Total comprehensive income for the quarter/year (C) + (D) + (E)		**332.45**	**81.17**	**432.66**	**173.13**
Earnings per equity share	24				
[Nominal value of share GBP 1 (Previous period/year: GBP 1)]					
Basic (In ₹)		26.87	6.58	36.14	14.24
Diluted (In ₹)		26.87	6.58	36.14	14.24
Summary of material accounting policy information	3				

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)

Rajasekar Sukumar
Director

Place: UK
Date : April 18, 2026

Narasinha Upadhye
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

		For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit / (loss) before tax		**(281.95)**	**176.54**
Adjustments for:			
Finance cost		71.01	71.48
Excess provision written back		(58.64)	(52.16)
Interest income		(0.47)	(0.29)
Debit balances/Deposits W/off		0.41	7.48
Depreciation and amortization expense		38.81	9.22
Unrealised exchange (gain)/ loss (net)		113.29	20.59
Bad Debts		18.51	-
Provision for doubtful receivables/ (provision for doubtful receivables written back) (net)		250.33	28.03
Exchange (gain)/ loss on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents		(5.14)	1.21
Operating profit before working capital changes		**146.16**	**262.11**
Movements in working capital :			
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables		(421.98)	(589.51)
(Increase)/ Decrease in other current assets (including financial assets)		(144.76)	(58.84)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables and current liabilities		439.77	1,019.85
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions		6.42	60.91
Operating profit after working capital changes		**25.61**	**694.53**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		-	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	**(A)**	**25.61**	**694.53**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment towards capital expenditure		(119.28)	(3.51)
Investment in unquoted securities		-	(221.26)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(B)**	**(119.28)**	**(224.77)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Inter corporate deposits received		1,123.47	-
Repayment of Interest on Inter corporate deposits given		-	2.04
Repayment of corporate deposits given		-	83.49
Payment of Inter corporate deposits received		(1,044.13)	(133.47)
Payment of Interest on Inter corporate deposits received		(170.25)	(42.54)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	**(C)**	**(90.91)**	**(90.49)**

	For the nine monthss ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Net (Decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(184.58)	379.26
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	476.60	98.55
Effect of exchange differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	5.14	(1.21)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**297.16**	**476.60**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	297.16	476.60
Cash and cash equivalents as per note 10	**297.16**	**476.60**

Summary of material accounting policy information - Refer note 3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & CO.
ICAI Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Rajasekar Sukumar
Director

Place: UK
Date : April 18, 2026

Narasinha Upadhye
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Equity Share Capital (Refer note 4)

(In ₹ million)

Balance as at April 1, 2025	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
1,230.62	-	-	1,230.62

(In ₹ million)

Balance as at April 1, 2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
1,230.62	-	-	1,230.62

Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(In ₹ million)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Capital Reserve	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	(462.26)	(807.96)	(76.15)	(1,346.37)
Other comprehensive income during the year	-	-	(15.25)	(15.25)
Net profit/(loss) during the year	-	447.91	-	447.91
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**(462.26)**	**(360.05)**	**(91.40)**	**(913.71)**

(In ₹ million)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Capital Reserve	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	(462.26)	(984.51)	(72.74)	(1,519.51)
Other comprehensive income during the year	-	-	(3.41)	(3.41)
Net Profit/(loss) during the year	-	176.54	-	176.54
Balance at March 31, 2025	**(462.26)**	**(807.96)**	**(76.15)**	**(1,346.37)**

Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Foreign currency translation reserve

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations with functional currency other than Indian rupees is recognised in other comprehensive income and is presented under equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & CO.
ICAI Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)

Rajasekar Sukumar
Director

Place: UK
Date : April 18, 2026

Narasinha Upadhye
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

1 Nature of operations

Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited, a UK based wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Limited) is engaged in the business of a telecommunication API gateway for defining, exposing, controlling and monetizing telecom services to partners and application developers and an Internet of Things service creation platform that allows enterprises to add a service layer (or "business logic") to the basic APIs exposed to by connected devices, and to expose and monetize these APIs.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments and equity settled employee stock options which have been measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of consideration given in exchange of goods and services. The accounting policies are consistently applied by the Company during the period and are consistent with those used in previous year.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for the following items, which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date -

Items	Basis of Measurement
Derivative financial instruments	Fair Value
Non-derivative financial instruments at FVTPL	Fair Value
Debt and equity securities at FVOCI	Fair Value
Contingent consideration assumed in a business combination	Fair Value
Net defined benefit (asset) / liability	Fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS 34 Interim Financial Reporting for year ended March 31, 2026 as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. The financial statements are presented in ₹ Millions.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared solely to assist the management of Persistent Systems Limited in preparation of its consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

3 Material accounting policy information

(A) Accounting year

The accounting year of the Company is from April 01 to March 31. These financial statements have been prepared only for the purpose of consolidation.

(B) Functional currency

The Company's functional currency is GBP. To facilitate consolidation in holding company, these financial statements are presented in INR, which is the presentation currency. The results and balances are translated from functional currency to presentation currency using the following procedure:
i. All assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet;
ii. All Income and Expense items are converted at a weighted average of Inter Bank Selling Rate for the period/year;
iii. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction;
iv. The exchange difference arising out of the period-end conversion is transferred to Currency Translation Reserve are recognized in other comprehensive income and the said amount is shown under the head "Other Equity"

3.1 Use of estimates

(a) The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the end of reporting period. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of accounting assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed appropriately. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as per management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

(b) Critical accounting estimates

i. Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

Further, the Company uses significant judgement while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

In respect of the contracts where the transaction price is payable as royalty at pre-defined percentage of customer revenue and bearing in mind, the time gap between the close of the accounting period and availability of the revenue report from the customer, the Company is required to use its judgement to ascertain the income from royalty on the basis of historical trends of customer revenue

ii. Income taxes

The Company's major tax jurisdictions is Northern Ireland. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes .

A deferred tax is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits are available against which deductible temporary differences and tax lossed be utilised. The management evaluates if the deferred tax assets will be realised in future considering the historical taxable income, scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies. While the Management believes that the Company will realise the deferred tax assets, the amount of deferred tax asset realisable could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

iii. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset’s expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

iv. Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

3.2 Summary of Significant accounting Policies

(a) Current versus non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"). Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of resources / assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products/ services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price and directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment that are not ready to be put to use.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is added to its book value only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other expenses on existing Property, Plant and Equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

(c) Intangible assets

Intangible assets including software licenses of enduring nature and contractual rights acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

Research and development cost

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- its intention to complete the asset;
- its ability to use or sell the asset;
- how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

Such development expenditure, until capitalization, is reflected as intangible assets under development.

Following the initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortization of internally generated intangible asset begins when the development is complete and the asset is available for use.

(d) Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is provided using the Straight Line Method ('SLM') over the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management.

The management estimates the useful lives for the Property, Plant and Equipment as follows:

Assets	Useful lives
Computers *	4 years
Computers-Servers and networks*	4 years
Office equipment	5 years
Plant and equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years

*For these classes of assets, based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives of these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

Individual assets whose cost does not exceed ₹ 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Leasehold land is amortized on straight line basis over the period of the lease. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the period of lease or useful life, whichever is lower.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives commencing from the day the asset is made available for use.

(e) Financial instruments

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

- **Financial assets at amortized cost**

Financial instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**

Financial instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income.

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Any financial instrument which does not meet the criteria for categorization as financial instruments at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as financial instrument at FVTPL. Financial instruments included within the FVTPL category are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement
For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as:

- **Financial liabilities at amortized cost**

Financial liabilities such as loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Financial liabilities include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss if the recognition criteria as per Ind AS 109 are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Fair value gains or losses on liabilities designated as FVTPL attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in other comprehensive income. All other changes in fair value of liabilities designated as FVTPL are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

(iii) Impairment

i) Financial assets

The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets that are debts instruments and are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). ECL is the difference between contractual cash flows that are due and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Company recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of Property, Plant and Equipment and Goodwill are reviewed at each balance sheet date or whenever there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. If any indications exist, the Company estimates the asset’s recoverable amount unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Recoverable amount of intangible under development that is not yet available for use is estimated at least at each financial period / year end even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired

An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices, dealer quotes.

For equity instruments of unlisted companies, in limited circumstances, insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value, or if there are a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range. The Company recognises such equity instruments at cost, which is considered as appropriate estimate of fair value.

All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realised. For financial assets and liabilities maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date and which are not carried at fair value, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

(f) Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or development of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period/ year they occur.

Amendment to Ind AS 23 Borrowing costs: The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings. The Company does not expect any impact related to this amendment.

(g) Leases

The Company assesses at the inception of contract whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset

Where the Company is a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located.

The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments based on an index or rate, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or statement of profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease expenses associated with these leases are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease, the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

At the inception of the lease, the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

(h) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the Company. Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

(i) Income from sale of software services and products

The company derives revenues primarily from IT services comprising of software development and related services and from the licensing of software products.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to receive in exchange for those products or services.
Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a time-and-material or a fixed-price basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as and when the related services are performed. Revenue from fixed-price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to use” the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to access” is recognized over the access period.

The company has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations.

When support services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and the support services have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices Maintenance revenue is recognized proportionately over the period in which the services are rendered.

Revenue from royalty is recognized in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements.

The company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the proportionate allocation of the discounts amount to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discount. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the Company recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs.

Unbilled revenue represents revenue recognized in relation to work done until the balance sheet date for which billing has not taken place.
Unearned revenue represents the billing in respect of contracts for which the revenue is not recognized.

The Company collects Value added taxes (VAT) on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

(ii) Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the carrying amount and the effective interest rate. Interest income is included under the head ‘Other income’ in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Dividend

Dividend income is recognized when the Company‘s right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date. Dividend income is included under the head ‘Other income’ in the statement of profit and loss.

(i) Foreign currency translation

(i) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the respective functional currencies of the entities in the Company, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates at the date when the values were determined.

Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on conversion / settlement of foreign currency monetary items and on foreign currency liabilities relating to property, plant and equipment acquisition are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

Forward exchange contracts not intended for trading or speculation purposes, classified as derivative financial instruments

As per the accounting principles laid down in Ind AS 109 – “Financial Instruments” relating to cash flow hedges, derivative financial instruments which qualify for cash flow hedge accounting are fair valued at balance sheet date and the effective portion of the resultant loss / (gain) is debited / (credited) to the hedge reserve under other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recognized to the statement of profit and loss. Derivative financial instruments are carried as forward contract receivable when the fair value is positive and as forward contract payable when the fair value is negative.

Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as they arise.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, or terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in hedge reserve under other comprehensive income is transferred to the statement of profit and loss when the forecasted transaction occurs or affects profit or loss or when a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur.

Translation of foreign operations

The Company presents the financial statements in INR which is the functional currency of the parent company

The assets and liabilities of a foreign operation are translated into the reporting currency (INR) at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Their statement of profit and loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions or weighted average rates, where such rates approximate the exchange rate at the date of transaction. The exchange differences arising on translation are accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve under other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the accumulated foreign currency translation reserve relating to that foreign operation is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(j) Retirement and other employee benefits

(i) Leave encashment

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting date.

The Company presents the entire leave encashment liability as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

(k) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the HM Revenue and Customs. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in statement of profit and loss.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except deferred tax liability arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, except deferred tax assets arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

(l) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period / year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period / year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares), if any occurred during the reporting period, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period / year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period / year, are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The number of shares and potential dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

(m) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(n) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements

(o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprises of cash at bank, cash in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity period of three months or less

3.3 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Group w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Group has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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4. Share capital

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorized shares		
12.39 Million Ordinary shares of GBP 1 each.	GBP 12.39	GBP 12.39
	GBP 12.39	**GBP 12.39**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up (in ₹ Million)		
12.39 Million Ordinary shares of GBP 1 each.	₹1,230.62	₹1,230.62
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**₹1,230.62**	**₹1,230.62**

All the shares are held by Persistent Systems Limited.- On 19th March 2024, Persistent System Limited has entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with Aepona Group Limited for purchase of shares of Persistent Systems UK limited. The purchase price amounts to 74,30,000 GBP for 12393827 ordinary shares or 1 GBP each.

a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year :
There is no movement in the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year.

b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of GBP 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) Details of shares held by Promoters

March 31, 2026

	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Persistent Systems Limited	**12.39**	-	**12.39**	100%	0%

March 31, 2025

	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Persistent Systems Limited	**12.39**	-	**12.39**	100%	0%

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5.1 Property, plant and equipment

(In ₹ million)

	Computers	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold Improvement	Total
Gross block (At cost)						
As at April 1, 2025	102.79	3.83	-	15.00	-	121.62
Additions	23.89	36.70	1.07	28.02	29.60	119.28
Disposals	-	-	-	-		-
- Exchange differences	15.46	1.85	0.07	3.02	1.06	21.46
As at March 31, 2026	**142.14**	**42.38**	**1.14**	**46.04**	**30.66**	**262.36**
Depreciation and amortization						
As at April 1, 2025	94.05	1.93	-	12.28	-	108.26
Charge for the year	7.49	2.60	0.12	2.55	1.70	14.46
Disposals	-	-	-	-		-
- Exchange differences	13.03	0.31	-	1.73	0.01	15.08
As at March 31, 2026	**114.57**	**4.84**	**0.12**	**16.56**	**1.71**	**137.80**
Net block						
As at March 31, 2026	**27.57**	**37.54**	**1.02**	**29.48**	**28.95**	**124.56**
As at March 31, 2025	**8.74**	**1.90**	**-**	**2.72**	**-**	**13.35**

(In ₹ million)

	Computers	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Gross block (At cost)					
As at April 1, 2024	94.42	3.65	-	14.27	112.34
Additions	3.51	-	-	-	3.51
Disposals*	-	-	-	-	-
- Exchange differences	4.86	0.19	-	0.73	5.77
As at March 31, 2025	**102.79**	**3.83**	**-**	**15.00**	**121.62**
Depreciation and amortization					
As at April 1, 2024	86.08	1.12	-	8.83	96.03
Charge for the year	3.51	0.74	-	2.93	7.18
Disposals*	-	-	-	-	-
- Exchange differences	4.46	0.08	-	0.52	5.06
As at March 31, 2025	**94.05**	**1.93**	**-**	**12.28**	**108.26**
Net block					
As at March 31, 2025	**8.74**	**1.90**	**-**	**2.72**	**13.35**
As at March 31, 2024	**8.34**	**2.53**	**-**	**5.44**	**16.31**

5.2 Other Intangible assets

(In ₹ million)

	Software	Acquired contractual rights	Total
Gross block (At cost)			
As at April 1, 2025	78.48	85.86	164.34
Additions	-	-	-
-Exchange difference	10.56	11.56	22.12
As at March 31, 2026	**89.04**	**97.42**	**186.46**
Amortization			
As at April 1, 2025	78.48	84.20	162.68
Charge for the year	-	0.46	0.46
-Exchange difference	10.56	11.36	21.92
As at March 31, 2026	**89.04**	**96.02**	**185.06**
Net block			
As at March 31, 2026	-	**1.40**	**1.40**
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**1.66**	**1.66**

(In ₹ million)

	Software	Acquired contractual rights	Total
Gross block (At cost)			
As at April 1, 2024	74.68	81.70	156.37
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Other adjustment	-	-	-
Exchange difference	3.81	4.16	7.97
As at March 31, 2025	**78.48**	**85.86**	**164.34**
Amortization			
As at April 1, 2024	74.68	79.71	154.39
Charge for the year	-	0.41	0.41
Disposals	-	-	-
Exchange difference	3.81	4.07	7.88
As at March 31, 2025	**78.48**	**84.20**	**162.68**
Net block			
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**1.66**	**1.66**
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**1.98**	**1.98**

5.3. Right -of- use assets

(In ₹ million)

	Right -of- use assets	Total
Gross block (At cost)		
As at April 1, 2025	113.41	113.41
Additions	5.00	5.00
-Exchange difference	15.26	15.26
As at March 31, 2026	**133.67**	**133.67**
Amortization		
As at April 1, 2025	1.63	1.63
Charge for the year	23.89	23.89
-Exchange difference	1.48	1.48
As at March 31, 2026	**27.00**	**27.00**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2026	**106.67**	**106.67**
As at March 31, 2025	**111.78**	**111.78**

(In ₹ million)

	Right -of- use assets	Total
Gross block (At cost)		
As at April 1, 2024	-	-
Additions	113.67	113.67
Disposals	-	-
Exchange difference	(0.26)	(0.26)
As at March 31, 2025	**113.41**	**113.41**
Amortization		
As at April 1, 2024	-	-
Charge for the year	1.63	1.63
Disposals	-	-
Exchange difference	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**1.63**	**1.63**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2025	**111.78**	**111.78**
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**

5.3 Depreciation and amortization

(In ₹ million)

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Property, plant and equipment	7.98	1.86	14.46	7.18
Other Intangible assets	0.12	0.10	0.46	0.41
Right of Use of Assets	6.95	1.63	23.89	1.63
	15.05	**3.59**	**38.81**	**9.22**

5.4. Goodwill

(In ₹ million)

	Goodwill	Total
Cost		
As at April 1, 2025	38.27	38.27
Additional amounts recognised from business combinations	-	-
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional cuurency to reporting currency	5.15	5.15
As at March 31, 2026	**43.42**	**43.42**
Cost		
As at April 1, 2024	36.41	36.41
Reclassification on purchase price allocation of business combination	-	-
Effect of foreign currency translation	1.86	1.86
As at March 31, 2025	**38.27**	**38.27**

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the CGU or groups of CGUs, which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition. The Group internally reviews the goodwill for impairment at the operating segment level, after allocation of the goodwill to CGUs or groups of CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. The fair value of a CGU is determined based on the market capitalization. Value-in-use is determined based on discounted future cash flows.

The key assumptions used for the calculations are as follows :

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Long-term growth rate	4.79%	4.86%
Operating margins	8% to 22%	13% to 23%
Discount rate	18% to 21%	15% to 18%

The above discount rate is based on the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of the Group. Pre-tax discount rate is applied to cash flow projections for impairment testing during the current year. As at March 31, 2026, the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeded its carrying amount. An analysis of the sensitivity of the computation to a change in key parameters (operating margin, discount rates and long term average growth rate), based on reasonable assumptions, did not identify any probable scenario in which the recoverable amount of the CGU would decrease below its carrying amount. Cash flow projections are considered for next 5 years and consider past experience and represent management’s best estimate about future developments. Operating margin are in line with company's current operations. The growth rate was determined based on management's estimate of the long-term compound annual EBITDA growth rate.

Based on testing, no impairment loss was identified during current year and previous year.

6. Deferred tax asset(net)

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Deferred tax assets		
On carried forward losses	740.90	-
	740.90	**-**

7. Investments

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss		
Unquoted Investments		
Investment in common stocks/ preferred stock		
Monument Technology Ltd.	251.05	221.26
1,333,333 (Corresponding period/Previous year: Nil) Ordinary Shares of £0.000001 each fully paid.		
	251.05	**221.26**

8. Other non current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'million)
Carried at amortised cost		
Security deposit (Unsecured, Considered Good)	22.80	25.39
	22.80	**25.39**

9. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Trade receivables-billed (Refer note 27)		
Unsecured, considered good	1,711.31	1,736.37
Unsecured, considered doubtful	289.81	28.29
	2,001.12	**1,764.66**
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	(289.81)	(28.29)
	1,711.31	**1,736.37**
Trade receivables-unbilled	266.64	74.44
	1,977.95	**1,810.81**

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

	Unbilled	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	266.64	816.26	491.82	2.96	-	2.66	107.80	1,688.14
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired			-	129.97	152.71	-	7.13	289.81
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	266.64	**816.26**	**491.82**	**132.93**	**152.71**	**2.66**	**114.93**	**1,977.95**
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	129.97	152.71	-	7.13	289.81
As at March 31, 2026	**266.64**	**816.26**	**491.82**	**2.96**	**-**	**2.66**	**107.80**	**1,688.14**
Expected loss rate	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**97.77%**	**100.00%**	**0.00%**	**6.20%**	**14.65%**

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

	Unbilled	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	74.44	883.02	527.71	297.36	-	-	-	1,782.53
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	28.29	-	-	28.29
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	74.44	**883.02**	**527.71**	**297.36**	**28.29**	**-**	**-**	**1,810.82**
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	28.29	-	-	28.29
As at March 31, 2025	**74.44**	**883.02**	**527.71**	**297.36**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,782.53**
Expected loss rate	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**100.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1.56%**

Notes forming part of financial statements

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Cash and cash equivalents as presented in cash flow statement		
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	297.16	476.60
	297.16	**476.60**

11. Other financial assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Advance to related parties (unsecured, considered good) (Refer note 27)		
- Persistent Systems, Inc	-	4.43
- MediaAgility UK LTD	0.26	-
- Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	1.36	-
- Aepona Group Limited	-	0.87
- Persistent Systems Lanka Private Limited	-	0.76
	1.62	**6.06**
Other receivables (Refer note 27)		
- Persistent Systems, Inc	42.10	132.69
	43.72	**138.75**
Contract Assets	286.19	23.83
	329.91	**162.58**

12. Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Advances recoverable in cash or kind or for value to be received	29.46	59.46
Prepaid expenses	26.63	5.14
Others	-	1.08
Advance to vendor	4.37	7.03
	60.46	**72.71**

13. Non-current financial liabilities: Borrowings

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Borrowings from related parties carried at amortised cost (Refer note 27)		
- Inter corporate deposit from Aepona Group Limited* (Repayments terms: After 36 months @ Libor plus 3%)	-	916.98
- Inter corporate deposit from Persistent Systems Inc* (Repayments terms: After 36 months @ SOFR plus 1.73%)	1,184.63	-
Interest accrued and due on borrowings from related parties	3.84	98.85
	1,188.47	**1,015.82**

14. Lease liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
- Non-Current		
Lease liabilities	135.09	113.83
Less: Current maturity of lease liabilities	16.53	-
	118.56	**113.83**
- Current		
Lease Liability	16.53	-
	16.53	**-**
Movement of lease liabilities		
Opening Balance	**113.83**	**-**
Addition to lease liability	-	**113.67**
Add: Interest recognised during the period	5.63	0.42
Effect of foreign currency translation of foreign operations from functional currency to reporting currency	15.63	(0.26)
Less: Payments made	-	-
Closing balance	**135.09**	**113.83**

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15. Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Trade payables for goods and services (Refer note 27)	1,760.13	1,238.12
	1,760.13	**1,238.12**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,054.87	698.06	6.54	0.34	0.32	1,760.13
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises						-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises						-
As At March 31, 2026	**1,054.87**	**698.06**	**6.54**	**0.34**	**0.32**	**1,760.13**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	231.44	916.66	90.02			1,238.12
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises						-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises						-
As At March 31, 2025	**231.44**	**916.66**	**90.02**	**-**	**-**	**1,238.12**

16. Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Advance from related parties (Refer note 27)		
- Persistent Systems Limited	203.56	146.10
- Persistent Systems Switzerland AG	2.54	-
- Persistent Systems Lanka Private Limited	0.02	-
	206.12	146.10
Other payables (Refer note 27)		
- Persistent Systems Limited	11.66	104.69
- Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	-	6.55
- Persistent Systems France SAS	-	6.03
	217.79	**263.37**
Accrued employee liabilities	88.34	65.56
	306.13	**328.93**

17. Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Unearned revenue	49.51	117.55
Advance from customers	-	74.91
Other payables		
- Statutory liabilities	44.74	-
- Vat payable	133.10	145.10
Other liabilities	0.05	-
	227.40	**337.57**

18. Current liabilities: Provisions

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Provision for employee benefits		
- Leave encashment	22.31	15.89
	22.31	**15.89**

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19. Revenue from operations

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Software services (Refer note 27)	1,544.28	1,104.90	4,964.75	3,451.15
Software products	(38.31)	65.23	166.14	401.46
	1,505.97	**1,170.13**	**5,130.89**	**3,852.61**

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by offerings, segments, geography and customers' industry type. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Segment wise disclosure		
Industrial Segments	1,022.45	884.48
BFSI	1,121.60	569.30
LSHC	338.45	639.10
TECH	2,648.42	1,759.73
Total	**5,130.92**	**3,852.61**
Geographical disclosure		
India	1,103.06	911.63
North America	144.74	141.66
Rest of the World	3,883.11	2,799.32
Total	**5,130.92**	**3,852.61**

While disclosing the aggregate amount of transaction price yet to be recognised as revenue towards unsatisfied (or partially) satisfied performance obligations, along with the broad time band for the expected time to recognize those revenues, the Company has applied the practical expedient in Ind AS 115. Accordingly, the Company has not disclosed the aggregate transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations which pertain to contracts where revenue recognised corresponds to the value transferred to customer typically involving time and material, outcome based and event based contracts and also those which pertain to contracts with original expected duration of one year or less.

The revenue from an individual customer in excess of ten percent of total revenue of the Group is ₹ 1,660.16 Million for the year ended March 31, 2026 (Previous year : ₹ 618.29 Million) (Previous year : Software, Hi-Tech and Emerging Industries)

Changes in contract assets (unbilled revenue) are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Balance at the beginning of the year	98.27	186.75
Revenue recognised during the year	511.22	1,845.20
Invoices raised during the year	(96.06)	(1,861.69)
Translation exchange difference	39.41	(71.98)
Balance at the end of the year	**552.83**	**98.27**

Changes in Unearned revenue are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Balance at the beginning of the year	117.55	120.05
Revenue recognised during the year	129.57	697.17
Increase due to invoicing during the year, not recognised as revenue during the year	(205.37)	(738.98)
Translation exchange difference	7.76	39.31
Balance at the end of the year	**49.51**	**117.55**

20. Other income

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Miscellaneous Income	0.02	-	0.21	-
Interest income-other	0.92	-	0.92	0.29
Interest income-Employee	0.24	1.13	0.47	1.13
Excess provision written back	15.60	2.27	58.64	52.16
	16.78	**3.40**	**60.24**	**53.58**

21. Personnel expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
21.1. Employee benefits expense				
Salaries, wages and bonus	260.41	208.52	969.30	798.20
Contribution to provident and other funds	45.46	36.41	162.28	142.36
Staff welfare and benefits	7.17	4.28	23.62	20.69
	313.04	**249.21**	**1,155.20**	**961.25**
21.2 Subcontracting costs				
- Related parties (Refer note 27)	852.63	704.78	3,234.66	2,005.52
- Others	117.73	24.43	274.55	110.92
	970.36	**729.21**	**3,509.21**	**2,116.44**
	1,283.40	**978.42**	**4,664.41**	**3,077.69**

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22. Finance cost

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Interest on Inter corporate deposit (Refer note 27)	15.39	16.40	65.38	71.05
Interest on lease	1.50	-	5.63	0.43
	16.89	**16.40**	**71.01**	**71.48**

23. Other expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Internet link expenses	1.10	0.83	3.01	1.57
Electricity expenses (net)	0.14	-	0.66	
Communication expenses	0.41	0.24	0.80	1.57
Recruitment expenses	-	7.16	1.49	16.74
Training and seminars	(0.05)	(0.46)	1.47	3.80
Traveling & Conveyance	25.40	(9.98)	66.91	37.58
Royalty expenses	-	-	-	-
Purchase of software licenses and support expenses	25.73	32.71	133.06	371.75
Bad debts	-	0.00	18.51	-
Provision for doubtful receivables/ (provision for doubtful receivables written back) (net)	123.92	7.17	250.33	28.03
Rent	3.81	6.32	6.49	35.11
Insurance	1.22	0.00	1.22	0.95
Rates and taxes	8.54	2.03	25.70	5.10
Rates and taxes	-	2.03	-	-
Professional Fess-Others	19.55	21.16	58.93	49.42
Repairs and maintenance		-		
- Plant and Machinery	0.30	-	0.64	-
- Buildings	-	0.66	-	0.66
- Others	0.22	0.23	0.90	0.86
Advertisement and sponsorship fees	1.58	1.90	6.45	6.48
Computer consumables	-	0.05	0.20	0.08
Auditors' remuneration (Refer note 33)	0.38	0.37	1.51	1.30
Books, memberships, subscriptions	-	0.00	0.04	0.59
Foreign exchange (gain) /loss (net)	19.24	11.91	89.17	(4.67)
Sundry balances written off	0.14	7.33	0.41	7.48
Selling and marketing expenses	-	-	0.74	-
Intercompany Corporate Guarantee Fee - Expense	0.17	(0.26)	0.34	0.25
Miscellaneous expenses	7.38	2.22	29.87	6.62
	239.18	**93.61**	**698.85**	**571.26**

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24. Earnings per share

		For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Numerator for Basic and Diluted EPS					
Net Profit after tax (In ₹'Million)	(A)	333.01	81.51	447.91	176.54
Denominator for Basic EPS					
Weighted average number of equity shares	(B)	12,393,827	12,393,827	12,393,827	12,393,827
Denominator for Diluted EPS					
Number of equity shares	(C)	12,393,827	12,393,827	12,393,827	12,393,827
Basic Earnings per share of face value of GBP 1 each (In ₹)	(A/B)	26.87	6.58	36.14	14.24
Diluted Earnings per share of face value of GBP 1 each (In ₹)	(A/C)	26.87	6.58	36.14	14.24

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	12,393,827	12,393,827	12,393,827	12,393,827
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of stock options	-	-	-	-
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	**12,393,827**	**12,393,827**	**12,393,827**	**12,393,827**

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25. Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	% change	Reason for variance (If more than 25%)
(a) Current Ratio,	Current Assets	Current Liabilties	1.14	1.31	-13%	NA
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio,	Total Debt	Equity	3.75	(8.78)	-143%	Increase in Other Equity due to transfer of UK branch business and deferred tax on accumlated losses.
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	EBITDA	Debt service within a year	(3.55)	2.87	-224%	Increase in revenue and net profit resulting positive EBITDA
(d) Return on Equity Ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Average Equity	445.36%	-87.00%	-612%	Increase in PAT due to deferred tax created on accumlated losses
(e) Inventory turnover ratio,	Turnover	Inventory	NA	NA		NA
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Turnover	Average Trade Receivables	2.98	2.64	13%	NA
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio,	Total Expenses	Average Trade Payables	2.81	2.99	-6%	NA
(h) Net capital turnover ratio,	Turnover	Average Working capital	10.97	6.57	67%	Higher revenue generated during the year, coupled with lower average working capital, indicating improved efficiency in utilization of working capital.
(i) Net profit ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Turnover	8.73%	4.58%	91%	Huge increase in profit after tax due to deferred tax created on accumlated losses
(j) Return on Capital employed,	Earnings Before Interest	Average capital employed	-14.31%	20.00%	-172%	Increase in Other Equity due to transfer of UK branch business and deferred tax on accumlated losses.
(k) Return on investment.	Income generated from invested Funds	Average invested funds in tessury Investments	NA	NA		NA

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26. Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of financial instruments by categories are as follows:

(in 'million)

Financial assets / Financial liabilities	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025			Fair value hierarchy*
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	
Financial Assets:							
Investments in equity instruments, preferred stock and convertible notes	251.05	-	-	221.26	-	-	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents (including unpaid dividend)	-	-	297.16	-	-	476.60	Level 3
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	1,711.31	-	-	1,736.37	Level 3
Unbilled revenue	-	-	266.64	-	-	74.44	Level 3
Other financial assets	-	-	352.71	-	-	187.96	Level 3
Total Financial Assets	**251.05**	**-**	**2,627.82**	**221.26**	**-**	**2,475.37**	
Financial Liabilities:							
Borrowings (including accrued interest)	-	-	1,188.47	-	-	1,015.82	Level 3
Trade payables	-	-	1,760.13	-	-	1,238.12	Level 3
Lease liabilities	-	-	135.09	-	-	113.83	Level 3
Other financial liabilities (excluding borrowings)	-	-	306.13	-	-	328.93	Level 3
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**3,389.81**	**-**	**-**	**2,696.70**	

***Fair value hierarchy:**

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. In respect of equity instruments of unlisted companies, in limited circumstances, insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value, or if there are a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range. The Group recognises such equity instruments at cost, which is considered as appropriate estimate of fair value.

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Level 2 Fair Values

Financial Instrument	Valuation Methods and Assumptions
Derivative instruments (assets and liabilities)	The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, primarily banks with investment-grade credit ratings. Derivatives are valued using valuation techniques with market-observable inputs, mainly foreign exchange forward contracts. The valuation models incorporate inputs such as the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, and forward rate curves of the underlying instruments.
Treasury Bonds	Fair value of bonds is determined using the discounted cash flow (DCF) approach with yield-to-maturity (YTM) rates.

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Level 3 Fair Values

Type	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Inter-relationship Between Significant Unobservable Inputs and Fair Value Measurement
Contractual obligation	Discounted cash flow method. The valuation model considers the present value of expected payments discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate. Expected payments are determined by considering possible scenarios of forecast EBITDA, the amount payable under each scenario, and the probability assigned to each scenario.	• Forecasted EBITDA • Risk-adjusted discount rate	The estimated increase/(decrease) in the fair value of the contractual obligation would not be significant for a 10% sensitivity in the significant unobservable inputs.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments at FVTPL & FVTOCI

The financial instruments being carried at FVTPL and FVTOCI is at their respective fair value.

Financial Instruments at Amortised Cost

The Management assessed that fair value of Trade receivables, Unbilled revenue, Other financial assets, Borrowings, Lease liabilities, Trade payables and Other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

27. Related Party Disclosure

i) Names of related parties and their related party relationships

Ultimate Holding Company
-Persistent Systems Limited

Companies under the same management
-Persistent Systems Inc.
-Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc
-Aepona Group Limited
-Persistent Systems Lanka (Private) Limited
-Persistent Systems France SAS
-Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada
-Persistent Systems Germany GmbH
-Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)
-Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania
-MediaAgility UK LTD
-Persistent Systems Mexico, S.A. de C.V

Key Management Personnel:
Mr.Rajasekar Sukumar
Mr. Arnaud Pierre
Mr. Narasinha (Avadhoot) Upadhye

ii) Related Party Transactions **(In ₹ million)**

Nature of Transaction	Name of related party	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of Services	Persistent Systems Limited	1,022.45	911.63
	Persistent Systems Inc	-	(0.03)
	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	-	1.71
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG	-	12.29
Cost of technical professionals	Persistent Systems Inc	0.34	-
	Persistent Systems Lanka Private Limited	67.07	78.89
	Persistent Systems Limited	3,146.25	1,913.36
	Persistent Systems France SAS	-	0.96
	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	11.51	0.44
	Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc.	-	1.36
	Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	(0.05)	3.00
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG	3.96	1.71
	Persistent Systems Mexico, S.A. de C.V	2.35	-
	MediaAgility UK LTD	3.56	5.79
Intercompany Interest income	Persistent Systems Inc.	-	0.29
Intercompany Guarantee Fee	Persistent Systems Inc	-	0.25
Interest paid on intercorporate deposit	Aepona Group Limited	48.35	71.05
Interest paid on intercorporate deposit	Persistent Systems Inc	17.03	-
Traveling and conveyance	Persistent Systems Limited	-	0.03
Trading Purchase	Persistent Systems Limited	-	0.46
Remuneration Paid	Rajasekar Sukumar	66.27	217.10

iii) Balances Outstanding

(In ₹ million)

Particulars	Name of related party	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Share Capital	Persistent Systems Limited	1,230.62	1,230.62
Borrowings	Aepona Group Limited	-	916.98
	Persistent Systems Inc	1,184.62	-
Borrowings (Interest accrued on non current loans / deposits)	Aepona Group Limited	-	98.85
	Persistent Systems Inc	3.84	-
Advances to related parties	Persistent Systems Inc	42.10	137.12
	Persistent Systems Lanka Private Limited	-	0.76
	Aepona Group Limited	-	0.87
	Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	1.36	-
	MediaAgility UK LTD	0.26	-
Advances from related parties	Persistent Systems France SAS	-	6.03
	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	-	6.55
	Persistent Systems Limited	215.22	250.79
	Persistent Systems Lanka Private Limited	0.02	-
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG	2.54	-
Trade receivables	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	-	11.93
	Peristent Systems Ltd	365.22	254.97
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG	-	(4.35)
Trade payables	Persistent Systems Limited	1,421.96	1,004.84
	Persistent Systems Inc	0.06	(4.69)
	Persistent Systems Lanka Private Limited	83.04	30.65
	Aepona Group Limited	-	(1.74)
	Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	-	(1.09)
	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	3.73	0.04
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG	0.16	0.46
	Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc.	-	1.40
	MediaAgility UK LTD	2.87	1.78
	Persistent Systems Mexico, S.A. de C.V	2.38	-

28. Unhedged Foreign Currency exposure at the end of the year:

(In ₹ million)

	31-Mar-26			31-Mar-25		
Particulars	**Foreign currency**	**Conversion rate**	**Amount in**	**Foreign currency**	**Conversion rate**	**Amount in**
Advances to related party	USD 0.18	94.77	17.06	EUR 0.0008	92.46	0.07
Advance to Vendor	-	-	-	USD 0.04	85.47	3.42
Bank balances on current accounts	USD 2.19	94.77	207.55	USD 0.63	85.47	53.57
Trade payables	EUR 0.15	108.93	16.34	EUR 0.08	92.46	7.05
	INR 0.85	1.00	0.85	INR 0.05	1.00	0.05
	-	-	-	CHF 0.00246	97.00	0.24
Trade receivables	USD 2.90	94.77	274.83	EUR 1.54	92.46	142.49
	EUR 1.26	108.93	137.25	USD 5.29	85.47	451.96
Interest accrued but not due on intercorporate deposits	USD 0.04	94.77	3.79	EUR 0.61	92.46	56.72
Intercompany Loan/ ICD taken - liabilities	USD 12.50	94.77	1,184.63	EUR 8.50	92.46	785.92

29. Financial risk management:

Financial risk factors and risk management objectives:

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risk to the Company is foreign exchange risk. The Company's exposure to credit risk is mainly for receivables that are overdue for more than 90 days. The Credit Task Force of the Group is responsible for credit risk management. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from / to the group companies. The Group's Risk Management Committee monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

Market risk

The following table analyses foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of March 31, 2025:

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Trade receivables	412.08	594.45
Cash and cash equivalents and bank balances	207.55	53.57
Intercorporate deposit	1,184.63	785.92
Interest on intercorporate deposit	3.79	56.72
Trade payables	17.19	7.35
Other financial liabilities	17.06	3.49

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

For the year ended March 31, 2026 every percentage point depreciation / appreciation in the exchange rate between the Indian rupee and foreign currencies, has affected the Company's profit before tax margin (PBT) by approximately 6.53%.

Credit risk is perceived mainly in case of receivables overdue for more than 180 days. The following table gives details of risk concentration in respect of percentage of receivables overdue for more than 180 days:

	As at	
Particulars	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Receivables overdue for more than 180 days	682.05	395.09
Total receivables	1,711.31	1,736.37
Overdue for more than 180 days as a % of total receivables	40%	30%

Ageing of trade receivables:

	As at	
Particulars	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Within the credit period	816.26	755.61
1 to 30 days past due	198.37	305.00
31 to 60 days past due	188.33	152.99
61 to 90 days past due	30.12	30.91
91 to 120 days past due	10.93	55.52
121 to 180 days past due	117.22	69.54
181 and above past due	682.05	395.09
Less: Expected credit loss	(289.81)	(28.29)
Net trade receivables	**1,753.47**	**1,736.37**

Movement in expected credit loss allowance:

	As at	
Particulars	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Opening balance	27.98	0.31
Movement in expected credit loss allowance	261.83	27.98
Translation differences	-	-
Closing balance	**289.81**	**28.29**

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company has borrowings obtained from the group companies. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from / to the group companies. The working capital needs are met by availing intercorporate loans from the group companies whenever needed. As of March 31, 2026, the Company had a working capital of Rs.332.98 Million including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 297.16 Million. As at March 31, 2025, the Company had a working capital of Rs. 602.17 Million including cash and cash equivalents of Rs.476.60 Million.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

Particulars	As at			
	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Borrowings	-	1,188.47	-	916.98
Trade payables	1,752.93	7.20	1,148.10	90.02
Lease liability	16.53	118.56	-	113.83
Other financial liabilities	306.13	-	328.93	-

30. Income Taxes:

a) Reconciliation of tax expense recognised in P&L :

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before tax is summarized below:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Profit before tax	(281.95)	176.54
Enacted tax rate	25%	25%
Computed tax expense at enacted tax rate	(70.49)	44.13
Effect of unused tax losses not recognized as deferred tax assets	-	(44.13)
Deferred tax asset recognised on tax losses	(667.38)	-
Others	8.01	-
Income tax expense	**(729.86)**	**-**

b) Unrecongnised deferred tax on carried forward losses :

The Company has cumulative unutilized corporate income tax losses as of March 2026. These tax losses are available for future utilization to offset future taxable profits of the Company, subject to the applicable tax laws and regulations. As at the balance sheet date, the Company has not recognized deferred tax asset with respect to the aforesaid unutilized corporate income tax losses. The details are provided in below table.

Category	Carry forward losses		Unrecognized Deferred Tax Asset	
	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-26
Pre April 1, 2017	In GBP Million	In Rs. Million	In GBP Million	In Rs. Million
	22.71	2,695.07	1.43	169.46

c) Recongnised deferred tax on carried forward losses :

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the losses can be utilized. The recognition of deferred tax assets requires the Company to assess future taxable income available to utilize these deferred tax assets

During the current year, the Company recognized the deferred tax asset of INR 729.86 Million (GBP 59,02,500) on the current & previously unused tax losses of INR 2,801.88 Million (GBP 2,36,09,998) on the basis of the Company’s reassessment of the amounts of its deferred tax assets that are probable to be realized in view of future taxable profits.

31. Contingent liability

The Company does not have any contingent liability as at March 31, 2026 (Previous period and year - ₹ Nil).

32. Capital commitments:

The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital account and not provided for, net of advances is ₹ Nil (Previous period and year – ₹ Nil)

33. Auditors Remuneration

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Audit fee	1.51	1.30

34. The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as of March 31, 2026 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at 'March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at 'March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
- Less than one year	22.40	118.56
- One to five years	127.11	-
- More than five years	-	

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116, Leases; and has recognized interest on lease liability of ₹ 5.63 Million (Previous period ₹ 0.43 Million) under finance costs.

The aggregate depreciation on ROU assets has been included under depreciation and amortisation expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss

35. In Financial Year 2025 Persistent Systems UK Limited, Persistent UK branch has entered into business transfer agreement and accordingly business of the UK branch has been transferred to Persistent Systems UK Limited with effect from April 01, 2024. Since both the entities are under common control of PSL, it falls under purview of appendix C of Ind-AS 103 accordingly accounting is done under pooling of interest method. Accordingly, there is reduction in opening balance of other equity amounting to INR 462.26 Million on account of Capital reserve.

	(In ₹ million)
Particulars	**As at**
Assets	
Property, Plant & Equipment	18.72
Other current financial assets	433.67
Other Current Assets	29.22
Long term loans	2.75
Trade receivables	949.83
Cash and cash equivalents	167.51
Current Tax Assets (Net)	15.88
Total Assets (A)	**1,617.57**
Liabilities	
Other Current Assets	(237.70)
Other current liabilities	(223.60)
Short-term provisions	(90.93)
Trade payables	(586.38)
Total Liabilities (B)	**(1,138.61)**
Net Assets Transferred (A+B)	478.97
Purchase Consideration (C)	941.23
Capital Reserve (A+B-C)	**(462.26)**

36. The financial statements are presented in ₹' Million except for per share information or as otherwise stated.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & CO.
ICAI Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)

Rajasekar Sukumar
Director

Place: UK
Date : April 18, 2026

Narasinha Upadhye
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Australia Pty Limited

Level 20 & 21, 201 Susse street, NSW, 2000

Persistent Systems Australia Pty Limited,
Level 20 & 21, 201 Susse street, NSW, 2000

Persistent Systems Australia Pty Limited
(formerly known as Capiot Software Pty. Limited)
Level 20 & 21, 201 Susse street, NSW, 2000

Annual Report 2025-26

The management is pleased to present the Annual Report of your Company together with the audited statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Background

Your Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Inc., USA, having its office in Australia.

Financial Results

The financial results of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, were as follows:

(Amounts in INR Million)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Total income	1,871.86	1,265.77
Total Expenditure	1,948.12	1,238.46
Profit /(Loss) before tax	(76.26)	27.31
Total Tax Expense	(26.52)	-
Net Profit/ (Loss) after tax	**(49.74)**	**27.31**

Directors

Mr. Sanjay Bapat was appointed as the Director of the Company in place of Mr. Sachin Dewasthalee who resigned during FY 2025-26.

The Directors of the Company as of March 31, 2026, were as follows:

a. Mr. Sanjay Bapat
b. Mr. Sameer Dixit
c. Ms. Swapna Keskar

Acknowledgments

The management would like to all the stakeholders for excellent support rendered in their respective areas.

JOSHI APTE & CO.
Chartered Accountants

"Dwarka", 1st Floor, 2 Phatak Baug Soc.,
999, Navi Peth, Pune 411030, India
Tel. : +91-20-2453 2991
E-mail : joshiapte@joshiapte.com
Website : www.joshiapte.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PERSISTENT Systems Australia Pty Ltd (formerly known as CAPIOT Software Pty Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of PERSISTENT Systems Australia Pty Ltd (formerly known as CAPIOT Software Pty Limited) ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) for the quarter and year ended, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the Year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, Loss for the quarter and Loss for the year ended, changes in equity and its cash flows for the Year ended on that date.

Basis of Preparation and Restriction on Use and distribution

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes basis of preparation. These financial Statements have been prepared solely for its Parent Company to assist them in preparation of its Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements. Our report is intended solely for the use of management and Board of Directors for the above purpose and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe

that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined the matters described below to be key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Accuracy of revenues and onerous obligations in respect of fixed-price contracts Refer Note 3.4(a) to notes forming part of the standalone financial statements. The Company executes multiple fixed-price software development contracts, where revenue is recognized using the percentage of completion method, as per the Input method prescribed under Ind AS 115 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Recognizing revenue for these contracts involves significant management judgment and estimation, due to the following factors that required heightened auditor attention: • Elevated inherent risk concerning revenue accuracy, considering the customized and complex nature of these contracts, and the extensive use of IT systems. • Significant estimation uncertainty associated with assessing the stage of completion, actual costs incurred to date, and the anticipated costs to complete the remaining work.	Our audit procedures in relation to the accuracy of revenue recognition and assessment of onerous obligations in fixed-price contracts included, but were not limited to, the following: • Gained an understanding of the systems, processes, and internal controls established by management to compute and record revenue, unbilled revenue, unearned/deferred revenue, and onerous contract obligations. • Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of relevant internal financial manual controls. and involved auditor's experts to: → Verify the IT controls ensuring completeness and accuracy of cost, effort, and revenue reports generated by the system; → Evaluate access and application controls related to resource allocation and budgeting systems, to ensure protection against unauthorized changes in the recording of incurred efforts, and to validate controls over estimating contract efforts for completion.

• Identification and assessment of onerous contracts and related obligations. • Determination of unbilled revenue receivables and unearned revenue as at the reporting date. Given the materiality of the amounts involved and the considerable judgment and subjectivity inherent in the estimates mentioned above, we identified the recognition of revenue from fixed-price contracts, and the assessment of onerous contracts and associated provisions, as a key audit matter for the current year audit.	• Selected samples of contracts and performed a retrospective analysis comparing actual efforts incurred with earlier estimates, to identify major variances and assess whether such variances were considered in revising estimates for remaining efforts. • Reviewed selected contracts with unbilled revenue to identify any milestone delays that might necessitate revision of estimated efforts for pending performance obligations. • Conducted analytical procedures to assess the reasonableness of incurred and estimated efforts. • Evaluated management's process for identifying onerous contracts based on the above-reviewed estimates. • Assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures provided in the standalone financial statements regarding revenue recognition in accordance with the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other

information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment

and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to

communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

For **JOSHI APTE & Co**.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 104370W)

TEJASHREE JOSHI
Partner
(Membership No.139807)
Place: Pune,
Date: 18th April, 2026
UDIN: 26139807QZTXTD7315

Persistent Systems Australia Pty. Ltd (FKA Capiot Software Pty Ltd)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	6.1	10.84	5.71
Right of Use assets	6.2	45.73	28.75
Other Intangible assets	6.3	3.56	3.93
Goodwill	6.4	22.93	18.84
		83.06	**57.23**
Financial Assets			
-Other Non-current financial assets	7	11.09	-
Deferred Tax Assets (net)	8	30.42	3.03
Current tax assets (net)		2.59	-
		127.16	**60.26**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
- Trade receivables (net)	9		
- Billed		530.73	315.20
- Unbilled		146.03	51.91
- Cash and cash equivalents	10	120.47	41.32
- Other current financial assets	11	3.02	22.31
Other current assets	12	52.73	50.63
		852.98	**481.37**
TOTAL		**980.14**	**541.63**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	5	0.00	0.00
Other equity		(132.19)	(68.48)
		(132.19)	**(68.48)**
LIABILITIES			
Non- current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	13	-	108.38
- Lease Liabilities	14	29.64	14.18
		29.64	**122.56**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	13	131.15	-
- Lease Liabilities	14	16.61	15.33
- Trade payables	15	692.02	345.05
- Other financial liabilities	16	52.23	23.27
Other current liabilities	17	126.12	66.79
Current liabilities : Provisions	18	64.56	37.11
		1,082.69	**487.56**
TOTAL		**980.14**	**541.63**

Summary of material accounting policy information

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the condensed interim financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Australia Pty. Ltd (FKA Capiot Software Pty Ltd

Sanjay Bapat
Director

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

Sameer Dixit
Director

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

Persistent Systems Australia Pty. Ltd (FKA Capiot Software Pty Ltd)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

	Notes	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
		(In ₹ million)	(In ₹ million)	(In ₹ million)	(In ₹ million)
Income					
Revenue from operations (net)	19	536.48	352.44	1,870.46	1,201.64
Other income	20	0.00	(2.07)	1.40	64.13
Total income (A)		**536.48**	**350.37**	**1,871.86**	**1,265.77**
Expenses					
Employee benefits expense	21.1	229.26	145.72	729.14	558.44
Subcontracting costs	21.2	303.37	130.91	996.21	523.47
Finance costs	22	2.59	2.51	9.02	12.01
Depreciation and amortization expense	6.5	5.56	4.37	19.21	17.51
Other expenses	23	58.37	29.86	194.54	127.03
Total expenses (B)		**599.15**	**313.36**	**1,948.12**	**1,238.46**
Profit before tax (A - B)		**(62.67)**	**37.00**	**(76.26)**	**27.31**
Tax expense					
Current tax		-	-	-	-
Deferred tax charge / (credit)		(22.75)	-	(26.52)	-
Total tax expense		**(22.75)**	**-**	**(26.52)**	**-**
Net profit/(loss) for the Quarter /Year (C)		**(39.92)**	**37.00**	**(49.74)**	**27.31**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will be reclassified to profit and loss (D)					
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements from functional currency to reporting currency		(7.65)	(0.98)	(13.98)	(0.16)
Total other comprehensive income for the Quarter /Year (D)		**(7.65)**	**(0.98)**	**(13.98)**	**(0.16)**
Total comprehensive income for the Quarter /Year (C) + (D)		**(47.57)**	**36.02**	**(63.72)**	**27.15**
Earnings per equity share	24				
[Nominal value of share ₹10 (Previous Quarter/Year: ₹10)]					
Basic (In ₹)		**(19,957.69)**	**18,500,980.60**	**(24,867.79)**	**13,654,801.71**
Diluted (In ₹)		**(19,957.69)**	**18,500,980.60**	**(24,867.79)**	**13,654,801.71**
Summary of material accounting policy information	3				

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the condensed interim financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Australia Pty. Ltd (FKA Capiot Software Pty Ltd)

Sanjay Bapat
Director

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

Sameer Dixit
Director

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

Persistent Systems Australia Pty. Ltd (FKA Capiot Software Pty Ltd)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

		For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**(76.26)**	**27.31**
Adjustments for:			
Unrealised foreign exchange gain/loss		0.52	0.45
Finance Cost		9.02	12.01
Profit on sale of fixed assets		(1.24)	-
Debit balances/Deposits Written back		(0.12)	-
Excess provision written back			(64.13)
Prov. for Doubtful Debts		1.13	-
Depreciation and amortization expense		19.21	17.51
Operating profit before working capital changes		**(47.74)**	**(6.86)**
Movements in working capital :			
Decrease/ (Increase) in trade receivables		(311.42)	(55.45)
Decrease/ (Increase) in other current financial assets		8.20	(49.89)
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets		(2.10)	(47.04)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables and current liabilities		434.99	191.61
Increase/(Decrease) in other current financial liabilities		29.40	29.68
Operating profit after working capital changes		**111.33**	**62.05**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		(2.25)	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	**A**	**109.08**	**62.05**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment for capital expenditure		(6.37)	(5.12)
Interest received		-	0.01
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	**B**	**(6.37)**	**(5.11)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from long term borrowings		-	-
Payments against lease liability		(16.49)	(16.58)
Interest on inter-corporate deposit paid		(7.08)	(9.46)
(Repayments) of long term borrowings		-	(31.51)
Net cash generated from / (used) in financing activities	**C**	**(23.57)**	**(57.55)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		**79.15**	**(0.59)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period/year		41.32	41.93
Effect of exchange differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period/year		**120.47**	**41.32**

Components of cash and cash equivalents	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Cash on hand		
Balances with Banks		
- on Current account	120.47	41.32
Cash and cash equivalents as per note 8	**120.47**	**41.32**

Summary of material accounting policy information 3

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the condensed interim financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Australia Pty. Ltd (FKA Capiot Software Pty Ltd)

Sanjay Bapat
Director

Place: India
Date : 18th April 202

Sameer Dixit
Director

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

Persistent Systems Australia Pty. Ltd (FKA Capiot Software Pty Ltd)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

A. Equity share capital

(In ₹ million)

Balance as at April 1, 2025	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
0.00	-	-	0.00

(In ₹ million)

Balance as at April 1, 2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
0.00	-	-	0.00

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Persistent Systems Australia Pty. Ltd (FKA Capiot Software Pty Ltd)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCG 31, 2026

B. Other equity

(In ₹ million)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	(98.29)	26.28	3.54	(68.47)
Net profit for the year	-	(49.74)	-	(49.74)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(13.98)	(13.98)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**(98.29)**	**(23.46)**	**(10.44)**	**(132.19)**

(In ₹ million)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	(98.29)	(1.03)	3.70	(95.63)
Net profit for the year	-	27.31	-	27.31
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(0.16)	(0.16)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**(98.29)**	**26.28**	**3.54**	**(68.48)**

Summary of material accounting policy information- Refer Note 3

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the condensed interim financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Australia Pty. Ltd (FKA Capiot Software Pty Ltd)

Sanjay Bapat
Director

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

Sameer Dixit
Director

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

1 Nature of operations

Persistent Systems Australia Pty Ltd (FKA Capiot Software Pty Ltd) (the "Company") is a private limited Company domiciled in Australia. The Company is a global company specializing in software products, services and technology innovation. The Company offers complete product life cycle services

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments which have been measured at fair value. The accounting policies are consistently applied by the Company during the period/year and are consistent with those used in previous period/year except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 with effect from April 1, 2016. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Items	Basis of Measurement
Derivative financial instruments	Fair Value
Non-derivative financial instruments at FVTPL	Fair Value
Debt and equity securities at FVOCI	Fair Value
Contingent consideration assumed in a business combination	Fair Value
Net defined benefit (asset) / liability	Fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation

The accompanying condensed interim financial statements have been prepared solely to assist the management of Persistent Systems Limited in preparation of its consolidated financial statements for the quarter and year ended 31 March 2026

3 Material accounting policy information

3.1 Accounting year

The accounting year of the company is from April 1 to March 31.

3.2 Functional currency

The company's functional currency is the AUD.

To facilitate consolidation in holding company, these financial statements are presented in INR, which is the presentation currency. The results and balances are translated from functional currency to presentation currency using the following procedure:

i. All assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet;

ii. All income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period/year;

iii. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction;

iv. The exchange differences arising out of the year end conversion are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and the said amount is shown under the head "Other Equity".

3.3 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the condensed interim financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the end of reporting period. The application of accounting policies that require crtitical accounting estimates involiving complex and subjective judgements and the use of accounting assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed appropriately.Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as per management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the condensed interim financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material their effects are disclosed in the notes to the condensed interim financial statements.

3.4 Critical accounting estimates

a) Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.
Further, the Company uses significant judgement while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

In respect of the contracts where the transaction price is payable as royalty at pre-defined percentage of customer revenue and bearing in mind, the time gap between the close of the accounting period and availability of the revenue report from the customer, the Company is required to use its judgement to ascertain the income from royalty on the basis of historical trends of customer revenue.

b) Income taxes

The Company's major tax jurisdictions is Australia. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes.
A deferred tax is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits are available against which deductible temporary differences and tax lossed be utilised. The management evaluates if the deferred tax assets will be realised in future considering the historical taxable income, scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies. While the Management believes that the Company will realise the deferred tax assets, the amount of deferred tax asset realisable could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

c) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

d) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The company uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities.

3.5 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Act. Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of resources / assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products / services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months.

b) Property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Capital work-in-progress includes cost of Property, Plant and Equipment that are not ready to be put to use.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is added to its book value only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other expenses on existing Property, Plant and Equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

c) Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances. After considering current and future economic conditions, the Company has concluded that no changes are required to lease periods relating to the existing lease contracts

d) Intangible assets

i) Acquired intangible assets

Intangible assets including software licenses of enduring nature and contractual rights acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

ii) Research and development cost

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when The Company can demonstrate:

-technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;

-its intention to complete the asset and use or sell it;

-its ability to use or sell the asset;

-how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits;

-the availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and

-the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

Such development expenditure, until capitalization, is reflected as intangible assets under development.

Following the initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortization of internally generated intangible asset begins when the development is complete and the asset is available for use.

e) Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is provided using the Straight Line Method ('SLM') over the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management.

The management estimates the useful lives for the Property, plant and equipment as follows:

Assets	Useful lives
Computers*	4 years
Computers - Servers and networks*	4 years
Office equipment	5 years
Plant and equipment*	5 years
Furniture and fixtures*	5 years
Acquired Contractual Rights	7 years

*For these classes of assets, based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives of these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

Individual assets whose cost does not exceed ₹ 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives commencing from the day the asset is made available for use.

f) Financial instruments

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as financial asset at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, is classified as financial asset at FVTPL. Financial assets except derivative contracts included within the FVTPL category are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as:

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximately.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss if the recognition criteria as per Ind AS 109 **–** "Financial Instruments" are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in statement of profit and loss.
Fair value gains or losses on liabilities designated as FVTPL attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in other comprehensive income. All other changes in fair value of liabilities designated as FVTPL are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as FVTPL.

c) Impairment of financial assets

i) Financial assets

The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets that are debts instruments and are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). ECL is the difference between contractual cash flows that are due and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Company recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of Property, plant and equipment and Goodwill are reviewed at each balance sheet date or whenever there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. If any indications exist, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount of intangible under development that is not yet available for use is estimated at least at each financial year end even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired.

An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

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g) Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment and Other intangible assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

h) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangements of borrowings. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or development of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as a part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year in which they occur.

i) Investments

Investments that are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than a year are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments. Current investments are carried at lower of cost and fair value determined on category basis.
Long-term investments presented as non- current investments are carried at cost.

j) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the Company. Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

i. Income from software licenses and services

The company derives revenues primarily from IT services comprising of software development and related services and from the licensing of software products.
Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to receive in exchange for those products or services.
Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a time-and-material or a fixed-price basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as and when the related services are performed. Revenue from fixed-price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to use” the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to access” is recognized over the access period.
The company has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations.

When support services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and the support services have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices Maintenance revenue is recognized proportionately over the period in which the services are rendered.

Revenue from royalty is recognized in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements.

The company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the proportionate allocation of the discounts amount to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discount. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the Company recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs.

Unbilled revenue represents revenue recognized in relation to work done until the balance sheet date for which billing has not taken place.
Unearned revenue represents the billing in respect of contracts for which the revenue is not recognized.

The Company collects Goods and Service Tax, value added taxes (VAT) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

ii. Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the carrying amount and the effective interest rate. Interest income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Dividends

Dividend Income is recognized when the company's right to receive payment is established by the balance sheet date. Dividend income is included under the head 'Other Income' in the statement of profit and loss.

k) Foreign currency transactions

i. Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, i.e. AUD, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

ii. Conversion

The transactions are in Australian Dollars, which are converted for reporting in Indian currency on the following basis. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction and fixed assets and investments are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All current assets and current liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All Income and Expense items are converted at weighted average of Inter Bank Selling Rate for the year.

The exchange difference arising out of the period/year-end conversion is translated to Currency Translation Reserve and the said amount is shown under the head "Other Equity".

iii. Settlement

Revenue, expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit or loss for the year in which the transaction is settled.

l) Retirement and other employee benefits

i. Gratuity

Gratuity is a defined benefit obligation plan operated by the Company for its employees covered under Company Gratuity Scheme. The cost of providing benefit under gratuity plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting date and are charged to the statement of profit and loss, except for the remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses which are recognized in full in the statement of other comprehensive income in the reporting period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss subsequently

ii. Superannuation

Superannuation is a defined contribution plan covering eligible employees. The contribution to the superannuation fund managed by the insurer is equal to the specified percentage of the basic salary of the eligible employees as per the scheme. The contribution to this scheme is charged to the statement of profit and loss on an accrual basis. There are no other contributions payable other than contribution payable to the respective fund.

iii. Provident fund

Provident fund is a defined contribution plan covering eligible employees. The Company and the eligible employees make a monthly contribution to the provident fund maintained by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner equal to the specified percentage of the basic salary of the eligible employees as per the scheme. The contributions to the provident fund are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period / year when the contributions are due. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund.

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iv. Leave encashment

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting date. Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses are recognized in full in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company presents the entire leave encashment liability as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

m) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Australia's tax laws. Deferred income tax reflects the impact of current period timing differences between taxable income and accounting income for the period and reversal of timing differences of earlier periods.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, except deferred tax assets arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

n) Segment reporting

In accordance with para 4 of Notified Indian Accounting Standard 108 (Ind AS-108) "Operating Segments" the Company has disclosed segment information only on the basis of consolidated financial statements which are presented together with the unconsolidated financial statements.

o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand, bank deposits and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

p) Leases

The Company assesses at the inception of contract whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, The Company assesses whether:

i.The contract involves the use of an identified asset;
ii.The Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease; and
iii.The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset

Where The Company is a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

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The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located.

The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, The Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments based on an index or rate, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where The Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or statement of profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease expenses associated with these leases are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease, The Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income over the lease term on a straight line basis.

q) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares), if any occurred during the reporting period, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period, are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The number of shares and potential dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

r) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

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s) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past event whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the condensed financial statements.

t) Employee stock compensation expenses

Employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share based payment transactions, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments granted (equity-settled transactions) by the holding Company, Persistent Systems Limited, to the employees of the Company.

In accordance with Ind AS 102, the cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date of the grant by the holding Company of the equity instruments to the employees of the Company and recognized as employee compensation cost over the vesting period. The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest.

The expense or credit recognized by the Company in the statement of profit and loss for a year represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that year and is recognized in employee benefits expense of the Company. In case of the employee stock option schemes having a graded vesting schedule, each vesting tranche having different vesting period has been considered as a separate option grant and accounted for accordingly.

Where the terms of an equity-settled transaction award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total intrinsic value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

4.4 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Group w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Group has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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5. Share capital

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised		
	0.00	0.00
	0.00	**0.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
2 (previous year 2) shares of AUD 1 each fully paid up. (Rs. in millions)	0.00	0.00
	0.00	**0.00**

With effect from December 20, 2023 two fully paid ordinary shares in the Company are transferred from Capiot Software Inc to Persistent Systems Inc (without consideration)

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period/year :

There is no movement in the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period/year.

b. Details of shares held by Promoters

March 31, 2026

	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Persistent Systems, Inc.	**2.00**	-	**2.00**	100%	-

March 31, 2025

	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Persistent Systems, Inc.	**2.00**	-	**2.00**	100%	-

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6.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

(In ₹ million)

	Computers	Office Equipments	Communication Equipments	Total
Gross Block (At cost)				
As at April 1, 2025	8.53	0.01	1.43	9.97
Additions	5.04	0.04	1.29	6.37
Deletions	-	-	-	-
- Exchange differences	2.47	-	0.33	2.80
As at March 31,2026	**16.04**	**0.05**	**3.05**	**19.14**
Depreciation and amortization				
As at April 1, 2025	4.02	-	0.24	4.26
Charge for the period	2.46	0.01	0.36	2.83
Addition	-	-	-	-
On deletions	-	-	-	-
- Exchange differences	1.12	0.00	0.09	1.21
As at March 31,2026	**7.60**	**0.01**	**0.69**	**8.30**
Net block				
As at March 31,2026	**8.44**	**0.04**	**2.36**	**10.84**
As at March 31, 2025	**4.51**	**0.01**	**1.19**	**5.71**

(In ₹ million)

	Computers	Office Equipments	Communication Equipments	Total
Gross block				
As at April 1, 2024	5.06	-	-	5.06
Additions	3.62	0.01	1.49	5.12
Exchange difference	(0.15)	(0.00)	(0.06)	(0.21)
As at March 31, 2025	**8.53**	**0.01**	**1.43**	**9.97**
Accumulated Amortization				
As at April 1, 2024	2.98	-	-	2.98
Charge for the year	1.11	-	0.25	1.35
Addition on account of restructuring	-	-	-	-
Addition	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Exchange Difference	(0.07)	-	(0.01)	(0.08)
As at March 31, 2025	**4.02**	**0.00**	**0.24**	**4.26**
Net block				
As at March 31, 2025	**4.51**	**0.01**	**1.19**	**5.71**
As at March 31, 2024	**2.08**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**2.08**

6.2 Right of use assets **(In ₹ million)**

	Right of use asset	Total
Gross Block (at cost)		
As at April 1, 2025	45.80	45.80
Addition	49.01	49.01
Deletions	46.60	46.60
- Exchange differences	4.84	4.84
As at March 31, 2026	**53.05**	**53.05**
Amortisation		
As at April 1, 2025	17.05	17.05
Charge for the period	15.28	15.28
Deletions	27.93	27.93
- Exchange differences	2.92	2.92
As at March 31, 2026	**7.32**	**7.32**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2026	**45.73**	**45.73**
As at March 31, 2025	**28.75**	**28.75**

(In ₹ million)

	Right of use asset	Total
Gross Block (at cost)		
As at April 1, 2024	44.07	44.07
Additions	2.37	2.37
Deletions	-	-
- Exchange differences	(0.64)	(0.64)
As at March 31, 2025	**45.80**	**45.80**
Amortisation		
As at April 1, 2024	2.41	2.41
Charge for the year	15.12	15.12
Deletions	-	-
- Exchange differences	(0.48)	(0.48)
As at March 31, 2025	**17.05**	**17.05**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2025	**28.75**	**28.75**
As at March 31, 2024	**41.66**	**41.66**

6.3 Other Intangible assets

(In ₹ million)

	Acquired contractual rights	Total
Gross block		
As at April 1, 2025	7.02	7.02
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Other adjustment		
-Borrowing cost	-	-
Exchange Difference	1.52	1.52
As at March 31, 2026	**8.54**	**8.54**
Accumulated Amortization		
As at April 1, 2025	3.09	3.09
Charge for the period	1.10	1.10
Disposals	-	-
Exchange Difference	0.79	0.79
As at March 31, 2026	**4.98**	**4.98**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2026	**3.56**	**3.56**
As at March 31, 2025	**3.93**	**3.93**

(In ₹ million)

	Acquired contractual rights	Total
Gross block		
As at April 1, 2024	7.12	7.12
Additions	-	-
Exchange difference	(0.10)	(0.10)
As at March 31, 2025	**7.02**	**7.02**
Accumulated Amortization		
As at April 1, 2024	2.12	2.12
Charge for the year	1.03	1.03
Disposals	-	-
Exchange Difference	(0.06)	(0.06)
As at March 31, 2025	**3.09**	**3.09**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2025	**3.93**	**3.93**
As at March 31, 2024	**5.00**	**5.00**

6.4 Goodwill

(In ₹ million)

	Goodwill	Total
Cost		
As at April 1, 2025	**18.84**	**18.84**
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	4.09	4.09
As at March 31, 2026	**22.93**	**22.93**
Cost		
As at April 1, 2024	**19.10**	**19.10**
Exchange difference	(0.26)	(0.26)
As at March 31, 2025	**18.84**	**18.84**

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the CGU or groups of CGUs, which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition. The Group internally reviews the goodwill for impairment at the operating segment level, after allocation of the goodwill to CGUs or groups of CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. The fair value of a CGU is determined based on the market capitalization. Value-in-use is determined based on discounted future cash flows.

The key assumptions used for the calculations are as follows :

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Long-term growth rate	4.79%	4.86%
Operating margins	8% to 22%	13% to 23%
Discount rate	18% to 21%	15% to 19%

The above discount rate is based on the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of the Group. Pre-tax discount rate is applied to cash flow projections for impairment testing during the current year. As at March 31, 2026, the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeded its carrying amount. An analysis of the sensitivity of the computation to a change in key parameters (operating margin, discount rates and long term average growth rate), based on reasonable assumptions, did not identify any probable scenario in which the recoverable amount of the CGU would decrease below its carrying amount. Cash flow projections are considered for next 5 years and consider past experience and represent management's best estimate about future developments. Operating margin are in line with company's current operations. The growth rate was determined based on management's estimate of the long-term compound annual EBITDA growth rate.

Based on testing, no impairment loss was identified during current year and previous year.

6.5 Depreciation and amortization expense

(In ₹ million)

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
On Property, plant and equipment	2.83	1.36
On Right of use assets	15.28	15.12
On Other intangible assets	1.10	1.03
	19.21	**17.51**

7. Other Non-current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Security deposits (At amortised cost)	11.09	-
	11.09	**-**

8. Deferred tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Deferred tax assets		
Brought forward and current year losses	30.42	3.03
	30.42	**3.03**
Deferred tax assets (net)	**30.42**	**3.03**

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9. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Trade receivables- Unbilled	146.03	51.91
	146.03	**51.91**
Trade receivables- Billed (Ref. Note No. 25)		
Unsecured, considered good	530.73	315.20
Unsecured, considered doubtful	7.91	5.49
	538.64	**320.69**
Less : Provision for doubtful receivables	(7.91)	(5.49)
	676.76	**367.11**

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule (Net of Expected Credit Loss) **(In ₹ million)**

	Unbilled	Current but not due	Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	146.03	321.45	185.63	23.65	676.76
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-		-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired		-	-	7.91	7.91
As at March 31,2026	146.03	321.45	185.63	31.56	684.67
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss		-	-	7.91	7.91
As at March 31,2026	**146.03**	**642.90**	**371.26**	**71.03**	**676.76**
Expected loss rate	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**25%**	**1%**

(In ₹ million)

	Unbilled	Current but not due	Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	51.91	229.31	34.70	51.19	367.11
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired		-	-	5.49	5.49
As at March 31,2025	**51.91**	**229.31**	**34.70**	**56.68**	**372.60**
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss		-	-	5.49	5.49
As at March 31,2025	**51.91**	**229.31**	**34.70**	**51.19**	**367.11**
Expected loss rate	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**11%**	**1%**

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10. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Cash and cash equivalents as presented in cash flow statement		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	120.47	41.32
	120.47	**41.32**

11. Other current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Other Recievables		-
Persistent Systems Limited (Ref. Note No. 25)	1.99	10.18
Security Deposits	-	4.28
Contract Assets	1.03	7.85
	3.02	**22.31**

12. Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Prepaid Expenses	26.42	0.28
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	4.23	36.73
Advances to Vendors	19.90	13.62
Advance to customers	2.18	-
	52.73	**50.63**

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13. Borrowings

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Intercompany deposits from related parties		
- Non-Current		
- Persistent Systems Inc (Ref. Note No. 25)	-	106.85
(Repayment terms -36 months)		
('Interest rate - 3M SOFR plus 175 basis point)		
Interest accrued but not due at amortised cost		1.53
- Current		
- Persistent Systems Inc (Ref. Note No. 25)	130.06	-
(Repayment terms -36 months)		
('Interest rate - 3M SOFR plus 185 basis point)		
Interest accrued but not due at amortised cost	1.09	
	131.15	**108.38**
	131.15	**108.38**

14. Lease Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
-Non Current		
Lease liabilities	46.25	29.51
Less: Current maturity of lease liabilities	(16.61)	(15.33)
	29.64	**14.18**
-Current		
Lease Liabilities	16.61	15.33
	16.61	**15.33**

Movement of lease liabilities

Opening balance	29.51	41.61
Addition during the year	49.01	2.37
Deletions	(19.91)	
Add: Interest recognised during the quarter / year	1.96	2.31
Less: Payments made	(16.49)	(16.58)
Exchange Difference	2.17	(0.20)
Closing balance	**46.25**	**29.51**

15. Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Trade payables for goods and services (Ref. Note No. 25)	692.02	345.05
	692.02	**345.05**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule- **(In ₹ million)**

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	318.63	371.91	1.48	-	-	692.02
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**318.63**	**371.91**	**1.48**	**-**	**-**	**692.02**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule- **(In ₹ million)**

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	134.03	211.02	-	-	-	345.05
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**134.03**	**211.02**				**345.05**

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16. Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Accrued employee liabilities	51.08	23.27
Advance from related parties		
-Persistent Systems Limited (Ref. Note No. 25)	1.15	-
	52.23	**23.27**

17. Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Unearned revenue	67.11	36.67
Statutory liabilities	56.45	30.12
Advance from customers	2.56	-
	126.12	**66.79**

18. Current Liabilities : Provisions

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Provision for employee benefits		
Leave encashment	64.56	37.11
	64.56	**37.11**

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19. Revenue from operations (net)

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Software services	507.53	335.70	1,736.97	1,126.64
Software products	28.95	16.74	133.49	74.99
	536.48	**352.44**	**1,870.46**	**1,201.64**

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by segments, geography and customers' industry type. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Segment wise disclosure		
Segment		
BFSI	762.02	384.42
Healthcare Life Science	3.23	2.69
Others	1,105.21	814.53
Total	**1,870.46**	**1,201.64**
Geographical disclosure		
Geography		
India	161.96	163.81
North America	-	-
Rest of the World	1,708.50	1,037.83
Total	**1,870.46**	**1,201.64**

While disclosing the aggregate amount of transaction price yet to be recognised as revenue towards unsatisfied (or partially) satisfied performance obligations, along with the broad time band for the expected time to recognize those revenues, the Company has applied the practical expedient in Ind AS 115. Accordingly, the Company has not disclosed the aggregate transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations which pertain to contracts where revenue recognised corresponds to the value transferred to customer typically involving time and material, outcome based and event based contracts and also those which pertain to contracts with original expected duration of one year or less.

The revenue from an individual customer in excess of ten percent of total revenue of the Group is ₹ 605.42 Million for the year ended March 31, 2026 (Previous year : ₹ 416.65 Million)

Changes in contract assets (Unbilled revenue) are as follows:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Balance at the beginning of the year	**59.76**	**7.36**
Revenue recognised during the year	135.86	568.65
Invoices raised during the year	(60.87)	(516.40)
Translation exchange difference	12.30	0.15
Balance at the end of the year	**147.06**	**59.76**

Changes in Unearned revenue are as follows:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Balance at the beginning of the year	(36.67)	(43.52)
Revenue recognised during the year	126.65	169.79
Increase due to invoicing during the year, not recognised as revenue during the year	(102.07)	(162.02)
Translation exchange difference	(55.03)	(0.92)
Balance at the end of the year	**(67.11)**	**(36.67)**

20. Other income

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Foreign exchange gain (net)	-	-	-	-
Debit balances/Deposits Written back	-	-	0.12	-
Excess provision written back	-	(2.63)	-	61.31
Interest income	-	0.00	-	0.01
Profit on sale of assets (net)	-	-	1.24	-
Miscellaneous income	-	0.56	0.04	2.82
	-	**(2.07)**	**1.40**	**64.13**

21. Personnel expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
21.1 Employee benefits expense				
Salaries, wages and bonus	195.20	125.68	613.04	468.96
Contribution to provident and other funds	30.66	17.02	99.75	76.65
Staff welfare and benefits	3.40	3.02	16.35	12.83
	229.26	**145.72**	**729.14**	**558.44**
21.2 Subcontracting costs				
- Related parties	252.67	139.42	880.42	481.19
- Others	50.71	(8.50)	115.79	42.27
	303.37	**130.91**	**996.21**	**523.47**
	532.63	**276.63**	**1,725.35**	**1,081.91**

22. Finance Costs

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Interest on Lease Liability	0.76	0.36	1.96	2.31
Interest on deposits from related parties	1.83	2.15	7.06	9.70
	2.59	**2.51**	**9.02**	**12.01**

23. Other expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Travelling and conveyance	19.49	10.62	53.08	39.04
Communication expenses	-	0.10	(0.04)	0.89
Recruitment expenses	0.26	0.11	1.85	0.64
Project Related Material Purchases	22.39	14.34	103.85	66.07
Rent	2.67	0.53	8.10	2.48
Rates, Fees and Prof. Tax	0.01	-	1.36	-
Legal and professional fees	9.94	2.77	14.32	7.58
Advertisement, conference and sponsorship fees	2.05	0.28	4.94	2.96
Computer consumables	-	-	0.01	0.01
Books, memberships, subscriptions	0.00	0.02	0.16	0.23
Foreign exchange loss (net)	0.26	0.18	0.74	1.99
Office Expenses	0.56	0.46	1.76	2.75
Bad Debts	-	-	0.29	-
Prov. for Doubtful Debts	-	-	1.13	
Miscellaneous expenses	0.74	0.46	2.99	2.40
	58.37	**29.86**	**194.54**	**127.03**

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24. Earnings per share

		For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Numerator for Basic and Diluted EPS					
Net Profit after tax (In ₹ million)	(A)	(39.92)	37.00	(49.74)	27.31
Denominator for Basic EPS					
Weighted average number of equity shares	(B)	2	2	2	2
Denominator for Diluted EPS					
Number of equity shares	(C)	2	2	2	2
Basic Earnings per share of face value of AUD 1 each (In ₹)	(A/B)	**(19,957.69)**	**18,500,980.60**	**(24,867.79)**	**13,654,801.71**
Diluted Earnings per share of face value of AUD 1 each (In ₹)	(A/C)	**(19,957.69)**	**18,500,980.60**	**(24,867.79)**	**13,654,801.71**

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	2	2	2	2
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of stock options	-	-	-	-
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**

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Persistent Systems Australia Pty. Ltd (FKA Capiot Software Pty Ltd)

Notes forming part of financial statements

25. Related party transactions

I. Names of related parties

Holding Company:
Persistent Systems Inc.

Ultimate Holding Company
Persistent Systems Limited

Key Management Personnel
Sanjay Bapat
Sameer Dixit
Swapna Keskar

II. Related party transactions

Particulars	Name of the related Party	Relationship with the Related Party	For the year ended	
			March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Income				
Sale of Services	Persistent Systems Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	161.96	163.80
	Persistent Systems Inc	Holding Company	-	-
Finance Cost	Persistent Systems Inc	Holding Company	7.06	9.70
	Capiot Software Inc	Companies under same Management	-	-
Cost of Professionals	Persistent Systems Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	880.42	481.19
Repayment of borrowings	Persistent Systems Inc	Holding Company	-	31.51
	Capiot Software Inc	Companies under same Management		-

III. Related party balances

Particulars	Name of the related Party	Relationship with the Related Party	As at	As at
			March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Share capital	Persistent Systems, Inc.	Holding Company	0.00	-
Advances received	Persistent Systems Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	1.15	-
Advances given	Persistent Systems Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	1.99	10.51
Long term borrowing	Persistent Systems, Inc.	Holding Company	130.06	106.85
Other Current Financial Liabilities(Interest)	Persistent Systems, Inc.	Holding Company	1.09	1.53
Trade Recievables				
	Persistent Systems Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	118.75	133.63
	Persistent Systems, Inc.	Holding Company		-
Trade Payables				
	Persistent Systems Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	603.37	281.80

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26. Income taxes

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before tax is summarized below :

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
	(In ₹ million)	**(In ₹ million)**
Profit before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(76.26)	27.31
Less: Adjustment as per Ind AS financials (Refer Note 30)	-	-
Profit before tax	(76.26)	27.31
Enacted tax rate	30.00%	30.00%
Computed tax expense at enacted tax rate	(22.88)	8.19
Unrecognized deferred tax assets of earlier years	(4.07)	(7.84)
Others	0.42	(0.35)
Deferred Tax asset recognised on Tax Losses	-	-
Income tax expense	**(26.52)**	**-**

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27 (A). Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of financial instruments by categories are as follows:

(In ₹ Million)

Financial assets / Financial liabilities	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025			Fair value hierarchy*
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	
Financial Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents (including unpaid dividend)	-	-	120.47	-	-	41.32	Level 3
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	676.76	-	-	367.11	Level 3
Unbilled revenue	-	-	1.03	-	-	7.85	Level 3
Other financial assets	-	-	11.09	-	-	4.28	Level 3
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**809.35**	**-**	**-**	**420.56**	
Financial Liabilities:							
Borrowings (including accrued interest)	-	-	131.15	-	-	108.38	Level 3
Trade payables	-	-	692.02	-	-	345.05	Level 3
Lease liabilities	-	-	46.25	-	-	29.51	Level 3
Other financial liabilities (excluding borrowings)	-	-	52.23	-	-	23.27	Level 3
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**921.66**	**-**	**-**	**506.21**	

***Fair value hierarchy:**

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. In respect of equity instruments of unlisted companies, in limited circumstances, insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value, or if there are a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Level 2 Fair Values

Financial Instrument	Valuation Methods and Assumptions
Derivative instruments (assets and liabilities)	The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, primarily banks with investment-grade credit ratings. Derivatives are valued using valuation techniques with market-observable inputs, mainly foreign exchange forward contracts. The valuation models incorporate inputs such as the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, and forward rate curves of the underlying instruments.
Treasury Bonds	Fair value of bonds is determined using the discounted cash flow (DCF) approach with yield-to-maturity (YTM) rates.

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Level 3 Fair Values

Type	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Inter-relationship Between Significant Unobservable Inputs and Fair Value Measurement
Contractual obligation	Discounted cash flow method. The valuation model considers the present value of expected payments discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate. Expected payments are determined by considering possible scenarios of forecast EBITDA, the amount payable under each scenario, and the probability assigned to each scenario.	• Forecasted EBITDA • Risk-adjusted discount rate	The estimated increase/(decrease) in the fair value of the contractual obligation would not be significant for a 10% sensitivity in the significant unobservable inputs.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments at FVTPL & FVTOCI

The financial instruments being carried at FVTPL and FVTOCI is at their respective fair value.

Financial Instruments at Amortised Cost

The Management assessed that fair value of Trade receivables, Unbilled revenue, Other financial assets, Borrowings, Lease liabilities, Trade payables and Other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

27 (B). Financial risk management

Financial risk factors and risk management objectives

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company does not foresee any major foreign exchange risk as majority of the revenue is generated and expenses are incurred in the Company's functional currency. The Company's exposure to credit risk is mainly for receivables that are overdue for more than 90 days. The Credit Task Force of the Group is responsible for credit risk management. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from / to the group companies. The Group's Risk Management Committee monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis:
For the year ended March 31, 2026 every percentage point depreciation / appreciation in the exchange rate between the Indian rupee and foreign currencies, has affected the Company's profit before tax margin (PBT) by approximately 0.40% and -0.40% respectively.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to ₹ 528.17 millions and ₹ 315.20 millions as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk is managed by the Company by Credit Task Force through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the recovery status of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The Company uses a provisioning policy approved by the Board of Directors to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables.

Credit risk is perceived mainly in case of receivables overdue for more than 180 days. The following table gives details of risk concentration in respect of percentage of receivables overdue for more than 180 days:

(In ₹ million)

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Receivables overdue for more than 180 days	34.12	56.68
Total receivables	530.73	315.20
Overdue for more than 180 days as a % of total receivables	6%	18%

Ageing of trade receivables

(In ₹ million)

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Within the credit period	321.45	229.31
1 to 30 days past due	10.73	1.87
31 to 60 days past due	40.11	2.60
61 to 90 days past due	48.68	31.12
91 to 120 days past due	47.56	2.67
121 to 180 days past due	35.99	1.78
181 and above past due	34.12	56.68
Less: Expected credit loss	(7.91)	(5.49)
Net trade receivables	**530.73**	**315.20**

Movement in expected credit loss allowance

(In ₹ million)

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Opening balance	5.49	5.47
Movement in expected credit loss allowance	2.42	0.02
Closing balance	**7.91**	**5.49**

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company has borrowings obtained from the group companies. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from/to the group companies. The working capital needs are met by availing intercorporate loans from the group companies whenever needed.
As at March 31, 2025, the Company had a working capital of ₹ In millions (229.75) including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ In millions 120.47. As at March 31, 2025, the Company had a working capital of ₹ In millions (6.19) including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ in millions 41.32

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

(In ₹ million)

	As at			
	March 31, 2026		**March 31, 2025**	
	Less than 1 year	**More than 1 year**	**Less than 1 year**	**More than 1 year**
Financial Liabilities- Borrowings	130.06	-	-	106.85
Lease Liability	16.61	29.64	15.33	14.18
Trade Payables	690.54	1.48	345.05	-
ICD Interest	1.09	-	1.53	-

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28. Unhedged foreign currency exposure at the end of the year

(In ₹ million)

	31-Mar-26			31-Mar-25		
Particulars	**Amount in FC**	**Exchange Rate**	**Amount in INR**	**Amount in FC**	**Exchange Rate**	**Amount in INR**
Accounts Payable						
INR	131,905.40	1.00	0.13	-	-	-
USD	212,212.69	94.77	20.11	-	-	-
Accounts Receivable						
USD	108,000.00	94.77	10.24	-	-	-

Market risk

The following table analyses foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of March 31, 2026:

	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Accounts Payable	20.24	-
Accounts Receivable	10.24	-

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Persistent Systems Australia Pty. Ltd (FKA Capiot Software Pty Ltd)

Notes forming part of financial statements

29. Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	% change	Remark
(a) Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilties	0.79	0.99	-20.46%	Not Applicable
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio	Debt	Equity	(0.99)	(1.58)	-37.21%	The debt–equity ratio remains negative due to negative equity (accumulated losses).
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	EBITDA	Debt service during a year	(5.48)	(0.61)	801.35%	DSCR is negative due to negative EBITDA.
(d) Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit after tax	Average Equity	50%	-33%	-248.96%	ROE is impacted by a negative equity base; the year-on-year movement is primarily driven by change in profit and equity levels.
(e) Inventory turnover ratio	-	-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio,	Turnover	Average Trade rec	3.58	3.79	-5.44%	Not Applicable
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio,	Employee benefit expense+Cost of professionals+ other expenses	Average Trade Payables	3.70	4.34	-14.77%	Not Applicable
(h) Net capital turnover ratio,	Turnover	working capital	(15.86)	(695.19)	-97.72%	Significant movement is due to change in working capital position during the year.
(i) Net profit ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Turnover	-3%	2%	-223.26%	Loss in current year as compared to profit in previous year
(j) Return on Capital employed,	EBIT	Capital employed	-229%	67%	-441.59%	ROCE decreased due to lower EBIT during the year as compared to the previous year.
(k) Return on investment.	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

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30 Contingent liability

The Company does not have any contingent liability as at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 - ₹ Nil).

31 The financial statements are presented in ₹ millions except for per share information or as otherwise stated.

32 The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as of March 31, 2026 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at 'March 31, 2026 (In ₹ millions)	As at 'March 31, 2025 (In ₹ millions)
- Less than one year	19.05	16.88
- One to five years	31.23	14.62
- More than five years	-	-

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116, Leases; and has recognized interest on lease liability of ₹ 1.96 millions under finance costs.

The aggregate depreciation on ROU assets has been included under depreciation and amortisation expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss (Refer note 6.5).

33 Previous year's figures have been regrouped where necessary to conform to current year's classification

34 The Company is considered as going concern in spite of its negative net worth based on assurance of continued financial support and assistance from ultimate parent company and other measures.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date.

For Joshi Apte &Co.,
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Australia Pty. Ltd (FKA Capiot Software Pty Ltd)

Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No.139807

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

Sanjay Bapat
Director

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

Sameer Dixit
Director

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitad

Sigma Business Center, Republic Tower A, Second Floor, San Pedro Montes de Oca, San Jose, Costa Rica 11501

Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada
Sigma Business Center, Republic Tower A, Second Floor, San Pedro Montes de Oca,
Costa Rica 11501

Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada
Sigma Business Center, Republic Tower A, Second Floor, San Pedro Montes de Oca, Costa Rica 11501

Annual Report 2025-26

The management is pleased to present the Annual Report of your Corporation together with the audited statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Background

Due to the restructuring of the Persistent Group entities undertaken during the financial year, your Company has become a wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Inc, USA.

Financial Results

The financial results of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, were as follows:

(Amounts in INR '000)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Total Income	401,182.18	543,250.96
Total Expenditure	355,827.11	439,208.86
Profit /(Loss) before tax	45,355.07	104,042.10
Total Tax Expense	18,969.81	31,775.76
Net Profit/ (Loss) after tax	**26,385.26**	**72,266.34**

Business Operations

Your Company generated a net profit as mentioned above during the period of the report.

Office Bearer

The Managers/office bearers of the Company as of March 31, 2026, were as follows:

a. Mr. Thomas Klein
b. Mr. Pravin Tarde
c. Ms. Vanessa Hernandez Carrera

Acknowledgments

The Management would like to all the stakeholders for excellent support rendered in their respective areas.

JOSHI APTE & CO.
Chartered Accountants

"Dwarka", 1st Floor, 2 Phatak Baug Soc.,
999, Navi Peth, Pune 411030, India
Tel. : +91-20-2453 2991
E-mail : joshiapte@joshiapte.com
Website : www.joshiapte.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PERSISTENT SYSTEMS COSTA RICA LIMITADA (FORMERLY KNOWN AS DATAGLOVE IT SOLUTIONS LIMITADA)

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) for the quarter and year ended, for the period ended the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, Loss for the quarter and Profit for the year ended, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Preparation and Restriction on Use and distribution

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes basis of preparation. These financial Statements have been prepared solely for its Parent Company to assist them in preparation of its Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements. Our report is intended solely for the use of management and Board of Directors for the above purpose and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together

with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to

modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

For **JOSHI APTE & Co**.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 104370W)

TEJASHREE JOSHI
Partner
(Membership No.139807)
Place: Pune,
Date: 18th April, 2026
UDIN: 26139807WCOKDS6834

PERSISTENT SYSTEMS COSTA RICA LIMITADA (Formerly Known As DataGlove IT Solutions Limitada)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

	Note	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	5	7,783.33	6,652.79
Capital work-in-progress		-	3,865.29
		7,783.33	**10,518.08**
Income tax assets (net)		40,503.38	20,935.16
		48,286.71	**31,453.24**
Deferred tax assets (net)	14	201.71	-
		201.71	**-**
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	6		
-Billed		206,890.05	107,490.33
-Unbilled		15,616.38	20,701.62
Cash and cash equivalents	7	76,867.62	74,611.17
Other current financial assets	8	487.06	475.23
Other Current Assets	9	3,069.32	2,946.96
		302,930.43	**206,225.31**
TOTAL		**351,418.85**	**237,678.55**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	4	4.68	4.68
Other equity		279,626.12	203,665.22
		279,630.80	**203,669.90**
LIABILITIES			
Non- current liabilities			
Deferred tax liability (net)	14	-	6,210.49
		-	**6,210.49**
Current liabilities			
Current investments			
Financial liabilities			
- Trade payables	10	19,175.98	3,976.88
- Other financial liabilities	11	10,648.06	8,316.21
Other current liabilities	12	14,234.05	10,826.44
Provisions	13	3,446.99	4,678.63
Income Tax Liabilities (Net)		24,282.97	
		71,788.05	**27,798.16**
TOTAL		**351,418.85**	**237,678.55**
Summary of material accounting policy information	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Joshi Apte &Co.,
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
PERSISTENT SYSTEMS COSTA RICA LIMITADA (Formerly Known As DataGlove IT Solutions Limitada)

per Tejashree Joshi	**Thomas Klein**	**Pravin Tarde**
Partner	Manager	Manager
Membership No.139807		
Place: India	Place: USA	Place: USA
Date : April 18, 2026	Date : April 18, 2026	Date : April 18, 2026

PERSISTENT SYSTEMS COSTA RICA LIMITADA (Formerly Known As DataGlove IT Solutions Limitada)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

	Note	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)
Income					
Revenue from operations	15	82,481.20	143,168.96	398,203.64	542,782.20
Other income	16	78.42	147.46	2,978.54	468.76
Total Income	**(A)**	**82,559.62**	**143,316.42**	**401,182.18**	**543,250.96**
Expenses					
Employee benefit expenses	17.1	65,169.87	107,737.16	315,507.59	411,842.86
Subcontracting costs	17.2	763.30	638.67	2,736.52	2,339.51
Finance costs		-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortization expense	5.1	1,118.88	703.76	3,682.02	2,471.87
Other expenses	18	20,967.57	8,013.06	33,900.98	22,554.62
Total Expenses	**(B)**	**88,019.62**	**117,092.65**	**355,827.11**	**439,208.85**
Profit/(Loss) before tax (A-B)		**(5,460.00)**	**26,223.77**	**45,355.07**	**104,042.10**
Tax expense					
Current tax		3,458.90	16,854.65	23,528.66	38,388.19
Tax (credit) / charge in respect of earlier years		(0.00)	(36.45)	2,991.48	(36.45)
Deferred tax (credit) / charge		(3,255.87)	(8,914.11)	(7,550.33)	(6,575.98)
Total tax expense		**203.03**	**7,904.09**	**18,969.81**	**31,775.76**
Net Profit/(Loss) for the quarter/year	**(C)**	**(5,663.03)**	**18,319.68**	**26,385.26**	**72,266.34**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (D)					
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements					
- Tax effect on remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
- Effective portion of cash flow hedge		-	-	-	-
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		35,972.63	(3,715.07)	49,575.64	6,531.43
	(E)	**35,972.63**	**(3,715.07)**	**49,575.64**	**6,531.43**
Total comprehensive income for the quarter/year (C) + (D) + (E)		**30,309.60**	**14,604.61**	**75,960.90**	**78,797.77**
Earnings per equity share [nominal value of share $ 0.001 (Corresponding previous year $ 0.001)]	19				
Basic `		(1,415,757.45)	4,579,920.00	6,596,315.05	18,066,585.00
Diluted `		(1,415,757.45)	4,579,920.00	6,596,315.05	18,066,585.00
Summary of material accounting policy information	3				

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
PERSISTENT SYSTEMS COSTA RICA LIMITADA (Formerly Known As DataGlove IT Solutions Limitada)

per Tejashree Joshi	**Thomas Klein**	**Pravin Tarde**
Partner	Manager	Manager
Membership No.139807		
Place: India	Place: USA	Place: USA
Date : April 18, 2026	Date : April 18, 2026	Date : April 18, 2026

PERSISTENT SYSTEMS COSTA RICA LIMITADA (Formerly Known As DataGlove IT Solutions Limitada)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

		For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**45,355.07**	**104,042.10**
Adjustments for:			
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss		62,238.75	6,365.47
Interest income		(363.16)	(468.76)
Depreciation and amortization expense		3,682.02	2,471.87
Excess provision in respect of earlier years written back		(2,615.38)	
Exchange (gain)/ loss on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents		8,683.26	1,483.88
Operating profit before working capital changes		**116,980.56**	**113,894.56**
Movements in working capital :			
Decrease/ (Increase) in trade receivables		(105,841.52)	(46,033.08)
Decrease/ (Increase) in other current assets & current financial assets		(134.19)	18,840.17
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables		24,052.52	(2,146.12)
Increase/ (Decrease) in provisions		(1,044.28)	3,123.78
Operating profit after working capital changes		**34,013.09**	**87,679.31**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		(19,946.78)	(41,769.79)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	**A**	**14,066.31**	**45,909.51**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment for capital expenditure		(3,489.76)	(7,375.66)
Interest received- other		363.16	468.76
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	**B**	**(3,126.60)**	**(6,906.90)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend paid		-	-
Net cash generated from / (used) in financing activities	**C**	-	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents **(A + B + C)**		10,939.71	39,002.61
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting year		74,611.17	37,092.44
Effect of exchange differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents		(8,683.26)	(1,483.88)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year		**76,867.62**	**74,611.17**

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cheques on hand	-	-
Balances with Banks	76,867.62	74,611.17
Cash and cash equivalents as per note 8	**76,867.62**	**74,611.17**

Summary of material accounting policy information 3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Joshi Apte &Co.,
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
PERSISTENT SYSTEMS COSTA RICA LIMITADA (Formerly Known As DataGlove IT Solutions Limitada)

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No.139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Thomas Klein
Manager

Place: USA
Date : April 18, 2026

Pravin Tarde
Manager

Place: USA
Date : April 18, 2026

PERSISTENT SYSTEMS COSTA RICA LIMITADA (Formerly Known As DataGlove IT Solutions Limitada)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

A. Equity share capital. (Refer note : 4)

(In ₹ thousand)

Balance as at April 1, 2025	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
4.68	-	-	4.68

(In ₹ thousand)

Balance as at April 1, 2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
4.68	-	-	4.68

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PERSISTENT SYSTEMS COSTA RICA LIMITADA (Formerly Known As DataGlove IT Solutions Limitada)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

B. Other equity

(In ₹ thousand)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Items of other	Total
	General reserve	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	1.26	138,130.74	65,533.22	203,665.22
Net profit/(loss) for the year		26,385.26	-	26,385.26
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	49,575.64	49,575.64
Balance at March 31, 2026	**1.26**	**164,516.00**	**115,108.86**	**279,626.12**

(In ₹ thousand)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Items of other	Total
	General reserve	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	1.26	65,864.40	59,001.79	124,867.45
Net profit for the year	-	72,266.34	-	72,266.34
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	6,531.43	6,531.43
Balance at March 31, 2025	**1.26**	**138,130.74**	**65,533.22**	**203,665.22**

Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Foreign currency translation reserve

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements with functional currency other than Indian rupees is recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and is presented within equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Joshi Apte & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
PERSISTENT SYSTEMS COSTA RICA LIMITADA (Formerly Known As DataGlove IT Solutions Limitada)

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No.139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Thomas Klein
Manager

Place: USA
Date : April 18, 2026

Pravin Tarde
Manager

Place: USA
Date : April 18, 2026

1 Nature of operations

Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada (Formerly Known As DataGlove IT Solutions Limitada) (the Company) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Inc. The company is specialized in software products, services and technology innovation in telecom and Product Lifecycle Management domains. The company has been acquired by Persistent Systems Inc on 24th december 2025

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments which have been measured at fair value. The accounting policies are consistently applied by the Company during the period/year and are consistent with those used in previous period/year except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Items	Basis of Measurement
Derivative financial instruments	Fair Value
Non-derivative financial instruments at FVTPL	Fair Value
Debt and equity securities at FVOCI	Fair Value
Contingent consideration assumed in a business combination	Fair Value
Net defined benefit (asset) / liability	Fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 with effect from April 1, 2016. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2026. The financial statements are presented in ₹ Thousand.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared solely to assist the management of Persistent Systems Limited in preparation of its consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

3 Statement of Material Accounting Policies

3.1 Accounting year

The accounting year of the company is from April 1 to March 31.

3.2 Functional currency

a) The company's functional currency is the CRC Costa Rican Colon.

b) To facilitate consolidation in holding company, these financial statements are presented in INR, which is the presentation currency. The results and balances are translated from functional currency to presentation currency using the following procedure:

i. All assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet;
ii. All income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period/year;
iii. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction;
iv. The exchange differences arising out of the year end conversion are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and the said amount is shown under the head "Other Equity".

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3.3 Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the end of reporting period. The application of accounting policies that require crtitical accounting estimates involiving complex and subjective judgements and the use of accounting assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed appropriately.Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as per management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

3.4 Critical accounting estimates

i. Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

Further, the Company uses significant judgement while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

In respect of the contracts where the transaction price is payable as royalty at pre-defined percentage of customer revenue and bearing in mind, the time gap between the close of the accounting period and availability of the revenue report from the customer, the Company is required to use its judgement to ascertain the income from royalty on the basis of historical trends of customer revenue.

ii. Income taxes

The Company's major tax jurisdictions is Costa Rica. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes.

A deferred tax is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits are available against which deductible temporary differences and tax lossed be utilised. The management evaluates if the deferred tax assets will be realised in future considering the historical taxable income, scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies. While the Management believes that the Company will realise the deferred tax assets, the amount of deferred tax asset realisable could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

iii. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

iv. Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.The company uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities.

3.5 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Act. Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of resources / assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products / services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months.

b) Property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Capital work-in-progress includes cost of Property, Plant and Equipment that are not ready to be put to use.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is added to its book value only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other expenses on existing Property, Plant and Equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

c) Intangible assets

a) Acquired intangible assets

Intangible assets including software licenses of enduring nature and contractual rights acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

b) Research and development cost

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when The Company can demonstrate:

-technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
-its intention to complete the asset and use or sell it;
-its ability to use or sell the asset;
-how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
-the availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and
-the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

Such development expenditure, until capitalization, is reflected as intangible assets under development.

Following the initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortization of internally generated intangible asset begins when the development is complete and the asset is available for use.

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d) Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is provided using the Straight Line Method ('SLM') over the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management.

The management estimates the useful lives for the Property, plant and equipment as follows:

Assets	Useful lives
Computers*	4 years
Computers - Servers and networks*	4 years
Office equipment's	5 years
Furniture and Fixtures*	5 years
Plant and Machinery*	5 years

*For these classes of assets, based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives of these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

Individual assets whose cost does not exceed ₹ 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives commencing from the day the asset is made available for use.

e) Financial instruments

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(This space is intentionally left blank)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as financial asset at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, is classified as financial asset at FVTPL. Financial assets except derivative contracts included within the FVTPL category are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as:

Financial liabilities at amortised cost
Financial liabilities such as loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Financial liabilities include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss if the recognition criteria as per Ind AS 109 – "Financial Instruments" are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in statement of profit and loss.
Fair value gains or losses on liabilities designated as FVTPL attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in other comprehensive income. All other changes in fair value of liabilities designated as FVTPL are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as FVTPL.

c) Impairment of financial assets

i) Financial assets
The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets that are debts instruments and are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). ECL is the difference between contractual cash flows that are due and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Company recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ii) Non-financial assets
The carrying amounts of Property, plant and equipment and Goodwill are reviewed at each balance sheet date or whenever there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. If any indications exist, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount of intangible under development that is not yet available for use is estimated at least at each financial year end even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired.

An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

f) Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment and Other intangible assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

g) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangements of borrowings. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or development of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as a part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year in which they occur.

Amendment to Ind AS 23 Borrowing costs: The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalization rate on general borrowings. The Company does not expect any impact related to this amendment.

h) Investments

Investments that are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than a year are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments. Current investments are carried at lower of cost and fair value determined on category basis.

Long-term investments presented as non- current investments are carried at cost.

i) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the Company. Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

i. Income from software licenses and services

The company derives revenues primarily from IT services comprising of software development and related services and from the licensing of software products.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a time-and-material or a fixed-price basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as and when the related services are performed. Revenue from fixed-price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to use” the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to access” is recognized over the access period.

The company has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations.

When support services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and the support services have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices Maintenance revenue is recognized proportionately over the period in which the services are rendered.

Revenue from royalty is recognized in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements.

The company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the proportionate allocation of the discounts amount to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discount. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the Company recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs.

Unbilled revenue represents revenue recognized in relation to work done until the balance sheet date for which billing has not taken place.
Unearned revenue represents the billing in respect of contracts for which the revenue is not recognized.

The Company collects Goods and Service Tax, value added taxes (VAT) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

ii. Interest
Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the carrying amount and the effective interest rate. Interest income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Dividends
Dividend Income is recognized when the company's right to receive payment is established by the balance sheet date. Dividend income is included under the head 'Other Income' in the statement of profit and loss.

j) Foreign currency transactions

i. Initial recognition
Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, i.e. CRC, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency on the date of the transaction.

ii. Conversion
The transactions are in CRC, which are converted for reporting in Indian currency on the following basis. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction and fixed assets and investments are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All current assets and current liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All Income and Expense items are converted at weighted average of Inter Bank Selling Rate for the year.
The exchange difference arising out of the period/year-end conversion is translated to Currency Translation Reserve and the said amount is shown under the head "Other Equity".

iii. Settlement
Revenue, expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit or loss for the year in which the transaction is settled.

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k) Retirement and other employee benefits

Gratuity
The Company is not liable to pay gratuity as per the payment of Gratuity Act 1972.

Superannuation
The Company does not have any superannuation scheme.

Provident fund
The Company is not liable to pay provident fund as per the Provident Fund Act 1952.

Leave encashment
Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting date. Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses are recognized in full in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company presents the entire leave encashment liability as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

l) Income taxes
Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Costa Rica's tax laws. Deferred income tax reflects the impact of current period timing differences between taxable income and accounting income for the period and reversal of timing differences of earlier periods.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, except deferred tax assets arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

m) Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand, bank deposits and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

n) **Leases**

The Company assesses at the inception of contract whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, The Company assesses whether:

i. The contract involves the use of an identified asset;
ii. The Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease;
iii. The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset

Where The Company is a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located.

The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, The Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments based on an index or rate, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where The Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or statement of profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease expenses associated with these leases are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease, The Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income over the lease term on a straight line basis.

o) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares), if any occurred during the reporting period, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period, are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The number of shares and potential dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

p) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

q) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past event whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

r) Employee stock compensation expenses

Employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share based payment transactions, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments granted (equity-settled transactions) by the holding Company, Persistent Systems Limited, to the employees of the Company.

In accordance with Ind AS 102, the cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date of the grant by the holding Company of the equity instruments to the employees of the Company and recognized as employee compensation cost over the vesting period. The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest.

The expense or credit recognized by the Company in the statement of profit and loss for a year represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that year and is recognized in employee benefits expense of the Company. In case of the employee stock option schemes having a graded vesting schedule, each vesting tranche having different vesting period has been considered as a separate option grant and accounted for accordingly.

Where the terms of an equity-settled transaction award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total intrinsic value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

3.6 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Group w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Group has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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Notes forming part of financial statements

4. Share capital

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised		
4 Common Shares of 10,000 CRC each.	CRC 40,000	CRC 40,000
	CRC 40,000	**CRC 40,000**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up (In ₹ Thousand)		
4 (previous year 4) common shares of CRC 10,000 each fully paid up.	CRC 40,000	CRC 40,000
	CRC 40,000	**CRC 40,000**
* Represent value less then ₹ Thousand		

Note -During the period , dated 24th December 2025, Persistent System INC has entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with Persistent System Germany for purchase of shares of Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada. The purchase price amounts to 48,01,547.11 EUR for 4 ordinary shares of 10000 CRC each.

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

There is no movement in the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year.

b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of CRC 10,000 per share.Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) Details of shares held by promoters

March 31, 2026

	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	4	4	0	0%	100%

March 31, 2025

	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	4	0	4	100%	0%

d) Shareholding pattern (shareholders holding more than 5%)
(i) As at 31 March 2026 (after transfer) Current year

Name of shareholder	No. of shares held	% of Total Shares	Country of incorporation	Relationship
Persistent Systems Inc	4	100%	United States	Holding company

(ii) As at 31 March 2025 (before transfer) Comparative

Name of shareholder	No. of shares held	% of Total Shares	Country of incorporation	Relationship
Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	4	100%	Germany	Holding company

e) Change in ownership / control during the year

During the period , dated 24th December 2025, Persistent System Inc has entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with Persistent System Germany for purchase of shares of Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada. The purchase price amounts to 48,01,547.11 EUR for 4 ordinary shares of 10,000 CRC each.

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Notes forming part of financial statements

5. Property, Plant and Equipment & Other Intangible Assets

(In ₹ thousand)

	Computers	Vehicles	Total
Gross Block			
As at April 1, 2025	24,679.05	30.92	24,709.97
Additions	3,489.76	-	3,489.76
Disposals	-	-	-
- Exchange difference	5,425.21	6.16	5,431.37
As at March 31, 2026	**33,594.03**	**37.08**	**33,631.11**
Depreciation / Amortization			
As at April 1, 2025	18,048.16	9.02	18,057.18
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Charge for the year	3,675.54	6.48	3,682.02
- Exchange difference	4,105.84	2.74	4,108.58
As at March 31, 2026	**25,829.54**	**18.24**	**25,847.78**
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2026	**7,764.48**	**18.84**	**7,783.33**
As at March 31, 2025	**6,630.89**	**21.90**	**6,652.79**

Gross Block			
As at April 1, 2024	20,626.50	30.11	20,656.61
Additions	3,510.37	-	3,510.37
Disposals	-	-	-
- Exchange difference	542.18	0.81	542.99
As at March 31, 2025	**24,679.05**	**30.92**	**24,709.97**
Depreciation / Amortization			
As at April 1, 2024	15,101.71	2.76	15,104.47
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Charge for the year	2,465.90	5.97	2,471.87
- Exchange difference	480.55	0.29	480.84
As at March 31, 2025	**18,048.16**	**9.02**	**18,057.18**
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2025	**6,630.89**	**21.90**	**6,652.79**
As at March 31, 2024	**5,524.79**	**27.35**	**5,552.14**

5.1 Depreciation and amortization expense (In ₹ thousand)

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
On Property, Plant and Equipment	1,118.88	703.76	3,682.02	2,471.87
	1,118.88	**703.76**	**3,682.02**	**2,471.87**

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6. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)
Trade receivable - Billed		
Unsecured, considered good (Refer note no. 24)	206,890.05	107,490.33
Unsecured, Credit impaired	-	-
	206,890.05	107,490.33
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-
	206,890.05	**107,490.33**
Trade receivable - Unbilled	15,616.38	20,701.62
	222,506.43	**128,191.95**

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

	Unbilled	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	15,616.38	13,970.49	122,661.54	70,258.03	-	-	-	222,506.43
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2026	**15,616.38**	**13,970.49**	**122,661.54**	**70,258.03**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**222,506.43**
Expected Credit loss rate(Refer note 22)	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**				

	Unbilled	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	20701.62	44,415.21	62,077.47	997.65	-	-	-	128,191.95
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2025	**20,701.62**	**44,415.21**	**62,077.47**	**997.65**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**128,191.95**
Expected Credit loss rate(Refer note 22)	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**				

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)
Cash and cash equivalents as presented in cash flow statement		
Balances with banks		
- On current account	76,867.62	74,611.17
	76,867.62	**74,611.17**

8. Other current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)
Inter company advance (Refer note no.24)		
-Persistent Systems Limited	-	39.67
Security Deposits	487.06	435.56
	487.06	**475.23**

9. Other Current Asset

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)
Advances to suppliers (Unsecured, considered good)		
-Advances recoverable in cash or kind or for value to be received	58.76	17.09
-Prepaid Expenses	49.03	2,395.08
VAT receivable	2,961.53	534.79
	3,069.32	**2,946.96**

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10. Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)
Trade payables for goods and services (Refer note no. 24)	19,175.98	3,976.88
	19,175.98	**3,976.88**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	17,035.11	1,409.50	731.37	-	-	19,175.98
As At March 31, 2026	**17,035.11**	**1,409.50**	**731.37**	**-**	**-**	**19,175.98**

	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	662.03	708.02	2,606.84	-	-	3,976.88
As At March 31, 2025	**662.03**	**708.02**	**2,606.84**	**-**	**-**	**3,976.88**

11. Other current financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)
Accrued employee liabilities	7,994.50	7,461.51
Advance from related parties (Refer note no. 24)	-	
- Persistent Systems Ltd - Short term adv from related parties	2,653.56	854.70
	10,648.06	**8,316.21**

12. Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)
Other payables		
- Statutory liabilities	14,193.67	10,826.44
Unearned Revenue	40.38	-
	14,234.05	**10,826.44**

13. Current Liabilities: Provisions

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)
Provision for employee benefits		
- Leave encashment	3,446.99	4,678.63
	3,446.99	**4,678.63**

14. Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)
Deferred Tax Assets		
On carried forward losses	-	-
Unbilled revenue	201.71	-
Difference in Book values and tax base values of ROU asset and Lease liability	-	-
	201.71	**-**
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Unbilled revenue	-	6,210.49
	201.71	**6,210.49**

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15. Revenue from operations

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)
Sale of software services (net) (Refer note no. 24)	82,481.20	143,168.96	398,203.64	542,782.20
	82,481.20	**143,168.96**	**398,203.64**	**542,782.20**

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by segments, geography and customers' industry type. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)
Segment wise disclosure		
Technology Services	-	-
Alliance	-	-
Accelerite (products)	-	-
Others*	398,203.64	542,782.20
Total	**398,203.64**	**542,782.20**
(* Note : Segment others comprises of Intercompany revenue)		
Geographical disclosure		
India	144,185.33	106,535.93
North America	254,018.31	436,246.27
Rest of the World	-	-
Total	**398,203.64**	**542,782.20**

Changes in contract assets (unbilled revenue) are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)
Balance at the beginning of the year	20,701.62	41,322.40
Revenue recognised during the year	14,484.34	573,622.97
Invoices raised during the year	(21,353.09)	(595,269.38)
Translation exchange difference	1,783.51	1,025.63
Balance at the end of the year	**15,616.38**	**20,701.62**

Changes in unearned revenue is as follows :

Particulars	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Revenue recognised during the year	-	-
Increase due to invoicing during the year, not recognised as revenue during the year	37.80	-
Translation exchange difference	2.58	-
Balance at the end of the year	**40.38**	**-**

16. Other income

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)
Interest income	78.42	147.46	363.16	468.76
Excess provision in respect of earlier years written back	-		2,615.38	
	78.42	**147.46**	**2,978.54**	**468.76**

17. Personnel expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)
17.1 Employee benefit expenses				
Salaries, wages and bonus	53,134.16	87,597.42	257,334.83	332,824.01
Staff welfare and benefits	282.99	290.88	1,911.06	2,451.54
Contribution to provident and other funds	11,752.72	19,848.86	56,261.70	76,567.31
	65,169.87	**107,737.16**	**315,507.59**	**411,842.86**
17.2 Subcontracting costs				
- Related Parties	-	-	-	4.55
- Others	763.30	638.67	2,736.52	2,334.96
	763.30	**638.67**	**2,736.52**	**2,339.51**
	65,933.17	**108,375.83**	**318,244.11**	**414,182.37**

18. Other expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)
Travelling and conveyance	-	(433.49)	2,402.23	345.83
Communication expenses	5.98	11.44	29.84	145.92
Recruitment expenses	-	34.40	-	74.95
Training and seminars	-	-	-	13.37
Purchase of software licenses and support expenses	(0.00)	2.18	6.54	2.18
Rent	1,187.13	1,104.15	4,510.31	4,288.70
Rates, fees and profession tax	(162.37)	2,555.72	1,826.09	2,657.42
Legal and professional fees	770.75	983.07	3,079.76	3,727.97
Repairs and maintenance	-		-	
- Others	0.00	1,538.37	160.60	7,852.06
Computer consumables	-	-	-	1.72
Foreign exchange gains (net)	19,090.82	2,160.76	21,684.03	3,045.65
Office expenses	49.19	9.53	53.52	169.98
Miscellaneous expenses	26.08	46.93	148.07	228.87
	20,967.57	**8,013.06**	**33,900.98**	**22,554.62**

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19. Earnings per share

		For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Basic earnings per share					
Numerator					
Net Profit / (loss) after tax (In ₹ thousand)	A	(5,663.03)	18,319.68	26,385.26	72,266.34
Denominator for Basic EPS	B	4	4	4	4
Denominator for Diluted EPS	C				
Weighted average number of equity shares		4	4	4	4
Basic earnings per share	A / B	(1,415,757.45)	4,579,920.00	6,596,315.05	18,066,585.00
Diluted earnings per share	A / C	(1,415,757.45)	4,579,920.00	6,596,315.05	18,066,585.00

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	4	4	4	4
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of stock options				
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**

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20. Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	% change	Reason for variance (If more than 25%)
(a) Current Ratio,	Current Assets	Current Liabilties	4.22	7.42	-43%	An increase in trade receivables resulted in a lower ratio during FY 2025–26.
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio,	Debt	Equity	-	-	NA	-
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	EBITDA	Debt service within a year	-	-	NA	-
(d) Return on Equity Ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Average Equity	10.92%	43.99%	-33%	Decline in profit due to foreign exchange loss in FY 25–26
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio,	Turnover	Trade Receivables	2.27	5.71	-60%	Debtors Turnover ratio declined in FY 25–26, because debtor balances increased during the year.
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio,	Cost of professional + other expenses	Trade Payables	3.16	5.63	-44%	Trade payables increased in FY 25–26, leading to a reduction in the trade payable turnover ratio.
(h) Net capital turnover ratio,	Turnover	Net Working capital	1.72	3.04	-43%	A decline in turnover coupled with higher working capital in FY 25–26 led to a lower net capital turnover ratio
(i) Net profit ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Turnover	6.63%	13.31%	-7%	
(j) Return on Capital employed,	Earnings Before Interest and Tax	Capital employed	22.91%	52.35%	-29%	Capital employed has increased year-on-year, while EBIT has declined.
(k) Return on investment.	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	-	-	NA	-

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21(a). Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of financial instruments by categories are as follows:

(In ₹ thousands)

Financial assets / Financial liabilities	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025			Fair value hierarchy*
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	
Financial Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	76,867.62	-	-	74,611.17	Level 3
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	206,890.05	-	-	128,191.95	Level 3
Unbilled revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other financial assets	-	-	487.06	-	-	435.56	Level 3
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**284,244.74**	**-**	**-**	**203,238.68**	
Financial Liabilities:							
Borrowings (including accrued interest)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trade payables	-	-	19,175.98	-	-	3,976.88	Level 3
Other financial liabilities (excluding borrowings)	-	-	7,994.50	-	-	7,461.51	Level 3
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**27,170.48**	**-**	**-**	**11,438.39**	

***Fair value hierarchy:**
The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:
Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market
Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Level 2 Fair Values

Financial Instrument	Valuation Methods and Assumptions
Derivative instruments (assets and liabilities)	The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, primarily banks with investment-grade credit ratings. Derivatives are valued using valuation techniques with market-observable inputs, mainly foreign exchange forward contracts. The valuation models incorporate inputs such as the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, and forward rate curves of the underlying instruments.
Treasury Bonds	Fair value of bonds is determined using the discounted cash flow (DCF) approach with yield-to-maturity (YTM) rates.

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Level 3 Fair Values

Type	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Inter-relationship Between Significant Unobservable Inputs and Fair Value Measurement
Contractual obligation	Discounted cash flow method. The valuation model considers the present value of expected payments discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate. Expected payments are determined by considering possible scenarios of forecast EBITDA, the amount payable under each scenario, and the probability assigned to each scenario.	• Forecasted EBITDA • Risk-adjusted discount rate	The estimated increase/(decrease) in the fair value of the contractual obligation would not be significant for a 10% sensitivity in the significant unobservable inputs.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments
Financial Instruments at FVTPL & FVTOCI
The financial instruments being carried at FVTPL and FVTOCI is at their respective fair value.

Financial Instruments at Amortised Cost
The Management assessed that fair value of Trade receivables, Unbilled revenue, Other financial assets, Borrowings, Lease liabilities, Trade payables and Other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term

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21(b). Unhedged foreign currency exposure at the end of the year

Particulars	31-Mar-26			31-Mar-25		
	Amount in FC (In thousand)	Exchange Rate	Amount in INR (In ₹ thousand)	Amount in FC (In thousand)	Exchange Rate	Amount in INR (In ₹ thousand)
Trade payable	INR 2933.11	1.00	2,933.11	INR 743.23	1.00	743.23
	USD 0.34	94.77	32.64			
Advance received	USD 28.00	94.77	2,653.56	USD 10.00	85.47	854.70
Advance given	USD 0.50	94.77	47.39	USD 0.50	85.47	39.67
Trade receivables	USD 2035.66	94.77	192,919.57	USD 984.50	85.47	84,145.13
Bank Balance	USD 771.96	94.77	73,158.26	USD 727.58	85.47	62,185.49

22. Financial Risk Management
Financial risk factors and risk management objectives

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risks to the Company are foreign exchange risk and high dependence on resell deals. The Company's exposure to credit risk is insignificant as the top customers are renouned multi-national companies. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from / to the group companies. The Group's Risk Management Committee monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

Market risk

The following table analyses foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of March 31, 2026:

(In ₹ thousand)

	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Trade receivables	192,919.57	84,145.13
Trade payables	2,965.75	743.23
Advance received	2,653.56	854.70
Advance given	47.39	39.67
Bank balance	73,158.26	62,185.49

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis:

For the year ended March 31, 2026 , every percentage point depreciation / appreciation in the exchange rate between the CRC and foreign currencies, has affected the Company's profit before tax margin (PBT) by approximately 5.87%.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to ₹ 222,506.43 thousand and ₹ ₹ 128,191.95 thousand as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk is managed by the Company by Credit Task Force through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the recovery status of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The Company uses a provisioning policy approved by the Board of Directors to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables.

Credit risk is perceived mainly in case of receivables overdue for more than 180 days. The following table gives details of risk concentration in respect of percentage of receivables overdue for more than 180 days:

(In ₹ thousand)

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Receivables overdue for more than 180 days	70,258.03	18,750.59
Total receivables	222,506.43	128,191.95
Overdue for more than 180 days as a % of total receivables	32%	15%

Ageing of trade receivables

(In ₹ thousand)

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Within the credit period	29,586.86	65,116.83
1 to 30 days past due	19,901.70	14,695.40
31 to 60 days past due	19,901.70	29,629.12
61 to 90 days past due	14,416.64	-
91 to 120 days past due	20,849.40	-
121 to 180 days past due	47,592.10	
181 and above past due	70,258.03	18,750.59
Less: Expected credit loss	-	-
Net trade receivables	**222,506.43**	**128,191.95**

Movement in expected credit loss allowance

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Effect of Currency translation	-	-
Closing balance	**-**	**-**

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company has borrowings obtained from the group companies. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from / to the group companies. The working capital needs are met by availing intercorporate loans from the group companies whenever needed.
As at March 31, 2026, the Company had a working capital of ₹ 231,142.38 thousand including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 76,867.62 thousand. As at March 31, 2025, the Company had a working capital of ₹ 1,78,427.15 thousand including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 74,611.17 thousand.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

(In ₹ thousand)

	As at			
	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Trade payables	18,444.61	731.37	708.02	2,606.84
Financial liabilities- Borrowings	-	-	-	-

(This space is intentionally left blank)

23. Income taxes

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before tax is summarized below:

	For the year ended March 31, 2026 In '000	For the year ended March 31, 2025 In '000
Profit before tax	45,355.07	104,042.10
Enacted tax rate	30.00%	30.00%
Computed tax expense at enacted tax rate	13,606.52	31,212.63
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense		
Prior Period Tax charge / (Credit)	3,396.62	-
Others (Net)	1,966.66	563.13
Income tax expense	**18,969.81**	**31,775.76**

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PERSISTENT SYSTEMS COSTA RICA LIMITADA (Formerly Known As DataGlove IT Solutions Limitada)

Notes forming part of financial statements

24. Related party transactions

I. Names of related parties

Holding Company:
Persistent Systems Inc

Ultimate Holding Company:
Persistent Systems Limited

Companies under same Management:
Persistent Systems Limited
Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited)
Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc.
Persistent Systems Mexico, S.A. de C.V

Key Management Personnel:
Ms.Vanessa Hernandez Carrera (Manager)
Thomas Klien
Pravin Tarde

II. Related party transactions:

Particulars	Name of the related Party	Relationship with the Related Party	For the year ended	
			March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)
Income				
Sale of Services	Persistent Systems Limited	Ultimate Holding company	144,185.33	106,535.93
	Persistent Systems Inc	Holding Company	80,002.19	135,400.65
Remuneration paid	Key management personnel			
	- Ms.Vanessa Hernandez Carrera	Manager	7,287.49	7,517.15

III. Related party balances

Particulars	Name of the related Party	Relationship with the Related Party	As at	As at
			March 31, 2026 (In ₹ thousand)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ thousand)
Share Capital	Persistent Systems Inc	Holding Company	4.68	-
Trade receivables	Persistent Systems Inc	Holding Company	101,031.83	52,074.14
	Persistent Systems Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	91,887.74	32,071.00
Advance given	Persistent Systems Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	-	39.67
Advance received	Persistent Systems Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	2,653.56	854.70
Unbilled revenue	Persistent Systems Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	1,417.82	
	Persistent Systems Inc	Holding Company	- 17,706.57	
Trade payable	Persistent Systems Mexico, S.A. de C.V	Companies under same management	-	-
	Persistent Systems Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	2,933.11	743.23

(This space is intentionally left blank)

25. Contingent liability

The Company does not have any contingent liability as at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025- ₹ Nil).

26. Capital Commitments

The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital account and not provided for, net of advances is ₹ Nil.

27. The financial statements are presented in ₹ Thousand except for per share information or as otherwise stated.

28. Previous period's figures have been regrouped where necessary to conform to current period's classification.

29. During the period , dated 24th December 2025, Persistent System Inc has entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with Persistent System Germany for purchase of shares of Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada. The purchase price amounts to 48,01,547.11 EUR for 4 ordinary shares of 10,000 CRC each.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date.

For Joshi Apte &Co.,
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No.139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
PERSISTENT SYSTEMS COSTA RICA LIMITADA (Formerly Known As DataGlove IT Solutions Limitada)

Thomas Klein
Manager

Place: USA
Date : April 18, 2026

Pravin Tarde
Manager

Place: USA
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Israel Ltd.

144A Menachem Begin Rd. Tel- Aviv Israel 6492124 at
Koren - Grodberg Law Offices

Persistent Systems Israel Ltd.
144A Menachem Begin Rd. Tel- Aviv Israel 6492124 at Koren- Grodberg Law Offices

Annual Report 2025-26

The management is pleased to present the Annual Report of your Company together with the audited statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Background

Your Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Inc. USA, having its office in Israel.

Financial Results

The financial results of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, were as follows:

(Amounts in INR '000)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Total Income	9,058.55	5,511.23
Total Expenditure	17,326.33	1,516.03
Profit /(Loss) before tax	(8,267.78)	3,995.20
Total Tax Expense	3,122.99	(6,641.40)
Net Profit/ (Loss) after tax	**(11,390.77)**	**10,636.60**

Office Bearers

Mr. Thomas Klein was the sole office bearer of the Company as of March 31, 2026.

Acknowledgements

The management would like to thank all the stakeholders for the excellent support rendered in their respective areas.

JOSHI APTE & CO.
Chartered Accountants

"Dwarka", 1st Floor, 2 Phatak Baug Soc.,
999, Navi Peth, Pune 411030, India
Tel. : +91-20-2453 2991
E-mail : joshiapte@joshiapte.com
Website : www.joshiapte.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PERSISTENT SYSTEMS ISRAEL LTD.

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Persistent Systems Israel Ltd. ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) for the quarter and year ended, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, Loss for the quarter and Loss for the year ended, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Preparation and Restriction on Use and distribution

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes basis of preparation. These financial Statements have been prepared solely for its Parent Company to assist them in preparation of its Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements. Our report is intended solely for the use of management and Board of Directors for the above purpose and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules

made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Emphasis of matter:

Without qualifying our opinion, we hereby draw attention to the note 2, for going concern principle based on which financials statement is prepared by the management.

Note 2 is as follows:

We draw attention to Note 2 "Basis of preparation" in the financial statements, which indicates there are no business operations in the company. Considering this fact, these financial statements have not been prepared on going concern basis. Consequently, these financial statements have been prepared under the realizable value basis of accounting, whereby carrying value of all assets has been recognized at their estimated realizable value and liabilities have been stated at their estimated settlement value.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash

flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

For **JOSHI APTE & Co**.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 104370W)

TEJASHREE JOSHI
Partner
(Membership No.139807)
Pune: Place
Date: 18th April, 2026
UDIN: 26139807YIIMDM2311

Persistent Systems Israel Ltd.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	5.1	-	-
Other Intangible assets	5.2	-	-
		-	-
Income tax assets		1,422.65	2,180.45
		1,422.65	2,180.45
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	-	-
Other Non-Current Financial Asset	7	-	-
		1,422.65	**2,180.45**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
- Trade receivables	8	6,213.35	4,236.00
- Cash and cash equivalents	9	222,598.49	7,579.33
- Other bank balances	10	-	161,809.20
- Other current financial assets	11	-	453.54
Other current assets	12	-	-
		228,811.84	**174,078.07**
TOTAL		**230,234.49**	**176,258.52**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	4	6,776.29	6,776.29
Other equity		208,147.36	167,451.95
		214,923.65	**174,228.24**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Trade payables	13	15,310.84	2,030.28
- Other financial liabilities	14	-	-
Other current liabilities	15	-	-
Provisions	16	-	-
Current tax liabilities (net)		-	-
		15,310.84	**2,030.28**
TOTAL		**230,234.49**	**176,258.52**
Summary of material accounting policy information	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Israel Ltd.

Thomas Klein
Authorised Representative

Place: USA
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Israel Ltd.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

	Notes	For the quarter ended		For year ended	
		March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Income					
Revenue from operations	17	-	-	-	-
Other income	18	1,202.36	1,905.09	9,058.55	5,511.23
Total income (A)		**1,202.36**	**1,905.09**	**9,058.55**	**5,511.23**
Expenses					
Employee benefits expense	19.1	-	-	-	-
Cost of technical professionals	19.2	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortization expense	5.3	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	20	15,472.64	267.52	17,326.33	1,516.03
Total expenses (B)		**15,472.64**	**267.52**	**17,326.33**	**1,516.03**
Profit /(Loss) before tax (A - B)		**(14,270.28)**	**1,637.57**	**(8,267.78)**	**3,995.20**
Tax expense					
Current tax		-	345.34		890.36
Tax in respect of earlier years		4,213.67	(7,531.76)	3,122.99	(7,531.76)
Deferred tax charge / (credit)		-	-	-	-
Total tax expense		**4,213.67**	**(7,186.42)**	**3,122.99**	**(6,641.40)**
Net profit /(Loss) for the year (C)		**(18,483.95)**	**8,823.99**	**(11,390.77)**	**10,636.60**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (D)					
- Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		-	-	-	-
- Tax effect on remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss (E)					
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		12,706.32	(2,621.64)	52,086.18	3,265.64
Total other comprehensive income for the year (D) + (E)		**12,706.32**	**(2,621.64)**	**52,086.18**	**3,265.64**
Total comprehensive income for the year (C) + (D) + (E)		**(5,777.63)**	**6,202.35**	**40,695.41**	**13,902.24**
Earnings per equity share	21				
[Nominal value of share NIS 0.10 (Previous period/year- NIS 0.10)					
Basic (In ₹)		(4.78)	2.28	(2.95)	2.75
Diluted (In ₹)		(4.78)	2.28	(2.95)	2.75
Summary of material accounting policy information	3				

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Israel Ltd.

Thomas Klein
Authorised Representative

Place: USA
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Israel Ltd.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

		For year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**(8,267.78)**	**3,995.20**
Adjustments for:			
Unrealised exchange (gain)/loss		4,498.36	2,431.51
Interest received in Bank		(6,571.55)	(3,819.09)
Excess provision written back		-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes		**(10,340.97)**	**2,607.62**
Movements in working capital :			
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables		(1,977.35)	(1,677.15)
Decrease / (Increase) in other current assets		-	(453.54)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables and current financial liabilities		17,341.12	(47.23)
Operating profit after working capital changes		**5,022.79**	**429.70**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)			-
Net cash generated from operating activities	**(A)**	**5,022.79**	**429.70**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Payment towards capital expenditure		-	-
Deposits with bank received		204,283.80	-
Deposits with bank		-	(161,809.20)
Interest received in Bank		5,712.56	3,819.09
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(B)**	**209,996.36**	**(157,990.11)**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Net cash generated from financing activities	**(C)**	-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents **(A + B + C)**		**215,019.15**	**(157,560.41)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting year		7,579.33	165,139.74
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year		**222,598.49**	**7,579.33**

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- on current account	222,598.49	7,579.33
Cash and cash equivalents as per note 9	**222,598.49**	**7,579.33**

Summary of material accounting policy information (refer note 3)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Israel Ltd.

Thomas Klein
Authorised Representative

Place: USA
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Israel Ltd.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

A. Equity Share Capital (Refer note 4)

(In ₹'000)

Balance as at April 1, 2025	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
6,776.29	-	-	6,776.29
6,776.29	**-**	**-**	**6,776.29**

(In ₹'000)

Balance as at April 1, 2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
6,776.29	-	-	6,776.29
6,776.29	**-**	**-**	**6,776.29**

The Company issued 3,867.40 Thousand ordinary shares (face value NIS 0.10) of which 0.1 Thousand shares were issued for no consideration.

(This space is intentionally left blank)

Persistent Systems Israel Ltd.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

B. Other Equity

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	139,038.13	28,413.82	167,451.95
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors			
Restated balance as at April 1, 2025	139,038.13	28,413.82	167,451.95
Net profit /(loss) for the year	(11,390.77)		(11,390.77)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	52,086.18	52,086.18
Balance at March 31, 2026	**127,647.36**	**80,500.00**	**208,147.36**

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	128,401.53	25,148.18	153,549.71
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors			
Restated balance as at April 1, 2024	128,401.53	25,148.18	153,549.71
Net profit / (loss) for the year	10636.60	-	10636.60
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	3,265.64	3,265.64
Balance at March 31, 2025	**139,038.13**	**28,413.82**	**167,451.95**

Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Foreign currency translation reserve

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations with functional currency other than Indian rupees is recognised in other comprehensive income and is presented under equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

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

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Israel Ltd.

Thomas Klein
Authorised Representative

Place: USA
Date : April 18, 2026

1 Nature of operations

Persistent Systems Israel Ltd. was incorporated on February 9, 2016 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Inc. The Company has adopted indirect sales model, with services revenue being billed to Persistent Systems Inc. Sale of services are then contracted between Persistent Systems Inc. and customers. The Company commenced its operations from June 1, 2016

2 Basis of preparation

There are no business operations in the company. Considering this fact, these financial statements are not being prepared on going concern basis. Consequently, these financial statements have been prepared under the realizable value basis of accounting, whereby carrying value of all assets has been recognized at their estimated realizable value and liabilities have been stated at their estimated settlement value.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable IND AS for the quarter & year ended March 31, 2026 as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. The financial statements are presented in ₹ Thousands.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared solely to assist the management of Persistent Systems Limited in preparation of its consolidated financial statements for the quarter and year ended 31March 2026.

The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

-Statement of compliance

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 with effect from April 1, 2016. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2026. The financial statements are presented in ₹ Thousand

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared solely to assist the management of Persistent Systems Limited in preparation of its consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

3 Material accounting policy information

3.1 Accounting year

The accounting year of the Company is from January 01 to December 31. These financial statements have been prepared only for the purpose of consolidation.

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3.2 Functional Currency

The Company's functional currency is the New Israeli Shekel . To facilitate consolidation in holding company, these financial statements are presented in INR, which is the presentation currency. The results and balances are translated from functional currency to presentation currency using the following procedure:

i. All assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet;
ii. All income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period/year;
iii. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction;

3.3 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements are in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

3.4 Critical accounting estimates

i. Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the

Further, the Company uses significant judgement while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

In respect of the contracts where the transaction price is payable as royalty at pre-defined percentage of customer revenue and bearing in mind, the time gap between the close of the accounting period and availability of the revenue report from the customer, the Company is required to use its judgement to ascertain the income from royalty on the basis of historical trends of customer revenue

ii. Income taxes

The Company's major tax jurisdictions is USA. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes.

iii. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

iv. Provisions

Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

3.5 Summary of Significant accounting Policies

a) Current vs Non current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"). Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of resources / assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products/ services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months.

b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price and directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment that are not ready to be put to use.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is added to its book value only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other expenses on existing Property, Plant and Equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

c) Intangible assets

Intangible assets including software licenses of enduring nature and contractual rights acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use

Gains or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

Research and development cost

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate

- technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- its intention to complete the asset
- its ability to use or sell the asset
- how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits
- the availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development

Such development expenditure, until capitalization, is reflected as intangible assets under development

Following the initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortization of internally generated intangible asset begins when the development is complete and the asset is available for use

d) Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is provided using the Straight Line Method ('SLM') over the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management.

The management estimates the useful lives for the Property, plant and equipment as follows:

Assets	Useful lives
Computers *	4 years
Computers-Servers and networks*	4 years
Office equipment	5 years
Plant and equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years

*For these classes of assets, based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives of these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

Individual assets whose cost does not exceed ₹ 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives commencing from the day the asset is made available for use.

e) Financial instruments

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as financial asset at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, is classified as financial asset at FVTPL. Financial assets except derivative contracts included within the FVTPL category are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

f) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as:

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximately.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss if the recognition criteria as per Ind AS 109 – "Financial Instruments" are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in statement of profit and loss.
Fair value gains or losses on liabilities designated as FVTPL attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in other comprehensive income. All other changes in fair value of liabilities designated as FVTPL are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as FVTPL.

iii) Impairment

i) Financial assets

The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets that are debts instruments and are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). ECL is the difference between contractual cash flows that are due and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Company recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of Property, Plant and Equipment and Goodwill are reviewed at each balance sheet date or whenever there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. If any indications exist, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Recoverable amount of intangible under development that is not yet available for use is estimated at least at each financial year end even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired.

An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

g) Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangements of borrowings. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or development of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as a part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year in which they occur.

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h) Leases

The Company assesses at the inception of contract whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease, and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset

Where the Company is a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located.

The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments based on an index or rate, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or statement of profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease expenses associated with these leases are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease, the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income over the lease term on a straight line basis.

i) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the Company. Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized

i. Income from software licenses and services

The company derives revenues primarily from IT services comprising of software development and related services and from the licensing of software products.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a time-and-material or a fixed-price basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as and when the related services are performed. Revenue from fixed-price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to use" the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to access" is recognized over the access period.

The company has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations.

When support services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and the support services have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices Maintenance revenue is recognized proportionately over the period in which the services are rendered.

The company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the proportionate allocation of the discounts amount to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discount. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the Company recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs.

Unbilled revenue represents revenue recognized in relation to work done until the balance sheet date for which billing has not taken place.

Unearned revenue represents the billing in respect of contracts for which the revenue is not recognized.

The Company collects Goods and Service Tax, value added taxes (VAT) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

ii. Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the carrying amount and the effective interest rate. Interest income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Dividends

Dividend Income is recognized when the company's right to receive payment is established by the balance sheet date. Dividend income is included under the head 'Other Income' in the statement of profit and loss.

j) Foreign currency transactions

i. Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, i.e. USD, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

ii. Conversion

The transactions are in US Dollars, which are converted for reporting in Indian currency on the following basis. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction and fixed assets and investments are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All current assets and current liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All Income and Expense items are converted at weighted average of Inter Bank Selling Rate for the year.

The exchange difference arising out of the period/year-end conversion is translated to Currency Translation Reserve and the said amount is shown under the head "Other Equity".

iii. Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on conversion / settlement of foreign currency monetary items and on foreign currency liabilities relating to property, plant and equipment acquisition are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

iv. Forward exchange contracts not intended for trading or speculation purposes, classified as derivative financial instruments

As per the accounting principles laid down in Ind AS 109 – "Financial Instruments" relating to cash flow hedges, derivative financial instruments which qualify for cash flow hedge accounting are fair valued at balance sheet date and the effective portion of the resultant loss / (gain) is debited / (credited) to the hedge reserve under other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recognized to the statement of profit and loss. Derivative financial instruments are carried as forward contract receivable when the fair value is positive and as forward contract payable when the fair value is negative

Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as they arise.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, or terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in hedge reserve under other comprehensive income is transferred to the statement of profit and loss when the forecasted transaction occurs or affects profit or loss or when a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur.

Translation of foreign operations

The Company presents the financial statements in INR which is the functional currency of the parent company

The assets and liabilities of a foreign operation are translated into the reporting currency (INR) at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Their statement of profit and loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions or weighted average rates, where such rates approximate the exchange rate at the date of transaction. The exchange differences arising on translation are accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve under other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the accumulated foreign currency translation reserve relating to that foreign operation is recognized in the statement of profit and loss

k) Retirement and other employee benefits

Leave encashment

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting date. Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses are recognized in full in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company presents the entire leave encashment liability as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

l) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the United States of America's tax laws. Deferred income tax reflects the impact of current period timing differences between taxable income and accounting income for the period and reversal of timing differences of earlier periods.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, except deferred tax assets arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

m) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares), if any occurred during the reporting period, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period, are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The number of shares and potential dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

n) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

o) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past event whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the condensed financial statements.

p) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand, bank deposits and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

3.6 Recent accounting pronouncement

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Group w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Group has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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Notes forming part of financial statements

4. Share capital

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised		
19,337,000 Ordinary shares of NIS 0.10 each Common Shares of $0.001 each.	NIS 1,933.70	NIS 1,933.70
	NIS 1,933.70	**NIS 1,933.70**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
3,867,400 Ordinary shares of NIS 0.10 each.	6,776.29	6,776.29
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**6,776.29**	**6,776.29**

Out of 3,867,400 Ordinary shares of NIS 0.10 each the Company issued 100 ordinary shares for no consideration.
All the shares are held by Persistent Systems Inc.

a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period.

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital is set out below:

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of shares	**(in ₹ '000)**	**No of shares**	**(in ₹ '000)**
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	19,337.00	6,776.29	19,337.00	6,776.29
Add: Issued during the period / year	-	-	-	-
Number of shares at the end of the year	**19,337.00**	**6,776.29**	**19,337.00**	**6,776.29**

b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of NIS 1 per share. Each holderof equity shares is entitled to one vote per share

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

There is no movement in the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period.

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Notes forming part of financial statements

c) Details of shares held by Promoters

March- 31,2026

	No. of shares at the beginningof the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Persistent Systems Inc.	19,337	-	**19,337.00**	**100%**	-

March- 31,2025

	No. of shares at the beginningof the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Persistent Systems Inc.	19,337	-	**19,337.00**	**100%**	-

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Persistent Systems Israel Ltd.

Notes forming part of financial statements

5.1. Property, Plant and Equipment **(In ₹'000)**

	Computers	Plant & Machinery	Furniture and fixture	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Gross block (At cost)					
As at April 1, 2025	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
- Exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation and amortization					
As at April 1, 2025	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-
- Exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net block					
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(In ₹'000)

	Computers	Plant & Machinery	Furniture and fixture	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Gross block (At cost)					
As at April 1, 2024					-
Additions					-
Deletions					-
- Exchange differences					-
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation and amortization					
As at April 1, 2024					-
Charge for the year					-
Deletions					-
- Exchange differences					-
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net block					
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Persistent Systems Israel Ltd.

Notes forming part of financial statements

5.2. Other Intangible assets **(In ₹'000)**

	Software	Total
Gross block (At cost)		
As at April 1, 2025	-	-
Additions	-	-
- Exchange differences		-
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**
amortization		
As at April 1, 2024	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
- Exchange differences	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**

(In ₹'000)

	Software	Total
Gross block (At cost)		
As at April 1, 2024	-	-
Additions	-	-
Deletions	-	
- Exchange differences	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**
amortization	-	-
As at April 1, 2023	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Deletions		
- Exchange differences		
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**

5.3 Depreciation and amortization expense

(In ₹'000)

	For year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
	-	**-**

6. Deferred tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Deferred tax liabilities		
Differences in book values and tax base values of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets.	-	-
Others	-	-
	-	-
Deferred tax assets		
Differences in book values and tax base values of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets.	-	-
Provision for leave encashment	-	-
Provision for performance and retention bonus	-	-
Brought forward losses		-
	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	-

7. Other Non-Current Financial Asset

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Security Deposit	-	-
	-	-

8. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Unsecured, considered good (Refer note 23)	6,213.35	4,236.00
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-
	6,213.35	4,236.00
Less : Allowances for Expected Credit Loss	-	-
	6,213.35	**4,236.00**
	6,213.35	**4,236.00**

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	396.13	1,120.39	1,935.40	2,761.43	-	6,213.35
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2026	**-**	**396.13**	**1,120.39**	**1,935.40**	**2,761.43**	**-**	**6,213.35**
Expected loss rate (Refer note 25 B)		0%	0%	0%	0%		

	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	589.77	3,646.23	-	-	-	4,236.00
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2025	**-**	**589.77**	**3,646.23**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,236.00**
Expected loss rate (Refer note 25 B)		0%	0%				

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Cash and cash equivalents as presented in cash flow statement		
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	222,598.49	7,579.33
	222,598.49	**7,579.33**

10. Other bank balances

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Deposits with Others		
On deposit account with original maturity for more than three months but less than twelve months*	-	161,809.20
	-	**161,809.20**

* Out of the balance, fixed deposits of ₹ Nil Thousand (Previous year ₹ Nil Thousand) have been earmarked against bank guarantees availed by the Company.

11. Other current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Advance to related parties (Unsecured, considered good) (Refer note 23)		
- Persistent Systems, Ltd	-	-
-Interest accrued but not due on deposits with banks	-	453.54
	-	**453.54**

12. Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Advances recoverable in cash or kind or for value to be received	-	-
Other advances (Unsecured, considered good)		
VAT receivable (net)	-	-
Unbilled revenue	-	-
	-	**-**

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13. Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Trade payables for goods and services (Refer note 23)	15,310.84	2,030.28
	15,310.84	**2,030.28**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	15176.11	134.74	-			15,310.85
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-			-
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises						-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises						
As At March 31, 2026	**15,176.11**	**134.74**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,310.85**

	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	927.89	1102.39				2,030.28
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises				-		-
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises						-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises						
As At March 31, 2025	**927.89**	**1,102.39**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,030.28**

14. Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Accrued employee liabilities	-	-
Advance from related party (Refer note 23)		
-Persistent Systems, Inc.	-	-
-Persistent Systems, Ltd.	-	-
	-	-

15. Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Statutory liabilities	-	-
	-	-

16. Provisions

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Provision for employee benefits		
- Leave encashment	-	-
- Other employee benefits	-	-
	-	-

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17. Revenue from operations

	For the quarter ended		For year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Sale of services (Refer note 23)	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by offerings, segments, geography and customers' industry type. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

	For year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Segment wise disclosure		
Industry Segments	-	-
BFSI	-	-
LSHC	-	-
Total	-	-
Geographical disclosure		
India	-	-
North America		-
Rest of the World	-	-
Total		-
Onsite / offshore		
IP Led	-	
Offshore	-	-
Onsite	-	
Total	-	-

While disclosing the aggregate amount of transaction price yet to be recognised as revenue towards unsatisfied (or partially) satisfied performance obligations, along with the broad time band for the expected time to recognize those revenues, the Company has applied the practical expedient in Ind AS 115. Accordingly, the Company has not disclosed the aggregate transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations which pertain to contracts where revenue recognised corresponds to the value transferred to customer typically involving time and material, outcome based and event based contracts and also those which pertain to contracts with original expected duration of one year or less.

18. Other income

	For the quarter ended		For year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Excess provision written back	0.00	-	1,103.32	-
Foreign exchange loss (net)	-	(52.21)	-	-
Interest on FD	1,202.35	1,576.46	6,571.55	3,819.09
Miscellaneous income (Refer note 23)	0.00	380.84	1,383.67	1,692.14
	1,202.36	1,905.09	9,058.55	5,511.23

19. Personnel expenses

	For the quarter ended		For year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
19.1. Employee benefits expense				
Salaries, wages and bonus	-	-	-	-
Staff welfare and benefits	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
19.2. Cost of technical professionals	-			
Technical professionals - others		-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

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20. Other expenses

	For the quarter ended		For year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
	(In ₹'000)	**(In ₹'000)**	**(In ₹'000)**	**(In ₹'000)**
Legal and professional fees	14,660.22	32.44	14,942.35	311.55
Auditors' remuneration (Refer note 28)	456.86	159.78	891.13	597.38
Foreign exchange loss (net)	21.65	(105.60)	592.23	(105.60)
Sundry Balances written off	142.09	-	142.09	-
Miscellaneous expenses	191.82	180.90	758.53	712.70
	15,472.64	**267.52**	**17,326.33**	**1,516.03**

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21. Earnings per equity share

		For the quarter ended		For year ended	
		March 31, 2026	**March 31,2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Numerator for Basic and Diluted EPS					
Net Profit after tax (In ₹'000)	(A)	(18,484)	8,823.99	(11,390.77)	10,636.60
Denominator for Basic EPS					
Weighted average number of equity shares	(B)	3,867,400	3,867,400	3,867,400	3,867,400
Denominator for Diluted EPS					
Number of equity shares	(C)	3,867,400	3,867,400	3,867,400	3,867,400
Basic Earnings per share of face value of NIS 0.10 each (In ₹)	(A/B)	(4.78)	2.28	(2.95)	2.75
Diluted Earnings per share of face value of NIS 0.10 each (In ₹)	(A/C)	(4.78)	2.28	(2.95)	2.75

	For the quarter ended		For year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31,2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	3,867,400	3,867,400	3,867,400	3,867,400
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of stock options	-	-	-	-
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	**3,867,400**	**3,867,400**	**3,867,400**	**3,867,400**

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22 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	% change	Reason for variance (If more than 25%)
(a) Current Ratio,	Current Assets	Current Liabilties	14.94	86.81	-83%	company is under liquation process
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio,	Debt	Equity	NA	NA		
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	EBITA	Debt service withine year	NA	NA		
(d) Return on Equity Ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Average Equity	- 0.06	0.06	-192%	company is under liquation process
(e) Inventory turnover ratio,			NA	NA		
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio,	Turnover	Average Trae Receivable	1.73	1.65	5%	company is under liquation process
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio,	Cost of Professional + other Expenses	Average Trade Payables	2.00	0.74	171%	company is under liquation process
(h) Net capital turnover ratio,	Turnover	Working Capital	0.04	0.03	32%	company is under liquation process
(j) Return on Capital employed,	Earning interest and taxes	Average Capital emplyoed	(0.04)	0.02	-270%	company is under liquation process
(k) Return on investment.	Income generated from investment	Average investment	NA	NA		

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Persistent Systems Israel Ltd.

Notes forming part of financial statements

23 Related Party Disclosures

i) Names of related parties and their related party relationships
Holding Company
- Persistent System Inc.
Companies under the same management
- Persistent System Limited
Key Managerial Personnel
Mr. Thomas Klein

ii) Related Party Transactions

(In ₹000)

Nature of Transaction	Name of related party	Relation with the company	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Other Income	Persistent Systems Limited	Holding Company	1,383.67	1,692.14
	Persistent Systems Inc.	Companies under the same management	-	-

iii) Balances Outstanding

(In ₹000)

Particulars	Name of related party	Relation with the company	As at March-31.2026	As at March-31.2025
Share Capital	Persistent Systems Inc.	Companies under the same management	6,776.29	6,776.29
Advance received	Persistent Systems Inc.	Companies under the same management	-	-
	Persistent Systems Limited	Holding Company	-	-
	Persistent Systems Inc.	Companies under the same management	-	-
Unbilled Revenue	Persistent Systems Limited	Holding Company	-	-
Trade Payable	Persistent Systems Inc.	Companies under the same management	-	-
	Persistent Systems Limited	Holding Company		
Trade Receivable	Persistent Systems Limited	Companies under the same management	3,425.90	1,722.00
	Persistent Systems Inc.	Companies under the same management	2,787.45	2,514.00
Advance recoverble in cash or kind or value be received	Persistent Systems Limited	Holding Company	-	-

24 Unhedged balances outstanding at end of the year

(In ₹000)

	31-Mar-26			31-Mar-25		
Particulars	Foreign currency	Convesation rate	Amount in INR	Foreign currency	Convesation rate	Amount in INR
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payable	-	-	-			
Trade Receivable	USD 65.56	94.77	6,213.35	USD 49.56	85.47	4,236.00

25 A. Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of financial instruments by categories are as follows:

(In ₹000)

Financial assets / Financial liabilities	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025			Fair value hierarchy*
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	
Financial Assets:							
Investments in equity instruments, preferred stock and convertible notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Level 3
Investments in bonds #	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Investments in mutual funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	Level 2
Deposit with banks and financial institutions (net)	-	-	-	-	-	161,809.20	
Cash and cash equivalents (including unpaid dividend)	-	-	222,598.49	-	-	7,579.33	
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	6,213.35	-	-	4,236.00	
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	Level 2
Unbilled revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	453.54	
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**228,811.84**	**-**	**-**	**174,078.07**	
Financial Liabilities:							
Borrowings (including accrued interest)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trade payables	-	-	15,310.84	-	-	2,030.28	
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Forward contracts payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	Level 2
Payable to selling shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Liability towards contingent consideration	-	-	-	-	-	-	Level 3
Other financial liabilities (excluding borrowings)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**15,310.84**	**-**	**-**	**2,030.28**	

***Fair value hierarchy:**

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. In respect of equity instruments of unlisted companies, in limited circumstances, insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value, or if there are a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range. The Group recognises such equity instruments at cost, which is considered as appropriate estimate of fair value.

25 B Financial risk management

Financial risk factors and risk management objectives

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risk to the Company is foreign exchange risk.The Company's exposure to credit risk is mainly for receivables that are overdue for more than 90 days. The Credit Task Force of the Group is responsible for credit risk management. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from / to the group companies. The Group's Risk Management Committee monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

Market risk

The following table analyses foreign currency risk from financial instruments	(In ₹000)	
	March-31-2026	March-31-2025
Trade receivebles	6,213.35	4,236.00
Trede payable	-	-

Foreign Currency Sensitivity Analysis:

For the year ended March 31, 2026 every percentage point depreciation / appreciation in the exchange rate between the Indian rupee and foreign currencies has affected the Company's profit tax margin (PBT) by approximately 1.06% and (1.06%)respectively.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to Rs. 6,213.25 (in thousand) & Rs.4,236.11 as at March 31,2026 and as at March 31, 2025, respectively. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk is managed by the Company by Credit Task Force through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the recovery status of customers, to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The Company uses a provisioning policy approved by the Board of Directors to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables.

Credit risk is perceived mainly in case of receivables overdue for more than 180 days. The following table gives details of risk concentration in respect of percentage of receivables overdue for more than 180 days.

	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
Receivables overdue for more than 180 days	5,817.22	3,646.23
Trade receivables	6,213.35	4,236.00
Overdue for more than 180 days as a % of total receivables	**94%**	**86%**

Ageing of trade receivables

	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
Within the credit period	-	-
1 to 30 days past due	-	-
31 to 60 days past due	-	-
61 to 90 days past due	396.13	589.77
91 to 120 days past due	-	-
121 to 180 days past due		
181 and above past due	5,817.22	3,646.23
Less: Expected credit loss	-	-
Net trade receivables	**6,213.35**	**4,236.00**

Movement in expected credit loss allowance

	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
Opening balance	-	-
Movement in expected credit loss allowance	-	-
Translation differences	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations.The Company has borrowings obtained from the group companies. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from / to the group companies. The working capital needs are met by availing intercorporate loans from the group companies whenever needed.

As at March 31, 2026, the Company had a working capital of Rs.213,501 Thousand including cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances of Rs. 222,598.49 Thousand. As at March 31, 2025, the Company had a working capital of Rs. 174,228.24 Thousand including cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances of Rs.7,579.22 Thousand.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

	As at March 31,2026		As at March 31,2025	
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Trade Payable	15,310.85	-	2,030.28	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-		

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26 Income Taxes

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before tax is summarized below:

(In ₹000)

	For the year ended	
	March 31,2026	**March 31,2025**
Profit before tax	(8,267.78)	3,995.19
Enacted tax rate	23%	23%
Computed tax expense at enacted tax rate	(1,906.98)	918.89
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense	0.00	
Prior Period Tax charge / (Credit)	3,060.16	(7,531.76)
Others	200.85	(28.53)
Unused tax losses not recognised as deferred tax assets	1,768.96	
Income tax expense	**3,122.99**	**(6,641.40)**

27 Contingent liabilities:

The Company does not have any contingent liability as on March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 - ₹ Nil).

28 Auditors Remuneration

(In ₹000)

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Audit Fees	891.13	597.38

29 Capital commitments

The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital account and not provided for, net of advances is ₹ Thousand Nil (March 2025 – Rs. Nil).

30 The financial statements are presented in ₹-"000 except for per share information or as otherwise stated

31 Previous year's figures have been regrouped where necessary to conform to current period's classification.

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Israel Ltd.

Thomas Klein
Authorised Representative

Place: USA
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Lanka (Private) Limited

Co-Spaces, 3rd floor, No. 6 - 1/1, Joseph Lane, Colombo - 4

Persistent Systems Lanka (Private) Limited
Co-Spaces, 3rd floor, No. 6 - 1/1, Joseph Lane, Colombo - 4

Persistent Systems Lanka (Private) Limited

Co-Spaces, 3rd floor, No. 6 - 1/1, Joseph Lane, Colombo - 4

Annual Report 2025-26

The management is pleased to present the Annual Report of your Company together with the audited statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Background

Your Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Aepona Group Limited, Ireland, having its office in Colombo.

Financial Results

The financial results of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, were as follows:

(Amounts in INR '000)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Total Income	161,776.97	196,932.92
Total Expenditure	158,063.37	196,383.63
Profit /(Loss) before tax	3,713.60	549.29
Total Tax Expense	-	(5,065.57)
Net Profit/(Loss) after tax	**3,713.60**	**5,614.86**

Business Operations

Your Company generated a net profit as mentioned above during the period of the report.

Directors

Mr. Sanjay Bapat was appointed as the Director of the Company in place of Mr. Sachin Dewasthalee who resigned during FY 2025-26.

The Directors of the Company as of March 31, 2026, were as follows:

a. Mr. Sanjay Bapat
b. Mr. Narasinha (Avadhoot) Upadhye

Acknowledgments

Your Board would like to thank all the stakeholders for the excellent support rendered in their respective areas.

JOSHI APTE & CO.
Chartered Accountants

"Dwarka", 1st Floor, 2 Phatak Baug Soc.,
999, Navi Peth, Pune 411030, India
Tel. : +91-20-2453 2991
E-mail : joshiapte@joshiapte.com
Website : www.joshiapte.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PERSISTENT SYSTEMS LANKA (PRIVATE) LTD.

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Persistent Systems Lanka Private Ltd. ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) for the quarter and year ended, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, Profit for the quarter and Profit for the year ended, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Preparation and Restriction on Use and distribution

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes basis of preparation. These financial Statements have been prepared solely for its Parent Company to assist them in preparation of its Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements. Our report is intended solely for the use of management and Board of Directors for the above purpose and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the

Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Emphasis of matter:

Without qualifying our opinion, we hereby draw attention to the note 2, for going concern principle based on which financials statement is prepared by the management.

Note 2 is as follows:

We draw attention to Note 2 "Basis of preparation" in the financial statements, which indicates the process of winding up the Sri Lankan entity is being explored after the systematic ramping down of the headcount and diversion of customer contracts to India. Considering this fact, these financial statements have not been prepared on going concern basis. Consequently, these financial statements have been prepared under the realizable value basis of accounting, whereby carrying value of all assets has been recognized at their estimated realizable value and liabilities have been stated at their estimated settlement value.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

For **JOSHI APTE & Co**.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 104370W)

TEJASHREE JOSHI
Partner
(Membership No.139807)
Place: Pune,
Date: 18th April, 2026
UDIN: 26139807LENRMF8376

Persistent Systems Lanka (Private) Limited
Formerly known as Aepona Software (Private) Limited

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	6.1	-	13,094.47
Capital work-in-progress		-	-
Right of use assets	6.2	-	1,215.63
		-	**14,310.10**
Financial Assets			
- Non Current Financial Assets	7	-	-
		-	**-**
		-	**14,310.10**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
- Trade receivables	8		
- Billed		223,763.36	193,555.63
- Unbilled		-	-
- Cash and cash equivalents	9	45,370.67	102,325.89
- Other current financial assets	10	35,777.35	27,304.61
Other current assets	11	1,947.00	6,371.23
		306,858.38	**329,557.36**
TOTAL	(0)	**306,858.38**	**343,867.46**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	5	5.40	5.40
Other equity		304,149.67	301,108.56
		304,155.07	**301,113.96**
LIABILITIES			
Non- current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Provisions	12	-	22,523.63
Lease Liabilities	13	-	-
		-	**22,523.63**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Trade payables	14	301.02	6,912.11
- Lease Liabilities	13	-	765.96
- Other financial liabilities	15	17.67	11,092.50
Other current liabilities	16	2,384.62	141.25
Provisions	17	-	1,318.05
Current tax liabilities (net)		-	-
		2,703.31	**20,229.87**
TOTAL		**306,858.38**	**343,867.46**
Summary of significant material accounting policies information	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Lanka (Private) Limited

Sanjay Bapat
Director

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

Narasinha Upadhye
Director

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

Persistent Systems Lanka (Private) Limited
Formerly known as Aepona Software (Private) Limited

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026.

	Notes	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Income					
Revenue from operations	18	1,685.63	46,201.29	150,092.21	196,659.09
Other income	19	2,213.24	20.29	11,684.76	273.83
Total Income (A)		**3,898.87**	**46,221.58**	**161,776.97**	**196,932.92**
Expenses					
Employee benefits expense	20.1	- 9,584.08	35,911.53	131,543.73	157,938.76
Subcontracting costs	20.2	7,726.22	-	8,240.61	230.14
Finance costs		-	66.02	28.74	907.45
Depreciation and amortization expense	6.3	-	2,408.74	3,152.25	15,141.34
Other expenses	21	832.59	834.06	15,098.04	22,165.94
Total expenses (B)		**(1,025.27)**	**39,220.35**	**158,063.37**	**196,383.63**
Profit/(Loss) before tax (A - B)		**4,924.14**	**7,001.23**	**3,713.60**	**549.29**
Tax expense					
Current tax		-	-	-	-
Tax credit in respect of earlier years		-	-	-	(5,065.57)
Deferred tax charge / (credit)		-	-	-	-
Total tax expense		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5,065.57)**
Net profit/(Loss) for the quarter/year (C)		**4,924.14**	**7,001.23**	**3,713.60**	**5,614.86**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (D)					
- Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		(449.74)	(127.19)	(13,147.13)	(4,789.34)
		(449.74)	**(127.19)**	**(13,147.13)**	**(4,789.34)**
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss (E)					
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		10,741.59	(3,654.18)	12,474.64	12,261.85
Total other comprehensive income for the quarter/year (D) + (E)		**10,291.85**	**(3,781.37)**	**(672.49)**	**7,472.51**
Total comprehensive income for the quarter/year (C) + (D) + (E)		**15,215.99**	**3,219.87**	**3,041.11**	**13,087.37**
Earnings per equity share [Nominal value of share LKR 100 (Previous quarter/year: LKR 100)]	22				
Basic (In ₹)		42,086.66	59,839.61	31,740.15	47,990.22
Diluted (In ₹)		42,086.66	59,839.61	31,740.15	47,990.22
Summary of significant material accounting policies information	3				

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Lanka (Private) Limited

Sanjay Bapat
Director

Narasinha Upadhye
Director

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

Persistent Systems Lanka (Private) Limited
Formerly known as Aepona Software (Private) Limited
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

		For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**3,713.60**	**549.29**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization expense		3,152.25	15,141.34
Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		(13,147.13)	(4,789.34)
Loss on sale of assets (net)		1,907.18	1,800.65
Not realisable balances written off		4,198.36	-
Unrealised exchange (gain)/loss		(26.40)	12,963.99
Finance costs		28.74	907.45
Excess provision in respect of earlier periods/ years written back		(185.67)	(109.52)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**(359.07)**	**26,463.85**
Movements in working capital :			
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables		(12,662.31)	(44,736.15)
(Increase)/Decrease in Current assets and loans and advances		(4,048.53)	(22,348.98)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables and current liabilities (including short term borrowings)		(15,314.02)	(6,144.12)
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions		(23,841.68)	8,101.86
Operating profit after working capital changes		**(56,225.61)**	**(38,663.54)**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		-	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	**(A)**	**(56,225.61)**	**(38,663.54)**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Payment towards capital expenditure		(26.28)	(1,180.73)
Proceeds from sale for assets		825.58	-
Interest received on bank deposits		-	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(B)**	**799.30**	**(1,180.73)**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Payments against lease liability		(778.79)	(6,914.16)
Interest paid		-	-
Net cash generated from financing activities	**(C)**	**(778.79)**	**(6,914.16)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents **(A + B + C)**		**(56,205.10)**	**(46,758.43)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the quarter/year		102,325.90	150,552.49
Exchange difference on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents		(750.13)	(1,468.16)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting quarter/year		**45,370.67**	**102,325.90**

Components of cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Balances with banks		
- on current account	45,370.67	102,325.90
- on deposit account	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents in cash flow statement as per note 9	**45,370.67**	**102,325.90**

Summary of significant accounting policies information (refer note 3)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Lanka (Private) Limited

Sanjay Bapat
Director

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

Narasinha Upadhye
Director

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

Persistent Systems Lanka (Private) Limited
Formerly known as Aepona Software (Private) Limited

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

A. Equity Share Capital (Refer note 5)

(In ₹'000)

Balance as at April 1, 2025	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
5.40	-	-	5.40

(In ₹'000)

Balance as at April 1, 2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
5.40	-	-	5.40

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Persistent Systems Lanka (Private) Limited
Formerly known as Aepona Software (Private) Limited
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

B. Other equity

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	366,951.81	(65,843.25)	301,108.56
Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)	(13,147.13)	-	(13,147.13)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	12,474.64	12,474.64
Net profit for the year	3,713.60	-	3,713.60
Balance at March 31, 2026	**357,518.28**	**(53,368.61)**	**304,149.67**

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	366,126.29	(78,105.10)	288,021.19
Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)	(4,789.34)	-	(4,789.34)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	12,261.85	12,261.85
Net profit for the year	5,614.86	-	5,614.86
Balance at March 31, 2025	**366,951.81**	**(65,843.25)**	**301,108.56**

Nature and purpose of reserves
a) Foreign currency translation reserve
The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations with functional currency other . than Indian rupees is recognised in other comprehensive income and is presented under equity in the foreign currency translation reserve

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Lanka (Private) Limited

Sanjay Bapat
Director

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

Narasinha Upadhye
Director

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

1 Nature of operations

Persistent Systems Lanka (Private) Limited, formerly known as Aepona Software (Private) Limited (a Sri Lanka based wholly owned subsidiary of Valista Limited) has adopted indirect sales model. The principal activities of the Company are as follows:

- To carry on the business of application and systems developers, systems integrators, program and systems analysts, program and systems designers, program and systems testers and IT project managers for foreign customers.
- To specify, design, develop and test software applications for foreign customers.
- To install, maintain, manage and operate computer systems for foreign customers.

2 Basis of preparation

The process of winding up the Sri Lankan entity is being explored after the systematic ramping down of the headcount and diversion of customer contracts to India. Considering this fact, these financial statements are not being prepared on going concern basis. Consequently, these financial statements have been prepared under the realizable value basis of accounting, whereby carrying value of all assets has been recognized at their estimated realizable value and liabilities have been stated at their estimated settlement value.

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 with effect from April 1, 2016. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2026. The financial statements are presented in ₹ thousand.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared solely to assist the management of Persistent Systems Limited in preparation of its consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

3 Material accounting policy information

(A) Accounting year

The accounting year of the Company is from April 01 to March 31. These financial statements have been prepared only for the purpose of consolidation.

(B) Functional currency

The Company's functional currency is LKR. To facilitate consolidation in holding company, these financial statements are presented in INR, which is the presentation currency. The results and balances are translated from functional currency to presentation currency using the following procedure:

i. All assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet;
ii. All income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period/year;
iii. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction;
iv. The exchange differences arising out of the year end conversion are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and the said amount is shown under the head "Other Equity".

3.1 Use of estimates

(a) The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the end of reporting period. The application of accounting policies that require crtitical accounting estimates involiving complex and subjective judgements and the use of accounting assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed appropriately.Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as per management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

(b) Critical accounting estimates

i. Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

Further, the Company uses significant judgement while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

In respect of the contracts where the transaction price is payable as royalty at pre-defined percentage of customer revenue and bearing in mind, the time gap between the close of the accounting period and availability of the revenue report from the customer, the Company is required to use its judgement to ascertain the income from royalty on the basis of historical trends of customer revenue.

ii. Income taxes

The Company's major tax jurisdictions is Northern Ireland. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes .

A deferred tax is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits are available against which deductible temporary differences and tax lossed be utilised. The management evaluates if the deferred tax assets will be realised in future considering the historical taxable income, scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies. While the Management believes that the Company will realise the deferred tax assets, the amount of deferred tax asset realisable could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

iii. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

iv. Provisions

Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

3.2 Summary of Sigmificant accounting Policies

(a) Current versus non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"). Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of resources / assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products/ services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price and directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment that are not ready to be put to use.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is added to its book value only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other expenses on existing Property, Plant and Equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

(c) Intangible assets

Intangible assets including software licenses of enduring nature and contractual rights acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

Research and development cost

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:
- technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- its intention to complete the asset;
- its ability to use or sell the asset;
- how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

Such development expenditure, until capitalization, is reflected as intangible assets under development.

Following the initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortization of internally generated intangible asset begins when the development is complete and the asset is available for use.

(d) Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is provided using the Straight Line Method ('SLM') over the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management.

The management estimates the useful lives for the Property, Plant and Equipment as follows:

Assets	Useful lives
Computers *	4 years
Computers-Servers and networks*	4 years
Office equipment	5 years
Plant and equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years

*For these classes of assets, based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives of these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

Individual assets whose cost does not exceed ₹ 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Leasehold land is amortized on straight line basis over the period of the lease. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the period of lease or useful life, whichever is lower.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives commencing from the day the asset is made available for use.

(e) Financial instruments

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

- **Financial assets at amortized cost**

Financial instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**

Financial instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income.

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Any financial instrument which does not meet the criteria for categorization as financial instruments at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as financial instrument at FVTPL. Financial instruments included within the FVTPL category are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as:

- **Financial liabilities at amortized cost**

Financial liabilities such as loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Financial liabilities include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss if the recognition criteria as per Ind AS 109 are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Fair value gains or losses on liabilities designated as FVTPL attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in other comprehensive income. All other changes in fair value of liabilities designated as FVTPL are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

(iii) Impairment

i) Financial assets

The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets that are debts instruments and are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). ECL is the difference between contractual cash flows that are due and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Company recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of Property, Plant and Equipment and Goodwill are reviewed at each balance sheet date or whenever there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. If any indications exist, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Recoverable amount of intangible under development that is not yet available for use is estimated at least at each financial period / year end even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired

An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

(f) Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or development of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period/ year they occur.

(g) Leases

Where the* Company *is a lessee

Leases that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalized at the lower of the inception date fair value of the leased assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments

Leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are classified as operating leases

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss as per the terms of the lease agreements.

Ind AS 116 Leases: On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and related Interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of Profit & Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

- Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

- Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either as:

- Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or

- An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

Certain practical expedients are available under both the methods.

On completion of evaluation of the effect of adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company is proposing to use the 'Modified Retrospective Approach' for transitioning to Ind AS 116, and take the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Accordingly, comparatives for the year ended March 31, 2019 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The Company has elected certain available practical expedients on transition.

(h) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the Company. Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

(i) Income from sale of software services and products

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" using the cumulative catch-up transition method, applied to contracts that were not completed as of April 1, 2018. In accordance with the cumulative catch-up transition method, the previous period's/ year's amounts have not been retrospectively adjusted. The following is a summary of new and/or revised significant accounting policies related to revenue recognition. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 was insignificant.

The company derives revenues primarily from IT services comprising of software development and related services and from the licensing of software products.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to receive in exchange for those products or services.
Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a time-and-material or a fixed-price basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as and when the related services are performed. Revenue from fixed-price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to use" the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to access" is recognized over the access period.

The company has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations.

When support services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and the support services have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices Maintenance revenue is recognized proportionately over the period in which the services are rendered.

Revenue from royalty is recognized in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements.

The company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the proportionate allocation of the discounts amount to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discount. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the Company recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs.

Unbilled revenue represents revenue recognized in relation to work done until the balance sheet date for which billing has not taken place.
Unearned revenue represents the billing in respect of contracts for which the revenue is not recognized.

The Company collects Value added taxes (VAT) on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

(ii) Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the carrying amount and the effective interest rate. Interest income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Dividend

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date. Dividend income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

(i) Foreign currency translation

(i) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the respective functional currencies of the entities in the Company, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates at the date when the values were determined.

Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on conversion / settlement of foreign currency monetary items and on foreign currency liabilities relating to property, plant and equipment acquisition are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

Forward exchange contracts not intended for trading or speculation purposes, classified as derivative financial instruments

As per the accounting principles laid down in Ind AS 109 – "Financial Instruments" relating to cash flow hedges, derivative financial instruments which qualify for cash flow hedge accounting are fair valued at balance sheet date and the effective portion of the resultant loss / (gain) is debited / (credited) to the hedge reserve under other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recognized to the statement of profit and loss. Derivative financial instruments are carried as forward contract receivable when the fair value is positive and as forward contract payable when the fair value is negative.

Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as they arise.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, or terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in hedge reserve under other comprehensive income is transferred to the statement of profit and loss when the forecasted transaction occurs or affects profit or loss or when a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur.

Translation of foreign operations

The Company presents the financial statements in INR which is the functional currency of the parent company

The assets and liabilities of a foreign operation are translated into the reporting currency (INR) at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Their statement of profit and loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions or weighted average rates, where such rates approximate the exchange rate at the date of transaction. The exchange differences arising on translation are accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve under other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the accumulated foreign currency translation reserve relating to that foreign operation is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(j) Retirement and other employee benefits

(i) Provident fund

Provident fund is a defined contribution plan covering eligible employees. The Company and the eligible employees make a monthly contribution to the provident fund maintained by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner equal to the specified percentage of the basic salary of the eligible employees as per the scheme. The contributions to the provident fund are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year when the contributions are due. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund.

(ii) Gratuity

Gratuity is a defined benefit obligation plan operated by the Company for its employees covered under Group Gratuity Scheme. The cost of providing benefit under gratuity plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting date. Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses are recognized in full in the statement of other comprehensive income in the reporting period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit and loss subsequently

(iv) Leave encashment

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting date.

The Company presents the entire leave encashment liability as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

(h) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the HM Revenue and Customs. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in statement of profit and loss.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except deferred tax liability arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, except deferred tax assets arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

(i) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period / year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period / year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares), if any occurred during the reporting period, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period / year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period / year, are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The number of shares and potential dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

(j) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(k) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprises of cash at bank, cash in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity period of three months or less.

3.3 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Group w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Group has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

5. Share capital

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorized shares		
117 Equity shares of LKR 100 each.	**LKR 11.70**	**LKR 11.70**
	LKR 11.70	**LKR 11.70**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up (in ₹'000)		
117 Equity shares of LKR 100 each fully paid-up	5.40	5.40
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	5.40	5.40

All the shares are held by Aepona Group Limited.

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

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital is set out below:

	As at Mar-26		As at Mar-25	
	No of shares	in ₹ '000)	No of shares	in ₹ '000)
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	117.00	5.40	117.00	5.40
Add: Issued during the period / year	-	-	-	-
Number of shares at the end of the year	**117.00**	**5.40**	**117.00**	**5.40**

b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of LKR 100 per share. Each holder of equity shares is

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) Details of shares held by Promoters

March 31, 2026

	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Aepona Group Limited	**117.00**	-	**117.00**	100%	-

March 31, 2025

	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Aepona Group Limited	**117.00**	-	**117.00**	100%	-

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Persistent Systems Lanka (Private) Limited
Formerly known as Aepona Software (Private) Limited
Notes forming part of financial statements

6.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

(In ₹'000)

	Computers	Office Equipment	Plant and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Gross block (At cost)						
As at April 1, 2025	51,160.38	122.91	10,608.42	30.38	1,367.14	63,289.23
Additions	-	-	-	-	26.28	26.28
Deletions	51,160.38	122.91	10,608.42	30.38	1,393.42	63,315.51
- Exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation and amortization						
As at April 1, 2025	42,942.29	122.91	5,770.41	30.38	1,328.77	50,194.76
Charge for the year	1,601.21	-	346.14	-	7.60	1,954.95
Deletions	44,543.50	122.91	6,116.55	30.38	1,336.37	52,149.71
- Exchange differences						-
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net block						
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2025	**8,218.09**	**-**	**4,838.01**	**-**	**38.37**	**13,094.47**

(In ₹'000)

	Computers	Office Equipment	Plant and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Gross block (At cost)						
As at April 1, 2024	49,743.26	118.28	8,631.90	29.23	1,315.63	59,838.30
Additions	57.57	-	1,522.86	-	-	1,580.43
Disposals	73.57		399.57			473.14
- Exchange differences	1,433.12	4.63	853.23	1.15	51.51	2,343.64
As at March 31, 2025	**51,160.38**	**122.91**	**10,608.42**	**30.38**	**1,367.14**	**63,289.23**
Depreciation and amortization						
As at April 1, 2024	38,576.37	118.28	3,881.05	29.23	1,259.39	43,864.32
Charge for the year	3,122.58	-	1,477.81	-	20.49	4,620.88
Disposals	73.44	-	-	-	-	73.44
- Exchange differences	1,316.78	4.63	411.55	1.15	48.89	1,783.00
As at March 31, 2025	**42,942.29**	**122.91**	**5,770.41**	**30.38**	**1,328.77**	**50,194.76**
Net block						
As at March 31, 2025	**8,218.09**	**-**	**4,838.01**	**-**	**38.37**	**13,094.47**
As at March 31, 2024	**11,166.89**	**-**	**4,750.85**	**-**	**56.24**	**15,973.98**

6.2. Right -of- use assets

(In ₹'000)

	Right -of- use assets	Total
Gross block (At Cost)		
As at April 1, 2025	35,135.39	35,135.39
Additions	-	-
Decrease due to ROU modification	-	-
Deletions	35,135.39	35,135.39
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences		
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**
Amortization		
As at April 1, 2025	33,919.76	33,919.76
Charge for the year	1,197.30	1,197.30
Decrease due to ROU modification	-	-
Deletions	35,117.06	35,117.06
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences		
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2025	**1,215.63**	**1,215.63**

(In ₹000)

	Right -of- use assets	Total
Gross block (At Cost)		
As at April 1, 2024	47,806.20	47,806.20
Additions	14,801.00	14,801.00
Decrease due to ROU modification	(29,394.29)	(29,394.29)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	1,922.48	1,922.48
As at March 31, 2025	**35,135.39**	**35,135.39**
Amortization		
As at April 1, 2024	31,363.25	31,363.25
Charge for the year	10,520.46	10,520.46
Reversals/ Disposals during the year	(9,430.28)	(9,430.28)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	1,466.33	1,466.33
As at March 31, 2025	**33,919.76**	**33,919.76**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2025	**1,215.63**	**1,215.63**
As at March 31, 2024	**16,442.95**	**16,442.95**

6.3 Depreciation and amortization expense

(In ₹000)

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	1,199.00	1,954.95	4,620.88
Right of Use of Assets	-	1,209.74	1,197.30	10,520.46
	-	**2,408.74**	**3,152.25**	**15,141.34**

7. Non Current Financial Assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Carried at amortised cost		
Security Deposits		
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Less : Allowance for bad and doubtful deposits	-	-
	-	**-**

8. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Outstanding for a period less than six months from the date they are due for payment		
Trade Receivables- Billed (Ref. Note. 26)		
Unsecured, considered good	223,763.36	193,555.63
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-
	223,763.36	**193,555.63**
Less : Expected credit loss	-	-
Unbilled Trade Receivables	-	-
	-	-
	223,763.36	**193,555.63**

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	50,499.92	115,703.29	13,089.21	44,470.94	-	223,763.36
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	50,499.92	115,703.29	13,089.21	44,470.94	-	223,763.36
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2026	**-**	**50,499.92**	**115,703.29**	**13,089.21**	**44,470.94**	**-**	**223,763.36**
Expected loss rate	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	17,201.79	58,698.63	117,655.21	-	-	-	193,555.63
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	17,201.79	58,698.63	117,655.21	-	-	-	193,555.63
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2025	**17,201.79**	**58,698.63**	**117,655.21**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**193,555.63**
Expected loss rate	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Cash and cash equivalents as presented in cash flow statement		
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	45,370.67	102,325.89
	45,370.67	**102,325.89**

10. Other current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Security Deposits	1,268.83	1,133.63
Advances to related parties		
- Persistent Systems Limited	34,508.52	26,170.98
Contract Assets	-	-
	35,777.35	**27,304.61**

11. Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Advances recoverable in cash or kind or for value to be received	3.01	4.01
Prepaid Expenses	-	6,032.62
VAT receivable (net)	1,943.99	334.60
	1,947.00	**6,371.23**

12. Non-Current Provisions

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Provision for employee benefits		
- Gratuity	-	22,523.63
	-	**22,523.63**

13. Lease Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Non-Current		
Lease liabilities	-	765.96
Less: Current maturity of lease liabilities	-	(765.96)
	-	**-**
- Current	-	765.96
Lease Liabilities	**-**	**765.96**

Movement of lease liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Opening Balance	765.96	9,586.13
Deletions	(18.33)	(3,219.39)
Add: Interest recognised during the period/year	28.74	907.45
Effect of foreign currency translation of foreign operations from functional currency to reporting currency	2.42	405.93
Less: Payments made	(778.79)	(6,914.16)
Closing balance	**-**	**765.96**

14. Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Trade payables for goods and services (Ref. Note No. 26)	301.02	6,912.11
	301.02	**6,912.11**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises						-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	265.78	35.24	-	-	-	301.02
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises						-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small						
As At March 31, 2026	**265.78**	**35.24**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**301.02**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,082.64	-	-	1,386.59	4,442.88	6,912.11
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises						-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small						
As At March 31, 2025	**1,082.64**	**-**	**-**	**1,386.59**	**4,442.88**	**6,912.11**

15. Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Advance from related parties (Unsecured, considered good)		
Persistent Systems UK Limited	17.67	761.23
Persistent Systems Ltd	-	-
	17.67	**761.23**
Accrued Employee Liabilities	-	10,331.27
	17.67	**11,092.50**

16. Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Statutory liabilities	1,633.86	141.25
Other liabilities	750.76	-
	2,384.62	**141.25**

17. Current Provisions

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Provision for employee benefits		
- Gratuity	-	145.93
- Leave encashment	-	1,172.12
	-	**1,318.05**

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18. Revenue from operations

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Software services (Ref. Note No. 26)	1,685.63	46,201.29	150,092.21	196,659.09
	1,685.63	**46,201.29**	**150,092.21**	**196,659.09**

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by offerings, segments, geography and customers' industry type. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Segment wise disclosure		
Industrial Segments		
BFSI		
Healthcare Life Science	-	-
Others	150,092.21	196,659.09
Total	**150,092.21**	**196,659.09**
Geographical disclosure		
India	76,604.27	99,623.36
North America	1,135.22	7,962.05
Rest of the World	72,352.72	89,073.68
Total	**150,092.21**	**196,659.09**

While disclosing the aggregate amount of transaction price yet to be recognised as revenue towards unsatisfied (or partially) satisfied performance obligations, along with the broad time band for the expected time to recognize those revenues, the Company has applied the practical expedient in Ind AS 115. Accordingly, the Company has not disclosed the aggregate transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations which pertain to contracts where revenue recognised corresponds to the value transferred to customer typically involving time and material, outcome based and event based contracts and also those which pertain to contracts with original expected duration of one year or less.

19. Other income

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Foreign exchange gain (net)	2,213.24	-	11,324.86	-
Miscellaneous income	-	20.29	174.23	164.31
Excess provision in respect of earlier periods/ years written back	-	-	185.67	109.52
	2,213.24	**20.29**	**11,684.76**	**273.83**

20. Personnel expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
20.1. Employee benefits expense				
Salaries, wages and bonus	(4,563.73)	28,136.09	118,012.05	127,787.64
Contribution to provident and other funds	212.86	5,385.40	8,876.03	20,777.19
Gratuity expenses	(5,979.46)	1,056.33	1,173.22	4,115.56
Staff welfare and benefits	746.25	1,333.71	3,482.43	5,258.37
	(9,584.08)	**35,911.53**	**131,543.73**	**157,938.76**
20.2. Subcontracting costs				
Technical professionals - others	7,726.22	-	8,240.61	230.14
	7,726.22	**-**	**8,240.61**	**230.14**
	(1,857.86)	**35,911.53**	**139,784.34**	**158,168.90**

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21. Other expenses

	For the quarter end		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)
Travelling and conveyance	35.16	12.61	138.61	62.07
Electricity expenses (net)	-	403.80	287.09	2,601.44
Internet link expenses	13.01	418.98	223.05	1,917.48
Communication expenses	0.16	2.49	2.01	141.30
Recruitment expenses	-	11.08	22.13	614.09
Training and seminars	-	16.56	21.03	32.24
Purchase of software licenses and support expenses	-	10.42	32.24	10.42
Rent	761.80	135.09	3524.15	445.96
Debit balances written off	293.09	-	293.09	-
Insurance	-	55.35	68.66	255.73
Rates and taxes	(1.58)	44.07	36.02	473.33
Not realisable balances written off	28.56	-	4,198.36	
Legal and professional fees	51.68	334.87	1,424.15	993.23
Repairs and maintenance	-	-		
- Plant and Machinery	3.87	459.22	1,103.96	2,761.65
- Buildings	-	(13.14)	151.58	543.12
- Others	-	333.64	22.27	829.60
Advertisement and sponsorship fees	-	-	-	17.76
Computer consumables	-	-	-	5.78
Auditors' remuneration (Ref. Note 29)	29.76	131.10	116.48	339.11
Books, memberships, subscriptions	295.71	82.20	788.58	513.70
Foreign exchange loss (net)	-	(1,933.59)	-	6,576.14
Loss on sale of asstes	(806.38)	-	1,907.18	1,800.65
Miscellaneous expenses	127.75	329.32	737.40	1,231.14
	832.59	**834.06**	**15,098.04**	**22,165.94**

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22. Earnings per share

		For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Numerator for Basic and Diluted EPS					
Net Profit after tax (In ₹'000)	(A)	4,924.14	7,001.23	3,713.60	5,614.86
Denominator for Basic EPS					
Weighted average number of equity shares	(B)	117	117	117	117
Denominator for Diluted EPS					
Number of equity shares	(C)	117	117	117	117
Basic Earnings per share of face value of LKR 100 each (In ₹)	(A/B)	**42,086.66**	**59,839.61**	**31,740.15**	**47,990.22**
Diluted Earnings per share of face value of LKR 100 each (In ₹)	(A/C)	**42,086.66**	**59,839.61**	**31,740.15**	**47,990.22**

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	117	117	117	117
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of stock options			-	-
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	**117**	**117**	**117**	**117**

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23 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	% change	Reason for variance (If more than 25%)
(a) Current Ratio,	Current Assets	Current Liabilties	113.51	16.29	597%	The significant increase in the current ratio is primarily due to a substantial reduction in current liabilities, particularly trade payables and employee-related liabilities, during the year.
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio,	Debt	Equity	-	-	0%	NA
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	EBITDA	Debt service within a year	8.85	2.40	269%	Reduction in debt servicing obligations within the year, resulting in improved coverage
(d) Return on Equity Ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Average Equity	1%	2%	-36%	The decline in ROE is due to a decrease in profit after tax during the year
(e) Inventory turnover ratio,	-	-	Not applicable			NA
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio,	Turnover	AverageTrade Receivables	0.72	1.15	-37%	The decrease in the trade receivables turnover ratio is due to an increase in average trade receivables relative to revenue during the year.
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio,	Total Expenses	Average Trade Payables	6.47	2.47	162%	The increase in trade payables turnover ratio is due to a reduction in average trade payables during the year, resulting in faster settlement.
(h) Net capital turnover ratio,	Turnover	Average Working Capital	0.49	0.68	-28%	The decrease in the net capital turnover ratio is primarily due to a decline in revenue during the year
(i) Net profit ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Turnover	2%	3%	-13%	NA
(j) Return on Capital employed,	Earnings Before Interest	Average capital employed	1%	0%	159%	The increase in ROCE is due to higher EBIT during the year.
(k) Return on investment.	Income generated from investments	Average investments	Not applicable			NA

Ratio is stated in terms of Day Sales Outstanding

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24. Contingent liabilities:

The Company is currently involved in certain legal proceedings and disputes initiated by former employees regarding termination benefits. These matters are currently pending before Assistant Labour Commissioner-Colombo South District Labour Office Address: 6th Floor, Department of Labour, Colombo 05.
Based on the current stage of the proceedings, the management believes that the claims are not sustainable and that it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle these obligations. Accordingly, no provision has been recognised in the financial statements in respect of these matters.
The estimated financial effect of these claims, excluding interest and penalties which may be levied, is approximately ₹ 27,160.80 (thousand) (Previous Year: ₹ NIL).

25. Gratuity:

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Each employee is eligible for gratuity on completion of minimum five years of service at 15 days basic salary (last drawn basic salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is unfunded.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet for the respective plans.

Statement of profit and loss

Net employee benefit expense (recognized in statement of profit and loss):

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Current service cost	-	1,975.54
Interest cost on benefit obligation	-	2,205.96
Past Service Cost- (non vested benefits)	-	-
Past Service Cost -(vested benefits)	-	-
Interest income	-	-
Net benefit expense		**4,181.50**
Net actuarial (gain) / loss recognized in the year	-	4,789.34

Balance sheet:

Changes in the fair value of plan assets (recognized in the Balance Sheet) are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	-	
Opening fair value of plan assets	-	-
Interest received and accrued during the year/ adjustment to opening balance	-	-
Expected return / adjustment	-	-
Contribution by employer	-	2,800.05
Benefits paid	-	(2,800.05)
Actuarial gains / (losses)	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	-	-

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation (recognized in Balance Sheet) are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Opening defined benefit obligation	22,669.55	15,879.43
Adjustment to opening balance	-22,669.55	
Interest cost	-	2,205.96
Current service cost	-	1,975.54
Past Service Cost- (non-vested benefits)	-	
Past Service Cost -(vested benefits)	-	
Benefits paid	-	(2,800.05)
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	-	-
Actuarial (gains) / losses on obligation	-	4,789.34
Exchange gain	-	619.33
Closing defined benefit obligation	**-**	**22,669.55**

Benefit asset/ (liability)

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
(Less) : Defined benefit obligations	-	(22,669.55)
Plan asset / (liability)	**-**	**(22,669.55)**

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Company's plans are shown below:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Discount rate	NA	11.83%
Increment rate	NA	7.00%

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

As at March 31, 2025, every percentage point increase / decrease in discount rate will affect the gratuity benefit obligation by approximately Rs. (2,659,367.57) / 3,150,931.42 respectively.

Amounts for the current and previous years are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Plan assets	-	-
Defined benefit obligation	-	(22,669.55)
(Deficit)	-	(22,669.55)
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities	-	4,789.34
Experience adjustments on plan assets	-	-

26. Related Party Disclosure

i) Names of related parties and their related party relationships
Holding Company
-Aepona Group Limited
Companies under the same management
-Persistent Systems Limited
-Persistent Systems Inc.
-Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited)
-Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc
-Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn Bhd
-Persistent Systems UK Limited
-Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)
Key Management Personnel
-Narasinha (Avadhoot) Upadhye
-Sanjay Bapat

ii) Related Party Transactions **(In ₹'000)**

Nature of Transaction	Name of related party	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of Services	Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited)	67,296.02	79,119.93
	Persistent Systems Inc	-9,924.22	6,097.73
	Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc	276.70	-892.27
	Persistent Systems Ltd	76,604.27	99,623.36
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)	3,297.93	9,953.76

iii) Balances Outstanding

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	Name of related party	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Share Capital	Aepona Group Limited	5.40	5.40
Advance received	Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited)	17.67	761.23
Advance to Related Party	Persistent Systems Limited	34,508.52	26,170.98
Advance recoverable in cash or kind	Persistent Systems Ltd	-	49.12
Trade payables	Persistent Systems Limited	20.00	108.09
Trade Receivables	Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited)	83,035.08	31,415.08
	Persistent Systems Inc	47,059.12	104,698.14
	Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc	-	19,123.20
	Persistent Systems Ltd	90,007.97	31,132.42
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)	-	4,381.28

27. Unhedged Foreign Currency exposure at the end of the year:

	31-Mar-26			31-Mar-25		
Particulars	**Foreign currency**	**Conversion rate**	**Amount in INR (in '000)**	**Foreign currency**	**Conversion rate**	**Amount in INR (in '000)**
Trade payables				USD 321.59	85.47	27.49
	INR 20,000	1.00	20.00	INR 159,329.00	1.00	159.33
Cash and cash equivalents						
	USD 1,05,394.01	94.77	9,988.19	USD 241,408.81	85.47	20,633.21
Trade Receivables	GBP 6,61,513.38	125.52	83,035.08	GBP 283,898.27	110.63	31,408.35
	USD 13,74,403.70	94.77	130,252.24	USD 1,864,222.35	85.47	159,335.08
Other financial liabilities				GBP 6,412.37	110.63	709.42
				USD 500.00	85.47	42.74
Advance Recoverable in cash and kind				-	-	-

28. (a) Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of financial instruments by categories are as follows:

Financial assets / Financial liabilities	**March 31, 2026**			**March 31, 2025**			**Fair value hierarchy***
	FVTPL	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised Cost**	
Financial Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents (including unpaid dividend)	-	-	45,370.67	-	-	102,325.89	Level 3
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	223,763.36	-	-	193,555.63	Level 3
Other financial assets	-	-	35,777.35	-	-	27,304.61	Level 3
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**304,911.38**	**-**	**-**	**323,186.13**	
Financial Liabilities:							
Trade payables	-	-	301.02	-	-	6,912.11	Level 3
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	765.96	Level 3
Other financial liabilities (excluding borrowings)	-	-	17.67	-	-	11,092.50	Level 3
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**318.69**	**-**	**-**	**18,770.56**	

***Fair value hierarchy:**

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. In respect of equity instruments of unlisted companies, in limited circumstances, insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value, or if there are a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range. The Group recognises such equity instruments at cost, which is considered as appropriate estimate of fair value.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments at FVTPL & FVTOCI

The financial instruments being carried at FVTPL and FVTOCI is at their respective fair value.

Financial Instruments at Amortised Cost

The Management assessed that fair value of Trade receivables, Unbilled revenue, Other financial assets, Borrowings, Lease liabilities, Trade payables and Other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts

28. (b) Financial risk factors and risk management objectives

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risk to the Company is foreign exchange risk. The Company's exposure to credit risk is mainly for receivables that are overdue for more than 90 days. The Credit Task Force of the Group is responsible for credit risk management. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from / to the group companies. The Group's Risk Management Committee monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

Market Risk

The following table analyses foreign currency risk from financial instruments:

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Trade receivables	213,287.32	190,743.43
Cash and cash equivalents and bank balances	9,988.19	20,633.21
Trade payables	20.00	186.82
Other financial liabilities	-	752.16

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis:

For the year ended March 31, 2026 every percentage point depreciation / appreciation in the exchange rate between the Indian rupee and foreign currencies, has affected the Company's profit before tax margin (PBT) by approximately 60% and -60% respectively.

Credit risk:

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to Rs. 213,287.32 Thousand and Rs. 190,743.43 Thousand as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk is managed by the Company by Credit Task Force through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the recovery status of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The Company uses a provisioning policy approved by the Board of Directors to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables.

Credit risk is perceived mainly in case of receivables overdue for more than 180 days. The following table gives details of risk concentration in respect of percentage of receivables overdue for more than 180 days:

	As at	
	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Receivables overdue for more than 180 days	169,820.09	139,599.35
Total receivables	223,763.36	193,555.63
Overdue for more than 180 days as a % of total receivables	**75.89%**	**72.12%**

Ageing of trade receivables:

	As at	
	31-Mar-26	**31-Mar-25**
Within the credit period	-	16,441.81
1 to 30 days past due	-	-
31 to 60 days past due	6,455.92	29,291.81
61 to 90 days past due	47,487.35	8,222.66
91 to 120 days past due	-	-
121 to 180 days past due	-	-
181 and above past due	169,820.09	139,599.35
Less: Expected credit loss	-	-
Net trade receivables	**223,763.36**	**193,555.63**

Movement in expected credit loss allowance:

	As at	
	31-Mar-26	**31-Mar-25**
Opening balance	-	-
Movement in expected credit loss allowance	-	-
Translation differences	-	-

Liquidity risk:

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from / to the group companies. The working capital needs are met by availing intercorporate loans from the group companies whenever needed.

As at March 31, 2026, the Company had a working capital of Rs.304,155.08 thousand including cash and cash equivalents of Rs.45,370.67 thousand. As at March 31,2025, the Company had a working capital of Rs. 309,327.49 thousand including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 102,325.89 thousand.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

	31-Mar-26		31-Mar-25	
	Less than 1 year	**More than 1 year**	**Less than 1 year**	**More than 1 year**
Trade payables	301.02	-	1,082.64	5,829.47
Other financial liabilities	17.67	-	761.23	-
Lease Liabilities	-	-	765.96	

29. Auditors Remuneration

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Audit fee	116.48	339.11

30. Leases

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as of March 31, 2026 on an undiscounted basis:

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
-Less than one year	-	765.96
-One to five years	-	-
-More than five years	-	-

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

As at March 31,2026 the company has recognized interest on lease liability of ₹ 28.74 thousands under finance costs. As at March 31,2025 the company has recognized interest on lease liability of ₹ 907.45 thousands under finance costs.

The aggregate depreciation on ROU assets has been included under depreciation and amortisation expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss (Refer note 5.3).

31. Income Taxes:

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before tax is summarized below:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit before tax	3,713.60	549.28
Enacted tax rate	15%	0%
Computed tax expense at enacted tax rate	557.04	
Prior Period Tax charge / (Credit)	-	- 5,065.57
Effect of concessions (Tax Holidays)		
Unused tax losses not recognised as deferred tax assets	- 579.33	
Short Tax Provision of earlier years(Net)	22.29	
Income tax expense	**0.00**	**(5065.57)**

32. Capital commitments:

The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital account and not provided for, net of advances is₹ Nil (March 2025– Rs. Nil).

33. The financial statements are presented in ₹'000 except for per share information or as otherwise stated.

34. Previous period's figures have been regrouped where necessary to conform to current period's classification.

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Lanka (Private) Limited

Sanjay Bapat
Director

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

Narasinha Upadhye
Director

Place: India
Date : 18th April 2026

Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

Level 15-2 Bangunan Faber Imperial Court Jalan Sultan Ismail 50250
Kuala Lumpur Wilayah Persekutuan

PERSISTENT SYSTEMS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.
Level 15-2 Bangunan Faber Imperial Court Jalan Sultan Ismail 50250
Kuala Lumpur Wilayah Persekutuan

PERSISTENT SYSTEMS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.

Level 15-2 Bangunan Faber Imperial Court Jalan Sultan Ismail 50250 Kuala Lumpur Wilayah Persekutuan

Annual Report 2025-26

The management is pleased to present the Annual Report of your Company together with the audited statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Background

Your Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Limited, India, having its office in Malaysia.

Financial Results

The financial results of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, were as follows:

(Amount in INR '000)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Total Income	591,095.53	358,270.57
Total Expenditure	602,067.29	362,724.15
Profit /(Loss) before tax	(10,971.76)	(4,453.58)
Total Tax Expense	1,730.53	552.25
Net Profit/(Loss) after tax	**(12,702.29)**	**(5,005.83)**

Directors

The Directors of the Company as of March 31, 2026, were as follows:

a. Dr. Anand Deshpande
b. Mr. Azlin Bin Ghazali
c. Ms. NG Boon Sin

Acknowledgments

The Management would like to thank all the stakeholders for the excellent support rendered in their respective areas.

JOSHI APTE & CO.
Chartered Accountants

"Dwarka", 1st Floor, 2 Phatak Baug Soc.,
999, Navi Peth, Pune 411030, India
Tel. : +91-20-2453 2991
E-mail : joshiapte@joshiapte.com
Website : www.joshiapte.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PERSISTENT SYSTEMS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) for the quarter and year ended, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, Loss for the quarter and Loss for the year ended, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Preparation and Restriction on Use and distribution

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes basis of preparation. These financial Statements have been prepared solely for its Parent Company to assist them in preparation of its Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements. Our report is intended solely for the use of management and Board of Directors for the above purpose and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe

that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

For **JOSHI APTE & Co**.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 104370W)

TEJASHREE JOSHI
Partner
(Membership No.139807)
Place: Pune,
Date: 18th April, 2026
UDIN: 26139807REPAAC7824

Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	5.1	21,738.56	22,019.70
Other Intangible assets	5.2	-	-
Capital Work In Progress		-	-
Right -of- use assets	5.3	-	-
		21,738.56	**22,019.70**
Financial assets			
- Other Non-current financial assets	6	138.20	113.21
Deferred tax assets	7	9,736.00	5,595.61
Income tax assets		49,376.59	39,198.55
		80,989.35	**66,927.07**
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
- Trade receivables	8		
- Billed		226,149.14	180,601.94
- Unbilled		-	5,004.02
- Cash and cash equivalents	9	167,725.34	67,394.69
- Other financial assets	10	13,373.71	23,305.11
Other current assets	11	5,755.26	2,960.14
		413,003.45	**279,265.90**
TOTAL		**493,992.80**	**346,192.97**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	4	102,247.08	102,247.08
Other equity		210,222.05	164,463.81
		312,469.13	**266,710.89**
LIABILITIES			
Non- current liabilities			
Lease liability	12	-	-
		-	**-**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Lease liability	12	-	-
- Trade payables	13	136,048.95	46,909.52
- Other financial liabilities	14	24,559.17	16,090.42
Other current liabilities	15	10,595.52	10,551.94
Provisions	16	8,088.51	4,693.91
Income tax liabilities		2,231.52	1,236.29
		181,523.67	**79,482.08**
TOTAL		**493,992.80**	**346,192.97**
Summary of material accounting policy information	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & CO
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership no. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

Dr. Anand Deshpande
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Azlin Ghazali
Director

Place: Malaysia
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

	Notes	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Income					
Revenue from operations (net)	17	188,209.20	105,233.40	589,304.08	355,387.88
Other income	18	926.21	64.62	1,791.45	2,882.69
Total income (A)		**189,135.41**	**105,298.02**	**591,095.53**	**358,270.57**
Expenses					
Employee benefits expense	19.1	103,401.24	75,759.34	382,323.81	249,267.83
Subcontracting costs	19.2	69,548.20	10,098.87	128,172.26	55,816.01
Finance costs		-	-	-	84.96
Depreciation and amortization expense	5.4	2,228.33	1,884.50	8,341.18	8,717.39
Other expenses	20	20,319.16	8,032.32	83,230.04	48,837.96
Total expenses (B)		**195,496.93**	**95,775.03**	**602,067.29**	**362,724.15**
Profit before tax (A - B)		**(6,361.52)**	**9,522.99**	**(10,971.76)**	**(4,453.58)**
Tax expense					
Current tax (credit)		-	-	-	-
Deferred tax (credit)		(2,577.13)	2,572.56	(2,897.82)	(2,112.99)
Tax (credit) / charge in respect of earlier years		-	2,665.24	4,628.35	2,665.24
Total tax expense / (credit)		**(2,577.13)**	**5,237.80**	**1,730.53**	**552.25**
Net profit for the quarter/year (C)		**(3,784.39)**	**4,285.19**	**(12,702.29)**	**(5,005.83)**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (D)					
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss (E)					
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements from functional currency to reporting currency		18,656.12	1,807.04	58,460.53	21,895.23
		18,656.12	**1,807.04**	**58,460.53**	**21,895.23**
Total comprehensive income for the quarter/year (C) + (D) + (E)		**14,871.73**	**6,092.23**	**45,758.24**	**16,889.40**
Earnings per equity share	21				
Basic (In ₹)		(0.69)	0.79	(2.33)	(0.92)
Diluted (In ₹)		(0.69)	0.79	(2.33)	(0.92)
Summary of material accounting policy information	3				

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & CO
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership no. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

Dr. Anand Deshpande
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Azlin Ghazali
Director

Place: Malaysia
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

		For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**(10,971.76)**	**(4,453.58)**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization expense		8,341.18	8,717.39
Unrealised exchange (gain) / loss (net)		42,928.20	24,865.35
Loss on sale of asset		-	91.16
Provision for doubtful debts written back		2,162.12	2,924.96
Interest Income		(609.36)	(1,182.26)
Excess provision written back		-	(1,700.43)
Finance cost		-	84.96
Operating profit before working capital changes		**41,850.38**	**29,347.55**
Movements in working capital :			
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables		(39,165.94)	(93,149.16)
Decrease / (increase) in other current assets		5,446.58	18,225.49
Decrease / (increase) in loans and advances		-	18,442.29
Increase / (Decrease) in other non-current liabilities		-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables and current liabilities		96,651.45	(36,780.79)
Increase / (Decrease) in provisions		3,394.60	-
Operating profit after working capital changes		**108,177.07**	**(63,914.62)**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		(5,400.30)	(17,796.20)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating	**(A)**	**102,776.77**	**(81,710.82)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment towards capital expenditure		(3,526.09)	(19,281.47)
Interest Income		609.36	1,169.85
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(B)**	**(2,916.73)**	**(18,111.62)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Lease liability paid		-	(3,529.35)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	**(C)**	**-**	**(3,529.35)**

	For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	99,860.04	(103,351.79)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	67,394.69	170,746.48
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**167,254.73**	**67,394.69**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	26,070.53	11,500.38
On short term deposits (less than three months (net of interest)	141,184.20	55,894.31
Cash and cash equivalents as per note 8	**167,254.73**	**67,394.69**

Summary of material accounting policy information - Refer note 3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & CO
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership no. 139807

Dr. Anand Deshpande
Director

Azlin Ghazali
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: Malaysia
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

A. Equity share capital (Refer note 4)

(In ₹ '000)

Balance as at April 1, 2025	Changes in equity due to prior year errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
102,247.08	-	-	102,247.08

(In ₹ '000)

Balance as at April 1, 2024	Changes in equity due to prior year errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
102,247.08	-	-	102,247.08

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Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

B. Other equity

(In ₹ '000)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	135,897.51	28,566.30	164,463.81
Net profit for the year	(12,702.29)	-	(12,702.29)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	58,460.53	58,460.53
Balance at March 31, 2026	**123,195.22**	**87,026.83**	**210,222.05**

(In ₹ '000)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	140,903.34	6,671.07	147,574.41
Net profit for the year	(5,005.83)	-	(5,005.83)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	21,895.23	21,895.23
Balance at March 31, 2025	**135,897.51**	**28,566.30**	**164,463.81**

Summary of material accounting policy information	3

Nature and purpose of reserves
a) Foreign currency translation reserve

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements with functional currency other than Indian rupees is recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and is presented within equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

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

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & CO
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership no. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

Dr. Anand Deshpande
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Azlin Ghazali
Director

Place: Malaysia
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
Notes forming part of financial statements

1. Nature of operations

Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. ("the Company") is a Malaysia based wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Ltd. The Company is specializing in software products, services and technology innovation. It is engaged in development of software in the network monitoring space which enables the network administrators to optimize their networks and telecom service providers to maximize their return on investments.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for the following items, which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date -

Items	Basis of Measurement
Derivative financial instruments	Fair Value
Non-derivative financial instruments at FVTPL	Fair Value
Debt and equity securities at FVOCI	Fair Value
Contingent consideration assumed in a business combination	Fair Value
Net defined benefit (asset) / liability	Fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation

The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Amounts in the financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees in millions as permitted by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Per share data are presented in Indian Rupees.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS 34 Interim Financial Reporting for the year ended March 31, 2026 as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. The condensed interim financial statements are presented in ₹ Thousands.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared solely to assist the management of Persistent Systems Limited in preparation of its consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

3. Summary of material accounting policy information

(a) Accounting year
The accounting year of the Company is from April 01 to March 31.

(b) Functional currency

The Company's functional currency is Malaysian Ringgit (MYR). To facilitate consolidation in holding company, these financial statements are presented in INR, which is the presentation currency. The results and balances are translated from functional currency to presentation currency using the following procedure:
i. All assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet;
ii. All Income and Expense items are converted at a weighted average of Inter Bank Selling Rate for the year/year;
iii. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction;
iv. The exchange difference arising out of the year-end conversion is transferred to Currency Translation Reserve are recognized in other comprehensive income and the said amount is shown under the head "Other Equity"

3.1 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the end of reporting year. The application of accounting policies that require crtitical accounting estimates involiving complex and subjective judgements and the use of accounting assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed appropriately.Accounting estimates could change from year to year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as per management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the condensed interim financial statements in the year in which changes are made and, if material their effects are disclosed in the notes to the condensed interim financial statements.

3.2 Critical accounting estimates

i) Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the year in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

Further, the Company uses significant judgement while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

In respect of the contracts where the transaction price is payable as royalty at pre-defined percentage of customer revenue and bearing in mind, the time gap between the close of the accounting year and availability of the revenue report from the customer, the Company is required to use its judgement to ascertain the income from royalty on the basis of historical trends of customer revenue. In cases where company acts as an agent, the revenue is recognised in form of a commission on delivery of the software licenses.

ii) Income taxes

The Company's tax jurisdictions is Malaysia. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes. A deferred tax is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits are available against which deductible temporary differences and tax lossed be utilised. The management evaluates if the deferred tax assets will be realised in future considering the historical taxable income, scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies. While the Management believes that the Company will realise the deferred tax assets, the amount of deferred tax asset realisable could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward year are reduced.

iii) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed yearically. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

iv) Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The compaby uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities.

3.3 Summary of Sigmificant accounting Policies.

(a) Current vs Non current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Act. Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of resources / assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products / services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price and directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Capital work-in-progress includes cost of Property, Plant and Equipment that are not ready to be put to use.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is added to its book value only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other expenses on existing Property, Plant and Equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year /year during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

(c) Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable year of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future years is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances. After considering current and future economic conditions, the Company has concluded that no changes are required to lease years relating to the existing lease contracts.

(d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets including software licenses of enduring nature and contractual rights acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

Research and development cost

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:
- technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- its intention to complete the asset;
- its ability to use or sell the asset;
- how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

Such development expenditure, until capitalization, is reflected as intangible assets under development.
Following the initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortization of internally generated intangible asset begins when the development is complete and the asset is available for use.

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(e) Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is provided using the Straight Line Method ('SLM') over the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management.
The management estimates the useful lives for the Property, Plant and Equipment as follows:

Assets	Useful lives
Computers	4 years
Computers - Servers and networks*	4 years
Office equipment	5 years
Plant and equipment*	5 years
Furniture and fixtures*	5 years

*For these classes of assets, based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers, the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the year over which the management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives of these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives commencing from the day the asset is made available for use.

(f) Financial instruments

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value of the financial assets on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

- **Financial assets at amortized cost**

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income.

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as financial instruments at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as financial instrument at FVTPL. Financial instruments included within the FVTPL category are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, if any, is recognised in profit or loss.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to issue of financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are deducted from the fair value of the financial liabilities on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as:

- **Financial liabilities at amortized cost**

Financial liabilities such as loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Financial liabilities include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss if the recognition criteria as per Ind AS 109 – "Financial Instruments" are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Fair value gains or losses on liabilities designated as FVTPL attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in other comprehensive income. All other changes in fair value of liabilities designated as FVTPL are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

(g) Impairment

i) Financial assets

The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets that are debts instruments and are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). ECL is the difference between contractual cash flows that are due and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Company recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ii) Non-Financial assets

The carrying amounts of Property, Plant and Equipment and Goodwill are reviewed at each balance sheet date or whenever there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. If any indications exist, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Recoverable amount of intangible under development that is not yet available for use is estimated at least at each financial year end even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired.

An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

(h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or development of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial year of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year / year they occur.

(i) Leases

The Company assesses at the inception of contract whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a year of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:
- the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the year of the lease and

the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset

Where the Company is a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located.

The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.
The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

The Company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease expenses associated with these leases are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on accrual basis.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease, the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income over the lease term on a straight line basis.

(j) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the Company. Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

(i) Income from software services and products

The company derives revenues primarily from IT services comprising of software development and related services and from the licensing of software products.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to receive in exchange for those products or services.
Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a time-and-material or a fixed-price basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as and when the related services are performed. Revenue from fixed-price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to use” the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to access” is recognized over the access year.

The company has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations.

When support services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and the support services have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative selling prices Maintenance revenue is recognized proportionately over the year in which the services are rendered.

Revenue from royalty is recognized in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements.

The company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the proportionate allocation of the discounts amount to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discount. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the Company recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the year in which the change occurs.

Unbilled revenue represents revenue recognized in relation to work done until the balance sheet date for which billing has not taken place.

Unearned revenue represents the billing in respect of contracts for which the revenue is not recognized.
The Company collects Goods and service tax (SST) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

(ii) Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the carrying amount and the effective interest rate. Interest income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Dividend

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date. Dividend income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

(k) Foreign currency translation

(i) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency viz. MYR, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Conversion

The transactions are in MYR, which are converted for reporting in Indian currency on the following basis. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction and fixed assets are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All current assets and current liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All Income and Expense items are converted at weighted average of Inter Bank Selling Rate for the year.

The exchange difference arising out of the year / year end conversion is translated to Currency Translation Reserve and the said amount is shown under the head "Other Equity".

Exchange difference

Revenue and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit or loss for the year in which the transaction is settled.

Exchange differences arising on conversion / settlement of foreign currency monetary items and on foreign currency liabilities relating to Property, Plant and Equipment acquisition are recognized as income or expenses in the year in which they arise.

(l) Retirement and other employee benefits

(i) Leave encashment

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the year in which the absences occur.

The company presents the entire leave encashment liability as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

(m) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with Malaysian Income tax Act, 1967. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in statement of profit and loss.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except deferred tax liability arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, except deferred tax assets arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

In the situations where the Company is entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act enacted in Malaysia, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognized in respect of timing differences which reverse during the tax holiday year, to the extent the Company's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday year. Deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday year is recognized in the year in which the temporary differences originate.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

(n) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year / year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year / year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares), if any occurred during the reporting year, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the year / year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year / year, are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The number of shares and potential dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all years presented for any bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

(o) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(p) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

(q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprises of cash at bank, cash in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity year of three months or less.

3.4 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Group w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Group has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
Notes forming part of financial statements

4. Share capital

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorized shares (No.)		
10,000,000 Equity shares of MYR 1 each (in MYR '000) (previous year 10,000,000 of MYR 1 each)	MYR 10,000.00	MYR 10,000.00
	MYR 10,000,000	**MYR 10,000,000**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares (No.)		
5,450,000 Equity shares of 1 MYR each fully paid (In ₹ '000)	102,247.08	102,247.08
(Previous year 5,450,000 Equity shares of MYR 1		
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	102,247.08	102,247.08

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

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital is set out below:

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of shares (full)	Amount (In ₹ '000)	No of shares (full)	Amount (In ₹ '000)
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	5,450,000	102,247.08	5,450,000	102,247.08
Add : Issued during the year/year	-	-	-	-
Number of shares at the end of the year/year	**5,450,000**	**102,247.08**	**5,450,000**	**102,247.08**

Details of shares held by promoters

As at March 31, 2026

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Persistent Systems Limited	5,450,000	-	5,450,000	100%	0%

As at March 31, 2025

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Persistent Systems Limited	5,450,000	-	5,450,000	100%	0%

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5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

(In ₹ '000)

	Computers	Office equipments	Plant and Equipment - Freehold	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Gross block (At cost)						
As at April 1, 2025	66,766.33	262.63	13,616.21	2,650.69	10,265.11	93,560.97
Additions	2,421.71	-	1,019.72	-	84.66	3,526.09
Disposals	17,958.11	94.38	4,019.25	2,046.54	6,134.50	30,252.78
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	5,843.34	7.75	794.46	(604.15)	(1,281.64)	4,759.76
As at March 31, 2026	**57,073.27**	**176.00**	**11,411.14**	**-**	**2,933.63**	**71,594.04**
Depreciation and amortization						
As at April 1, 2025	49,895.23	225.77	9,845.05	2,650.69	8,924.53	71,541.27
Charge for the year	6,938.60	8.47	1,040.21	-	353.90	8,341.18
Disposals	17,958.11	94.38	4,019.25	2,046.54	6,134.50	30,252.78
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	2,453.12	0.45	(64.01)	(604.15)	(1,559.60)	225.81
As at March 31, 2026	**41,328.84**	**140.31**	**6,802.00**	**-**	**1,584.33**	**49,855.48**
Net block						
As at March 31, 2026	**15,744.43**	**35.69**	**4,609.14**	**-**	**1,349.30**	**21,738.56**
As at March 31, 2025	**16,871.10**	**36.86**	**3,771.16**	**-**	**1,340.58**	**22,019.70**

(In ₹ '000)

	Computers	Office equipments	Plant and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Gross block (At cost)						
As at April 1, 2024	48,240.57	205.29	8,647.31	2,424.13	8,043.39	67,560.69
Additions	13,293.34	-	3,174.41	-	-	16,467.75
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	5,232.42	57.34	1,794.49	226.56	2,221.72	9,532.53
As at March 31, 2025	**66,766.33**	**262.63**	**13,616.21**	**2,650.69**	**10,265.11**	**93,560.97**
Depreciation and amortization						
As at April 1, 2024	41,480.07	205.29	8,405.03	2,424.13	8,043.39	60,557.91
Charge for the year	4,472.79	1.31	777.29	-	-	5,251.39
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	3,942.37	19.17	662.73	226.56	881.14	5,731.97
As at March 31, 2025	**49,895.23**	**225.77**	**9,845.05**	**2,650.69**	**8,924.53**	**71,541.27**
Net block						
As at March 31, 2025	**16,871.10**	**36.86**	**3,771.16**	**-**	**1,340.58**	**22,019.70**
As at March 31, 2024	**6,760.50**	**-**	**242.28**	**-**	**-**	**7,002.78**

5.2. Other Intangible assets

(In ₹ '000)

	Software	Total
Gross block (At Cost)		
As at April 1, 2025	623.57	623.57
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	137.72	137.72
As at March 31, 2026	**761.29**	**761.29**
Amortization		
As at April 1, 2025	623.57	623.57
Charge for the year	-	-
Reversals / Disposals during the year	-	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	137.72	137.72
As at March 31, 2026	**761.29**	**761.29**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**

(In ₹ '000)

	Software	Total
Gross block (At Cost)		
As at April 1, 2024	570.27	570.27
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	53.30	53.30
As at March 31, 2025	**623.57**	**623.57**
Amortization		
As at April 1, 2024	570.27	570.27
Charge for the year	-	-
Reversals / Disposals during the year	-	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	53.30	53.30
As at March 31, 2025	**623.57**	**623.57**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**

5.3. Right -of- use assets

(In ₹ '000)

	Right -of- use assets	Total
Gross block (At Cost)		
As at April 1, 2025	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**
Amortization		
As at April 1, 2025	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Reversals/ Disposals during the year	-	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**

(In ₹ '000)

	Right -of- use assets	Total
Gross block (At Cost)		
As at April 1, 2024	19,884.43	19,884.43
Additions	-	-
Disposals	(20,916.10)	(20,916.10)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	1,031.67	1,031.67
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**41,832.20**
Amortization		
As at April 1, 2024	8,571.19	8,571.19
Charge for the year	3,466.00	3,466.00
Reversals/ Disposals during the year	(13,239.08)	(13,239.08)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	1,201.89	1,201.89
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**41,832.20**
As at March 31, 2024	**11,313.24**	**11,313.24**

5.4. Depreciation and amortization

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
On Property, Plant and Equipment	2,228.33	1,884.50	8,341.18	5,251.39
On Intangible assets	-	-	-	-
On Right of Use of Assets	-	-	-	3,466.00
	2,228.33	**1,884.50**	**8,341.18**	**8,717.39**

6. Other Non-current financial assets :

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Security deposits (At amortised cost)		
Unsecured, considered good	138.20	113.21
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-
	138.20	**113.21**
Less: Provision for doubtful deposits	-	-
	138.20	**113.21**
	138.20	**113.21**

7. Deferred tax assets / liability

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for bonus and commission	5,785.53	3,861.70
Leave encashment	1,941.24	1,126.54
Difference in Book values and tax base values of ROU asset and lease liability	-	-
Brought forward and current year losses	2,009.23	607.37
	9,736.00	5,595.61
Deferred tax liability		
Accumulated Losses	-	-
Others	-	-
Deferred tax asset/(liability) (net)	**9,736.00**	**5,595.61**

8. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Trade Receivables - Unbilled	-	5,004.02
	-	**5,004.02**
Trade receivables - Billed (refer note 27)		
Unsecured, considered good	226,149.14	180,601.94
Unsecured, considered doubtful	5,541.88	2,970.90
	231,691.02	**183,572.84**
Less : Expected credit losses	(5,541.88)	(2,970.90)
	226,149.14	**180,601.94**
	226,149.14	**185,605.96**

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Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

Notes forming part of financial statements

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

	Unbilled	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	78,837.59	146,010.21	1,301.32	-	-	-	226,149.12
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired		-	-	5,541.88	-	-	-	5,541.88
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2026	**-**	**78,837.59**	**146,010.21**	**6,843.20**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**231,691.00**
Less: allwance for expected credit loss	**-**	**-**	-	5,541.88	-	-	-	5,541.88
As At March 31, 2026	**-**	**78,837.59**	**146,010.21**	**1,301.32**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**226,149.12**
		0%	0%	81%	0%	0%	0%	2%

	Unbilled	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	5,004.02	36,661.44	143,942.21	(1.71)	-	-	-	185,605.96
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired		-	2,970.90	-	-	-	-	2,970.90
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2025	**5,004.02**	**36,661.44**	**146,913.11**	**(1.71)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**188,576.86**
Less: allwance for expected credit loss	**-**	**-**	**2,970.90**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,970.90**
As At March 31, 2026	**5,004.02**	**36,661.44**	**143,942.21**	**(1.71)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**185,605.96**
		0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Cash and cash equivalents as presented in cash flow statement		
Cash in hand	-	-
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	26,070.53	11,500.38
On deposits with original maturity of less than three months	141,184.20	55,894.31
	167,254.73	**67,394.69**
Other bank balance		
more than three months but less than twelve months	470.61	-
	470.61	**-**
	167,725.34	**67,394.69**

10. Other current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Advance to related parties (refer note 27)		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
- Persistent Systems Pte. Ltd.	2,574.66	2,018.50
- Persistent Systems Limited	2,799.62	19,081.36
	5,374.28	**21,099.86**
Interest accrued on bank deposits	92.20	12.41
Contract Assets	4,661.72	624.47
Other receivables - Persistent Systems Limited (refer note 27)	201.28	-
Security deposits	3,044.23	1,568.37
	13,373.71	**23,305.11**

11. Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Advances (Unsecured, considered good)		
Advances recoverable in cash or kind or for value to be received	954.04	342.08
Prepaid expenses	3,658.84	2,358.47
SST/ VAT receivable (net)	1,142.38	259.59
	5,755.26	**2,960.14**

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12. Lease liability

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Non - current		
Lease liabilities	-	-
Less: Current maturity of lease liabilities	-	-
	-	**-**
Current		
Lease liabilities	-	-
Less: Current maturity of lease liabilities	-	-
	-	**-**

Movement of lease liabilities

	For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Opening balance	-	18,829.25
Addition/(reduction) during the year	-	-
Add: Interest recognised during the year	-	546.27
Less: Payments made	-	(7,108.14)
Exchange Difference	-	(941.97)
Closing balance	**-**	**-**

13. Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Trade payables for goods and services (refer note 27)	136,048.95	46,909.52
	136,048.95	**46,909.52**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	97,854.55	37,784.06	325.48	-	84.86	136,048.95
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small		-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2026	**97,854.55**	**37,784.06**	**325.48**	**-**	**84.86**	136,048.95

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	38,358.40	7,803.33	130.36	13.18	604.25	46,909.52
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small		-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2025	**38,358.40**	**7,803.33**	**130.36**	**13.18**	**604.25**	**46,909.52**

14. Other current financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Advance from related parties (Unsecured, considered good)		
-Persistent Systems Limited	361.74	-
Other Payables		
Accrued employee benefits	24,197.43	16,090.42
	24,559.17	**16,090.42**

15. Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Statutory Liabilities (net)	4,430.48	3,137.20
Unearned revenue	6,165.04	7,414.74
	10,595.52	**10,551.94**

16. Current liabilities : Provisions

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Provision for employee benefits		
Leave encashment	8,088.51	4,693.91
	8,088.51	**4,693.91**

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17. Revenue from operations (net) (refer note 27)

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹ '000)
Sale of Services	160,370.56	101,360.48	531,693.11	342,554.84
Software licenses	27,838.64	3,872.92	57,610.97	12,833.04
	188,209.20	**105,233.40**	**589,304.08**	**355,387.88**

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by segments, geography and customers' industry type. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹ '000)
Segment wise disclosure		
Segment		
BFSI	112,538.93	12,825.36
Healthcare Life Science	6,424.75	12,128.65
ISV, Hi-Tech & Emerging Verticals	78,617.82	-
Others	391,722.58	330,433.87
	589,304.08	**355,387.88**
Geographical disclosure		
Geography		
Asia Pacific	378,604.69	315,936.38
North America	8,968.97	18,028.17
Rest of the World	201,730.42	21,423.33
Total	**589,304.08**	**355,387.88**

While disclosing the aggregate amount of transaction price yet to be recognised as revenue towards unsatisfied (or partially) satisfied performance obligations, along with the broad time band for the expected time to recognize those revenues, the Company has applied the practical expedient in Ind AS 115. Accordingly, the Company has not disclosed the aggregate transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations which pertain to contracts where revenue recognised corresponds to the value transferred to customer typically involving time and material, outcome based and event based contracts and also those which pertain to contracts with original expected duration of one year or less.

Changes in contract assets (unbilled revenue) are as follows: **(In ₹ '000)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,628.49	39,184.68
Revenue recognised during the year	3,768.96	227,194.00
Invoices raised during the year	(5,247.22)	(270,040.94)
Translation exchange difference	511.49	9,290.75
Balance at the end of the year	**4,661.72**	**5,628.49**

Changes in Unearned revenue are as follows: **(In ₹ '000)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,414.74	164.79
Revenue recognised during the year	(25,072.93)	(28,229.16)
Increase due to invoicing during the year, not recognised as revenue during the year	23,147.88	28,409.35
Translation exchange difference	675.35	7,069.76
Balance at the end of the year	**6,165.04**	**7,414.74**

18. Other income

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹ '000)
Interest income				
On bank deposits	256.58	41.97	609.36	1,182.26
Excess provision in respect of earlier years written back	-	22.65	-	1,700.43
Miscellaneous Income	669.63	-	1,182.09	-
	926.21	**64.62**	**1,791.45**	**2,882.69**

19. Personnel expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹ '000)
19.1 Employee benefits expense				
Salaries, wages and bonus	86,432.06	63,775.32	317,689.57	206,649.50
Defined contribution to other funds	12,640.11	10,279.95	45,533.72	31,117.50
Staff welfare and benefits	4,329.07	1,704.07	19,100.52	11,500.83
	103,401.24	**75,759.34**	**382,323.81**	**249,267.83**
19.2 Subcontracting costs				
Technical professionals - Others	1,009.54	-	1,009.54	21,649.74
Technical professionals - related parties (refer note 27)	68,538.66	10,098.87	127,162.72	34,166.27
	69,548.20	**10,098.87**	**128,172.26**	**55,816.01**
	172,949.44	**85,858.21**	**510,496.07**	**305,083.84**

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20. Other expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Travelling and conveyance	704.06	1,550.02	2,058.06	3,133.97
Electricity expenses (net)	121.18	93.05	466.93	1,141.75
Internet link expenses	1,878.95	1,482.85	7,051.81	6,050.15
Communication expenses	44.48	(2.90)	143.93	208.58
Recruitment expenses	-	2.32	348.32	525.21
Training and seminars	-	-	18.38	50.60
Purchase of software licenses and support expenses	4,627.37	3,329.80	24,225.93	13,623.09
Loss on sale of asset	-	-	-	91.16
Provision for doubtful receivables/ (provision for doubtful receivables written back) (net)	-	(2,984.74)	2,162.12	2,924.96
Rent	3,047.66	1,009.06	9,566.72	4,852.02
Insurance	128.47	112.11	470.29	441.42
Rates and taxes	10.58	14.63	319.00	194.57
Legal and professional fees	1,271.01	442.00	3,761.76	2,043.66
Repairs and maintenance				
- Plant and Machinery	587.69	514.16	2,129.92	3,164.85
- Building	3.46	88.03	182.01	942.11
- Others	28.54	41.68	124.44	584.58
Advertisement and sponsorship fees	88.76	68.54	412.79	856.48
Selling and marketing expenses	-	60.62	124.21	60.62
Computer consumables	7.01	-	39.91	312.54
Auditors' remuneration (refer note 29)	122.01	101.90	447.34	393.96
Books, memberships, subscriptions	5.75	12.55	33.29	39.52
Foreign exchange loss / (gain) (net)	6,676.33	1,437.93	25,775.31	4,209.39
Inter corporate deposits written off	-	3.23	-	3.23
Miscellaneous expenses	965.85	655.48	3,367.57	2,989.54
	20,319.16	**8,032.32**	**83,230.04**	**48,837.96**

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21. Earnings per share

		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Numerator for Basic and Diluted EPS			
Net Profit after tax (In ₹000)	(A)	(12,702.29)	(5,005.83)
Denominator for Basic EPS			
Weighted average number of equity shares of MYR 1 each	(B)	5,450,000	5,450,000
Denominator for Diluted EPS			
Number of equity shares of MYR 1 each	(C)	5,450,000	5,450,000
Basic Earnings per share of MYR 1 each (In ₹)	(A/B)	(2.33)	(0.92)
Diluted Earnings per share of MYR 1 each (In ₹) **(After exceptional items)**	(A/C)	(2.33)	(0.92)

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	5,450,000	5,450,000
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of stock options	-	-
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shared outstanding	**5,450,000**	**5,450,000**

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22. Income taxes

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before tax is summarized below:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
	(Amount in ₹ '000)	**(Amount in ₹ '000)**
Profit before tax	(10,971.76)	(4,453.58)
Enacted tax rate in Malaysia	24.00%	24.00%
Computed tax expense at enacted tax rate	(2,633.22)	(1,068.86)
Effect of exempt income		
Non-deductible expenses	786.06	(364.09)
Prior Period Tax charge / (Credit)	5,277.17	2,665.24
Unrecognized deferred tax assets of earlier years	(1,104.77)	-
Others (Net)	(594.71)	(680.04)
Income tax expense	**1,730.53**	**552.25**

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23. Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of financial instruments by categories are as follows:

(In ₹ Million)

Financial assets / Financial liabilities	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025			Fair value hierarchy*
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	
Financial Assets:							
Deposit with banks and financial institutions (net)	-	-	141,184.20	-	-	55,894.31	
Cash and cash equivalents (including unpaid dividend)	-	-	26,070.53	-	-	11,500.38	
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	226,149.14	-	-	180,601.94	
Unbilled revenue	-	-	-	-	-	5,004.02	
Other financial assets	-	-	13,373.71	-	-	23,305.11	
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**406,777.58**	**-**	**-**	**276,305.76**	
Financial Liabilities:							
Trade payables	-	-	136,048.95	-	-	46,909.52	
Other financial liabilities (excluding borrowings)	-	-	24,559.17	-	-	16,090.42	
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**160,608.12**	**-**	**-**	**62,999.94**	

***Fair value hierarchy:**
The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:
Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. In respect of equity instruments of unlisted companies, in limited circumstances, insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value, or if there are a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range. The Group recognises such equity instruments at cost, which is considered as appropriate estimate of fair value.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments
Financial Instruments at FVTPL & FVTOCI
The financial instruments being carried at FVTPL and FVTOCI is at their respective fair value.

Financial Instruments at Amortised Cost
The Management assessed that fair value of Trade receivables, Unbilled revenue, Other financial assets, Borrowings, Lease liabilities, Trade payables and Other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

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Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

24. Unhedged foreign currency exposure at the end of the year

		March 31, 2026				March 31, 2025		
Particulars	**Currency**	**Amount in FC**	**Exchange Rate**	**(Amount in ₹ '000)**	**Currency**	**Amount in FC**	**Exchange Rate**	**(Amount in ₹ '000)**
Intercompany Advances received	USD	722.00	94.7700	68.42	USD	200,389.05	85.4700	17,127.25
	SGD	1,280.75	73.4936	94.13				
Trade receivables	USD	1,807,641.73	94.7700	171,310.21	USD	1,843,166.87	85.4700	157,535.47
	EUR	60,000.00	108.9286	6,535.72	EUR	30,000.00	92.46	2,773.84
Trade payable	USD	1,116,077.50	94.7700	105,770.66	USD	82,452.40	85.4700	7,047.21
	INR	7,534.00	1.0000	7.53	INR	7,534.00	1.00	7.53
	SGD	1,802.84	73.4936	132.50				
	AUD	1,340.02	65.0312	87.14				
Other receivables	USD	2,123.89	94.7700	201.28				

25. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors and risk management objectives

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risks to the Company are foreign exchange risk and high dependence on top customer who accounts for around 40.13% of revenue. The Company's exposure to credit risk is insignificant as the top customer is renowned multi-national company. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from / to the group companies. The Group's Risk Management Committee monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

Market risk

The following table analyses foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of March 31, 2026

(In ₹ '000)

	USD	EURO	INR	Others	TOTAL
Trade receivables	171,310.21	6,535.72	-	-	177,845.93
Current financial assets	68.42	-	-	-	68.42
Trade payables	105,770.66	-	7.53	219.64	105,997.83
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-

The following table analyses foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of March 31, 2025

(In ₹ '000)

	USD	EURO	INR	Others	Total
Trade receivables	157,535.47	2,773.84	-	-	160,309.31
Current financial assets	17,127.25	-	-	-	17,127.25
Trade payables	7,047.21	-	7.53	-	7,054.74
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

For the year ended March 31, 2026, every percentage point depreciation / appreciation in the exchange rate between the Malaysian Ringgit and foreign currencies, has affected the Company's profit before tax margin (PBT) by approximately 0.30% and 0.30% respectively.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to ₹ 226,149.94 thousand and ₹ 180,601.94 thousand as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk is managed by the Company's Credit Task Force through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the recovery status of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The Company uses a provisioning policy approved by the Board of Directors to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables.

Credit risk is perceived mainly in case of receivables overdue for more than 180 days. The following table gives details of risk concentration in respect of percentage of receivables overdue for more than 180 days:

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹ '000)
Receivables overdue for more than 180 days	6,843.21	5,105.94
Total receivables	226,149.14	180,601.94
Overdue for more than 180 days as a % of total receivables	3.0%	2.8%

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Ageing of trade receivables

(In ₹ '000)

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Within the credit period	78,837.59	36,661.43
1 to 30 days past due	8,469.22	32,580.01
31 to 60 days past due	76,423.82	46,290.94
61 to 90 days past due	23,149.78	62,934.52
91 to 120 days past due	2,717.01	-
121 to 180 days past due	35,250.39	-
180 and above past due	6,843.21	5,105.94
Less: Expected credit loss	(5,541.88)	(2,970.90)
Net trade receivables	**226,149.14**	**180,601.94**

Movement in expected credit loss allowance

(In ₹ '000)

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Opening balance	2,970.90	-
Movement in expected credit loss allowance	2,570.98	2,970.90
Translation differences	-	-
Closing balance	**5,541.88**	**2,970.90**

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. As at March 31, 2026, the Company had a working capital of ₹ 241,215.78 thousand including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 167,725.34 thousand . As at March 31, 2025, the Company had a working capital of ₹ 205,379.43 thousand including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 67,394.698 thousand.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

(In ₹ '000)

	As at			
	March 31, 2026		**March 31, 2025**	
	Less than 1 year	**More than 1 year**	**Less than 1 year**	**More than 1 year**
Trade payables	135,638.61	410.34	46,161.73	747.79
Other financial liabilities	24,559.17	-	16,090.42	-

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26 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	% change	Reason for variance (If more than 25%)
(a) Current Ratio,	Current Assets	Current Liabilties	2.28	3.51	-35.18%	Increase in Trade payable and trade receivable
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio,	Debt	Equity	-	-	0.00%	NA
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	EBITDA	Debt service within a year	-	-	0.00%	NA
(d) Return on Equity Ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Average Equity	(0.04)	(0.02)	126.30%	Increase in employee and subcontracting cost as compaired to last year resulted to increase in loss
(e) Inventory turnover ratio,	Not applicable	Not applicable	-	-	-	NA
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio,	Turnover	Trade receivables	2.86	2.53	13.14%	Increase in turnover as compared to last year
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio,	Expenses	Trade payables	2.31	1.42	62.68%	Increase in subcontracting and expense
(h) Net capital turnover ratio,	Turnover	Average working Capital	2.73	1.54	77.58%	Increase in networth due to foreign currency translation gain
(i) Net profit ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Turnover	-2%	-1%	53.03%	Increase in employee and subcontracting cost as compaired to last year resulted to increase in loss
(j) Return on Capital employed,	Earnings Before Interest	Average capital employed	-4%	-2%	104.23%	Increase in employee and subcontracting cost as compaired to last year resulted to increase in loss
(k) Return on investment.	Income generated from investments	Average investments	1%	1%	0.00%	

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27. Related party disclosures

I. Names of related parties

Holding Company: -
Persistent Systems Ltd.
Key Management Personnel
Mr. Azlin Ghazali, Director
Ms. NG Boon Sin, Director
Mr. Anand Deshpande, Director
Companies under same management
Persistent Systems, Inc.
Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc.
Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited)
Persistent Systems Germany GmbH
Persistent Systems Pte Ltd.

II. Related party transaction **(Amount in ₹ '000)**

Nature of the transaction	Name of the related party	Nature of relationship	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Income				
Sale of services	Persistent Systems Ltd.	Holding company	378,604.69	264,397.46
	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Companies under same management	11,276.03	11,730.90
Expense				
Cost of technical professionals	Persistent Systems Ltd.	Holding company	120,196.78	31,944.70
	Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Li	Companies under same management	-	2,221.56
	Persistent Systems Pte Ltd.	Companies under same management	6,965.94	-
Remuneration paid	Key management personnel			
	- Mr. Azlin Ghazali	Director	15,558.59	12,969.62

III. Related party balances **(Amount in ₹ '000)**

Particulars	Name of the related party	Relationship with the related party	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Share Capital	Persistent Systems Ltd.	Holding company	102,247.08	102,247.08
Advance given*	Persistent Systems Pte. Ltd.	Companies under same management	2,574.66	2,031.80
	Persistent Systems Ltd.	Holding company	2,799.62	19,068.07
Trade Receivable	Persistent Systems Ltd.	Holding company	161,162.93	133,341.88
	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Companies under same management	3,899.06	11,675.95
Trade Payable	Persistent Systems Ltd.	Holding company	102,606.87	17,085.67
	Persistent Systems Pte. Ltd.	Companies under same management	3,502.74	-
Others	Persistent Systems Ltd.	Holding company	201.28	-

*There is no repayment schedule in respect of this advance. It is repayable on demand. This amount is utilized for meeting business requirements.

28. Contingent liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liability as on March 31, 2026 (Mar 2025 - Nil)

29. Auditors' remuneration

(Amount in ₹ '000)

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
As auditor:		
- Audit fee	447.34	393.96
	447.34	**393.96**

30. Lease obligation

(Amount in ₹ '000)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Less than one year	-	-
One to five year	-	-
	-	**-**

31. Previous year comparatives

Corresponding previous year's figures have been regrouped wherever necessary to confirm with current year's classification.

32. The financial statements are presented in ₹ thousand and decimal thereof except for per share information or as otherwise stated.

As per our report of even date

For Joshi Apte &Co., **Firm registration no. 104370W** **Chartered Accountants**	**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of** **Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.**	
per Tejashree Joshi Partner Membership No.139807	Dr. Anand Deshpande Director	Azlin Ghazali Director
Place: India Date : April 18, 2026	Place: India Date : April 18, 2026	Place: Malaysia Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Mexico S.A. de C.V.

Ave Lopez Mateos Sur 1450 Piso 2 - Plaza LasVillas Tlajomulco, Jalisco, 45640

Persistent Systems Mexico S.A. de C.V.
Ave Lopez Mateos Sur 1450 Piso 2 - Plaza LasVillas Tlajomulco, Jalisco, 45640

Annual Report 2025-26

The management is pleased to present the Annual Report of your Company together with the audited statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Background

Your Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Inc., USA, having its office in Mexico.

Financial Results

The financial results of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, were as follows:

(Amount in INR '000)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Total Income	802,680.21	585,799.14
Total Expenditure	755,770.64	550,626.16
Profit /(Loss) before tax	46,909.57	35,172.98
Total Tax Expense	24,734.27	5,728.33
Net Profit/(Loss) after tax	**22,175.30**	**29,444.65**

Business Operations

Your Company generated a net profit as mentioned above during the period of the report.

Directors

The Directors of the Company as of March 31, 2026, were as follows:

1. Mr. Thomas Klein
2. Mr. Vinit Teredesai

Acknowledgements

Your Board would like to thank all the stakeholders for the excellent support rendered in their respective areas.

JOSHI APTE & CO.
Chartered Accountants

"Dwarka", 1st Floor, 2 Phatak Baug Soc.,
999, Navi Peth, Pune 411030, India
Tel. : +91-20-2453 2991
E-mail : joshiapte@joshiapte.com
Website : www.joshiapte.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PERSISTENT SYSTEMS MEXICO, S.A. DE C.V.

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Persistent Systems Mexico, S.A. de C.V.("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) for the quarter and year ended, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, Profit for the quarter and Profit for the year ended, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Preparation and Restriction on Use and distribution

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes basis of preparation. These financial Statements have been prepared solely for its Parent Company to assist them in preparation of its Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements. Our report is intended solely for the use of management and Board of Directors for the above purpose and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules

made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the

Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or

conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

For **JOSHI APTE & Co**.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 104370W)

TEJASHREE JOSHI
Partner
(Membership No.139807)
Place: Pune
Date: 18th April, 2026
UDIN: 26139807JTSQHA1023

Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5.1	10,369.60	10,136.36
Right-of-use asset	5.2	23,952.38	31,336.83
Capital work-in-progress		-	-
		34,321.98	**41,473.19**
Income tax assets (net)		47,482.40	4,173.28
		47,482.40	**4,173.28**
Financial assets			
- Other non-current financial assets	6	1,436.79	1,259.41
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	13,094.84	10,130.02
		48,853.61	**11,389.43**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
- Trade receivables	8		
-Billed		230,934.29	87,517.95
-Unbilled		4,677.85	-
- Cash and cash equivalents	9	25,932.85	62,250.05
Other current assets	10	31,296.43	22,137.73
		292,841.42	**171,905.73**
TOTAL		**389,177.43**	**228,941.63**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	4	3,646.80	3,646.80
Other equity		180,072.20	124,089.55
		183,719.00	**127,736.35**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	11	10,715.33	20,174.15
		10,715.33	**20,174.15**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Lease Liabilities	11	17,028.24	13,181.86
- Trade payables	12	54,226.87	9,998.28
- Other current financial liabilities	13	42,402.15	32,700.44
Other current liabilities	14	20,033.41	12,088.65
Provisions	15	14,293.71	13,061.90
Income tax liabilities (net)		46,758.71	-
		194,743.09	**81,031.13**
TOTAL		**389,177.43**	**228,941.63**
Summary of material accounting policies	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.

Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Thomas Klein
Director

Vinit Teredesai
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: USA
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.

Statement Of Profit And Loss For The Quarter and Year Ended March 31, 2026

	Notes	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Income					
Revenue from operations	16	262,163.82	143,972.22	801,701.05	581,127.48
Other income	17	112.64	3,237.04	979.16	4,671.66
Total income (A)		**262,276.46**	**147,209.26**	**802,680.21**	**585,799.14**
Expenses					
Employee benefits expense	18.1	208,234.99	105,742.59	656,284.67	495,267.12
Subcontracting costs	18.2	17,961.43	-	44,568.43	-
Finance costs		538.42	1,322.35	2,292.84	5,598.45
Depreciation and amortization expense	5.3	5,570.46	4,211.41	20,510.06	17,856.74
Other expenses	19	2,493.53	4,353.79	32,114.64	31,903.85
Total expenses (B)		**234,798.83**	**115,630.14**	**755,770.64**	**550,626.16**
Profit/(Loss) before tax (A - B)		**27,477.63**	**31,579.12**	**46,909.57**	**35,172.98**
Tax expense					
Current tax		9,196.07	8,382.84	20,252.96	16,773.89
Tax (credit) / charge in respect of earlier years		-	(8,133.05)	4,875.53	(8,133.05)
Deferred tax (credit)/charge		(394.22)	(2,912.51)	(394.22)	(2,912.51)
Total tax expense		**8,801.85**	**(2,662.72)**	**24,734.27**	**5,728.33**
Net profit/(loss) for the quarter/year (C)		**18,675.78**	**34,241.84**	**22,175.30**	**29,444.65**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss (E)					
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		7,476.30	1,037.65	33,807.35	(12,739.00)
Total other comprehensive income for the quarter/year (D) + (E)		**7,476.30**	**1,037.65**	**33,807.35**	**(12,739.00)**
Total comprehensive income for the quarter/year (C) + (D) + (E)		**26,152.08**	**35,279.49**	**55,982.65**	**16,705.65**
Earnings per equity share	20				
[Nominal value of share MXN 1 (Previous quarter/year : Nil)]					
Basic (In ₹)		18.68	34.24	22.18	29.44
Diluted (In ₹)		18.68	34.24	22.18	29.44
Summary of material accounting policies	3				

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.

Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Thomas Klein
Director

Vinit Teredesai
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: USA
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.

Cash Flow Statement For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**46,909.57**	**35,172.98**
Adjustments for:			
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss		17,731.40	34.50
Depreciation and amortization expense		20,510.06	17,856.74
Debit balance written off		264.07	(1,597.69)
Excess provision written back		(866.52)	(3,073.97)
Loss on sale of fixed assets		40.08	-
Finance costs		2,292.84	5,598.45
Operating profit before working capital changes		**86,881.50**	**53,991.01**
Movements in working capital :			
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables		(138,753.35)	106,330.46
Decrease/(Increase) in other current assets		(7,554.12)	3,011.57
Increase/(Decrease) in other current financial liabilities		9,701.71	(1,532.95)
Increase /(Decrease) in trade payables and current liabilities (including short term borrowings)		52,028.23	8,893.49
(Increase)/Decrease in other non-current assets		(429.83)	(136.29)
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions		1,231.81	(6,318.53)
Operating profit after working capital changes		**3,105.95**	**164,238.76**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		(20,390.15)	(20,675.02)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**(A)**	**(17,284.20)**	**143,563.74**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Payment towards capital expenditure		(3,958.60)	(3,298.58)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(B)**	**(3,958.60)**	**(3,298.58)**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Intercorporate Deposit received / (paid)		-	(81,716.83)
Lease payments		(15,074.40)	(14,046.68)
Interest Paid		-	(4,346.45)
Net cash (used in) from financing activities	**(C)**	**(15,074.40)**	**(100,109.97)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		**(36,317.20)**	**40,155.19**
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the reporting year		62,250.05	22,094.86
Exchange difference on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents			-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year		**25,932.85**	**62,250.05**

Components of cash and cash equivalents	**As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)**	**As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)**
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with banks		
- On current account	25,932.85	62,250.05
Cash and cash equivalents as per note 9	**25,932.85**	**62,250.05**

Summary of material accounting policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.

Thomas Klein	Vinit Teredesai
Director	Director
Place: USA	Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026	Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.

Statement Of Changes In Equity For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

A. Equity Share Capital (Refer Note 4)

(In ₹'000)

Balance as at April 1, 2025	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
3,646.80	-	3,646.80
3,646.80	**-**	**3,646.80**

(In ₹'000)

Balance as at April 1, 2024	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
3,646.80	-	3,646.80
3,646.80	**-**	**3,646.80**

(This space is intentionally left blank)

Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.

Statement Of Changes In Equity For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

B. Other Equity

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	120,681.78	3,407.77	124,089.55
Net profit for the year	22,175.30	-	22,175.30
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	33,807.35	33,807.35
Balance at March 31, 2026	**142,857.08**	**37,215.30**	**180,072.20**

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	91,237.13	16,146.77	107,383.90
Net profit for the year	29,444.65	-	29,444.65
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(12,739.00)	(12,739.00)
Balance at March 31, 2025	**120,681.78**	**3,407.77**	**124,089.55**

Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Foreign currency translation reserve

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements with functional currency other than Indian rupees is recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and is presented within equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.

Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Thomas Klein
Director

Vinit Teredesai
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: USA
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

1 Nature of operations

Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V. was incorporated on March 1, 2016 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems, Inc. The Company has adopted indirect sales model, with services revenue being billed to Persistent Systems Ltd. Sale of services are then contracted between Persistent Systems Ltd. and customers. The Company commenced its operations from April 1, 2016.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments and equity settled employee stock options which have been measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of consideration given in exchange of goods and services. The accounting policies are consistently applied by the Company during the period and are consistent with those used in previous year except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Items	Basis of Measurement
Derivative financial instruments	Fair Value
Non-derivative financial instruments at FVTPL	Fair Value
Debt and equity securities at FVOCI	Fair Value
Contingent consideration assumed in a business combination	Fair Value
Net defined benefit (asset) / liability	Fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2026 . The financial statements are presented in ₹ Thousands.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared solely to assist the management of Persistent Systems Limited in preparation of its consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

3 Material accounting policy information

3.1 Accounting year

The accounting year of the Company is from April 01 to March 31.

3.2 Functional currency

The Company's functional currency is the Mexican Peso. To facilitate consolidation in holding company, these financial statements are presented in INR, which is the presentation currency. The results and balances are translated from functional currency to presentation currency using the following procedure:

i. All assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet;
ii. All income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period/year;
iii. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction;
iv. The exchange differences arising out of the year end conversion are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and the said amount is shown under the head "Other Equity".

3.3 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the end of reporting period. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of accounting assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed appropriately. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as per management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

3.4 Critical accounting estimates

a) Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

Further, the Company uses significant judgement while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

In respect of the contracts where the transaction price is payable as royalty at pre-defined percentage of customer revenue and bearing in mind, the time gap between the close of the accounting period and availability of the revenue report from the customer, the Company is required to use its judgement to ascertain the income from royalty on the basis of historical trends of customer revenue.

b) Income taxes

The Company's major tax jurisdictions is Mexico. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes.

A deferred tax is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits are available against which deductible temporary differences and tax losses be utilised. The management evaluates if the deferred tax assets will be realised in future considering the historical taxable income, scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies. While the Management believes that the Company will realise the deferred tax assets, the amount of deferred tax asset realisable could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

c) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

d) Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances. After considering current and future economic conditions, the Company has concluded that no changes are required to lease periods relating to the existing lease contracts.

e) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The company uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities.

3.5 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Act. Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of resources / assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products / services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months.

b) Property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Capital work-in-progress includes cost of Property, Plant and Equipment that are not ready to be put to use.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is added to its book value only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other expenses on existing Property, Plant and Equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

c) Intangible assets

i) Acquired intangible assets

Intangible assets including software licenses of enduring nature and contractual rights acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

ii) Research and development cost

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when The Company can demonstrate:

-technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;

-its intention to complete the asset and use or sell it;

-its ability to use or sell the asset;

-how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits;

-the availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and

-the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

Such development expenditure, until capitalization, is reflected as intangible assets under development.

Following the initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortization of internally generated intangible asset begins when the development is complete and the asset is available for use.

d) Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is provided using the Straight Line Method ('SLM') over the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management.

The management estimates the useful lives for the Property, plant and equipment as follows:

Assets	Useful lives
Buildings*	25 years
Computers*	4 years
Computers - Servers and networks*	4 years
Office equipments	5 years
Plant and equipment*	3 to 5 years
Furniture and fixtures*	5 years
Vehicles*	5 years

*For these classes of assets, based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives of these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

Individual assets whose cost does not exceed ₹ 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Leasehold land is amortized on straight line basis over the period of the lease. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the period of lease or useful life, whichever is lower.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives commencing from the day the asset is made available for use.

e) Financial instruments

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as financial asset at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, is classified as financial asset at FVTPL. Financial assets except derivative contracts included within the FVTPL category are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, if any, is recognised in profit or loss.

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as:

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximately.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss if the recognition criteria as per Ind AS 109 – "Financial Instruments" are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

Fair value gains or losses on liabilities designated as FVTPL attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in other comprehensive income. All other changes in fair value of liabilities designated as FVTPL are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as FVTPL.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

c) Impairment of financial assets

i) Financial assets

The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets that are debts instruments and are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). ECL is the difference between contractual cash flows that are due and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Company recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of Property, Plant and Equipment and Goodwill are reviewed at each balance sheet date or whenever there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. If any indications exist, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Recoverable amount of intangible under development that is not yet available for use is estimated at least at each financial year end even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired.

An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

f) Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment and Other intangible assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

g) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangements of borrowings. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or development of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as a part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year in which they occur.

h) Investments

Investments that are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than a year are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments. Current investments are carried at lower of cost and fair value determined on category basis.

Long-term investments presented as non- current investments are carried at cost.

i) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the Company. Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

i. Income from software licenses and services

The company derives revenues primarily from IT services comprising of software development and related services and from the licensing of software products.
Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to receive in exchange for those products or services.
Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a time-and-material or a fixed-price basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as and when the related services are performed. Revenue from fixed-price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to use” the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to access” is recognized over the access period.
The company has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations.

When support services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and the support services have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices Maintenance revenue is recognized proportionately over the period in which the services are rendered.

Revenue from royalty is recognized in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements.

The company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the proportionate allocation of the discounts amount to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discount. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the Company recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs.

Unbilled revenue represents revenue recognized in relation to work done until the balance sheet date for which billing has not taken place.
Unearned revenue represents the billing in respect of contracts for which the revenue is not recognized.

The Company collects Goods and Service Tax, value added taxes (VAT) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

ii. Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the carrying amount and the effective interest rate. Interest income is included under the head ‘Other income’ in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Dividends

Dividend Income is recognized when the company’s right to receive payment is established by the balance sheet date. Dividend income is included under the head ‘Other Income’ in the statement of profit and loss.

j) Foreign currency transactions

i. Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, i.e. MXN, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

ii. Conversion

The transactions are in MXN, which are converted for reporting in Indian currency on the following basis. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction and fixed assets and investments are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All current assets and current liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All Income and Expense items are converted at weighted average of Inter Bank Selling Rate for the year.

The exchange difference arising out of the period/year-end conversion is translated to Currency Translation Reserve and the said amount is shown under the head “Other Equity”.

iii. Settlement

Revenue, expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit or loss for the year in which the transaction is settled.

k) Retirement and other employee benefits

Leave encashment

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

The Company presents the entire leave encashment liability as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

l) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the tax laws prevailing in the Mexico. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in statement of profit and loss.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except deferred tax liability arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, except deferred tax assets arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand, bank deposits and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

n) Leases

The Company assesses at the inception of contract whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, The Company assesses whether:

i. The contract involves the use of an identified asset;
ii. The Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease; and
iii. The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset

Where The Company is a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located.

The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, The Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments based on an index or rate, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where The Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or statement of profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease expenses associated with these leases are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease, The Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income over the lease term on a straight line basis.

o) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares), if any occurred during the reporting period, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period, are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The number of shares and potential dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

p) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

q) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past event whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements

3.6 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Group w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Group has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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4. Share capital

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorized shares (In ₹ 000)		
1000000 Ordinary shares of Mexican Peso 1 each.	MXN 1,000	MXN 1,000
Common Shares of $0.001 each.		
	MXN 1,000	**MXN 1,000**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up (In ₹ 000)		
1000000 Ordinary shares of Mexican Peso 1 each.	3,646.80	3,646.80
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**3,646.80**	**3,646.80**

9,99,999 Ordinary shares of Mexican Peso 1 each are held by Persistent Systems Inc.

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

There is no movement in the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year.

b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of MXN 1 per share.Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribu all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) Details of shares held by promoters

March 31, 2026

	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Persistent Systems Inc	999,999	-	100%	-

March 31, 2025

	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Persistent Systems Inc	999,999	-	100%	-

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5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

(In ₹000)

	Plant & Machinery	Office equipments	Leasehold improvements	Furniture & fixtures	Computers	Total
Gross block (At cost)						
As at April 1, 2025	2338.87	501.71	23,789.80	13,500.35	56,463.89	96,594.62
Additions	549.92	180.44	-	-	3,228.24	3,958.60
Deletions / Retirement	-	-	-	-	(2,582.83)	(2,582.83)
Effect of foreign currency translation of foreign operations from functional currency to reporting currency	706.77	169.30	6036.90	3425.85	13635.68	23974.49
As at March 31, 2026	**3,595.56**	**851.46**	**29,826.70**	**16,926.20**	**70,744.97**	**121,944.88**
Accumulated depreciation						
As at April 1, 2025	2273.91	501.71	23,789.80	13,464.15	46,428.69	86,458.26
Charge for the year	158.95	44.47	-	15.12	5,961.49	6,180.03
Deletions / Retirement	-	-	-	-	(2,551.28)	(2,551.28)
Effect of foreign currency translation of foreign operations from functional currency to reporting currency	589.70	131.48	6036.90	3418.02	11312.19	21488.27
As at March 31, 2026	**3,022.56**	**677.65**	**29,826.70**	**16,897.29**	**61,151.09**	**111,575.28**
Net block						
As at March 31, 2026	**573.00**	**173.80**	**-**	**28.91**	**9,593.89**	**10,369.60**
As at March 31, 2025	**64.96**	**-**	**-**	**36.20**	**10,035.20**	**10,136.36**

(In ₹000)

	Plant & Machinery	Office equipments	Leasehold improvements	Furniture & fixtures	Computers	Total
Gross block (At cost)						
As at April 1, 2024	2,812.70	603.35	28,609.31	16,235.35	70,294.21	118,554.92
Additions	-	-	-	-	3,298.58	3,298.58
Effect of foreign currency translation of foreign operations from functional currency to reporting currency	(473.83)	(101.64)	(4,819.51)	(2,735.00)	(11,724.58)	(19,854.56)
As at March 31, 2025	**2,338.87**	**501.71**	**23,789.80**	**13,500.35**	**56,463.89**	**96,594.62**
Accumulated depreciation						
As at April 1, 2024	2,655.51	603.35	28,609.31	16,176.03	56,367.64	104,411.84
Charge for the year	69.46	-	-	13.74	4,934.91	5,018.11
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(5,404.31)	(5,404.31)
Effect of foreign currency translation of foreign operations from functional currency to reporting currency	(451.06)	(101.64)	(4,819.51)	(2,725.62)	(9,469.55)	(17,567.38)
As at March 31, 2025	**2,273.91**	**501.71**	**23,789.80**	**13,464.15**	**46,428.69**	**86,458.26**
Net block						
As at March 31, 2025	**64.96**	**-**	**-**	**36.20**	**10,035.20**	**10,136.36**
As at March 31, 2024	**157.18**	**-**	**-**	**59.32**	**13,926.57**	**14,143.07**

5.2 Right-of-use asset

(In ₹ 000)

	Total
Office Premises	
Gross block (At cost)	
As at April 1, 2025	37,016.00
Additions	252.45
Deletions / Retirement	
Effect of foreign currency translation of foreign operations from functional currency to reporting currency	9,393.19
As at March 31, 2026	**46,661.63**
Accumulated depreciation	
As at April 1, 2025	5,679.17
Charge for the year	14,330.03
Deletions / Retirement	
Effect of foreign currency translation of foreign operations from functional currency to reporting currency	2,700.05
As at March 31, 2026	**22,709.25**
Net block as at March 31, 2026	**23,952.38**
Net block as at March 31, 2025	**31,336.83**

(In ₹ 000)

	Total
Gross block (At cost)	
As at April 1, 2024	43,114.42
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Additions	38,599.53
Deletions / Retirement	(37,385.09)
Effect of foreign currency translation of foreign operations from functional currency to reporting currency	(7,312.86)
As at March 31, 2025	**37,016.00**
Accumulated depreciation	
As at April 1, 2024	35,138.10
Charge for the year	12,838.63
Disposals	37,385.09
Effect of foreign currency translation of foreign operations from functional currency to reporting currency	(4,912.47)
As at March 31, 2025	**5,679.17**
Net block as at March 31, 2025	**31,336.83**
Net block as at March 31, 2024	**7,976.32**

5.3 Depreciation and amortization

(In ₹000)

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
On Property, plant and equipment	1,604.62	1,214.89	6,180.03	5,018.11
On Right-of-use assets	3,965.83	2,996.52	14,330.03	12,838.63
	5,570.46	**4,211.41**	**20,510.06**	**17,856.74**

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6. Other Non Current Financial Assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Unsecured, considered good		
Carried at amortised cost		
Security deposits	1,436.79	1,259.41
	1,436.79	**1,259.41**

7. Deferred tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Deferred tax assets		
Differences in book values and tax base values of property, plant and equipment, ROU assets and other intangible assets.	4,200.56	3,908.94
Difference in Book values and tax base values of ROU asset and lease liability		-
Provision for leave encashment	6,298.74	4,416.88
Provision for performance bonus	719.69	585.40
Others	1,875.85	1,218.79
Deferred tax assets (net)	**13,094.84**	**10,130.02**

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8. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Trade Receivable - Billed		
Unsecured, considered good (refer note 21)	230,934.29	87,517.95
Unsecured, Credit impaired	-	-
	230,934.29	87,517.95
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-
	230,934.29	87,517.95
		-
Trade Receivable - Unbilled	4,677.85	
	-	-
	235,612.14	**87,517.95**

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule **(In ₹'000)**

	Unbilled	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	4,677.85	52,123.50	178,810.79	-	-	-	-	235,612.14
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired								
	4,677.85	52,123.50	178,810.79	-	-	-	-	235,612.14
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2026	**4,677.85**	**52,123.50**	**178,810.79**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**235,612.14**
Expected Credit loss rate(Refer note 22)	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**					

(In ₹'000)

	Unbilled	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	87,517.95	-	-	-	-	87,517.95
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**87,517.95**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**87,517.95**
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**87,517.95**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**87,517.95**
Expected Credit loss rate(Refer note 22)			**0%**					

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Cash and cash equivalents as presented in cash flow statement		
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	25,932.85	62,250.05
	25,932.85	**62,250.05**

10. Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Unsecured, considered good		
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	4,912.19	1,313.49
Prepaid Expenses	909.03	1,044.07
Contract Assets	22,518.53	5379.48
Other advances (Unsecured, considered good)		
- VAT, Service tax and GST receivable (net)	2,956.68	14,400.69
	31,296.43	**22,137.73**

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11. Lease liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Non Current		
Lease liability	27,743.57	33,356.01
Less: Current maturity of lease liabilities	(17,028.24)	(13,181.86)
	10,715.33	**20,174.15**
Current		
Lease liability	17,028.24	13,181.86
	17,028.24	**13,181.86**

Movement of lease liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Opening balance	33,356.01	9,106.59
Addition		38,599.53
Add: Interest recognised during the period	2,290.00	1,252.00
Less: Payments made during the period	(15,074.40)	(14,046.68)
Effect of foreign currency translation of foreign operations	7,171.95	(1,555.42)
Closing balance	**27,743.57**	**33,356.01**

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12. Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Trade payables for goods and services (refer note 21)	54,226.87	9,998.28
	54,226.87	**9,998.28**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule **(In ₹'000)**

	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	12,216.45	40,754.59	1,058.04	197.78	-	54,226.87
As At March 31, 2026	**12,216.45**	**40,754.59**	**1,058.04**	**197.78**	**-**	**54,226.87**

(In ₹'000)

	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	8,624.98	443.49	767.82	-	161.99	9,998.28
As At March 31, 2025	**8,624.98**	**443.49**	**767.82**	**-**	**161.99**	**9,998.28**

13. Other current financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Accrued employee liabilities	31,547.22	25,273.44
Advance from related parties (Unsecured, considered good) (refer note 21)		
- Persistent Systems Ltd.	4,052.33	2,934.41
- Persistent Systems Inc	6,712.31	4,395.29
- DIGITALAGILITY S DE RL DE CV	90.29	97.30
	42,402.15	32,700.44
	42,402.15	**32,700.44**

14. Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Statutory liabilities	19,990.65	11,611.18
Other	42.76	477.47
	20,033.41	**12,088.65**

15. Provisions

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Provision for employee benefits		
- Leave encashment	14,293.71	13,061.90
	14,293.71	**13,061.90**

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16. Revenue from operations

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Software services (refer note 21)	262,163.82	143,972.22	801,701.05	581,127.48
	262,163.82	**143,972.22**	**801,701.05**	**581,127.48**

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by segments, geography and customers' industry type. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Segment wise disclosure		
Segment		
BFSI	44,752.46	-
Healthcare Life Science	-	-
Others*	756,948.59	581,127.48
Total	**801,701.05**	**581,127.48**
(* Note : Segment others comprises of Intercompany revenue)		
Geographical disclosure		
Geography		
India	749,606.38	553,221.89
North America	49,703.39	27,905.58
Rest of the World	2,391.28	-
Total	**801,701.05**	**581,127.47**

While disclosing the aggregate amount of transaction price yet to be recognised as revenue towards unsatisfied (or partially) satisfied performance obligations, along with the broad time band for the expected time to recognize those revenues, the Company has applied the practical expedient in Ind AS 115. Accordingly, the Company has not disclosed the aggregate transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations which pertain to contracts where revenue recognised corresponds to the value transferred to customer typically involving time and material, outcome based and event based contracts and also those which pertain to contracts with original expected duration of one year or less.

Changes in contract assets (unbilled revenue) are as follows:

Particulars	(In ₹'000)
Balance at the beginning of the year	**-**
Revenue recognised during the year	4,378.83
Invoices raised during the year	-
Translation exchange difference	299.02
Balance at the end of the year	**4,677.85**

17. Other income

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Excess provision in respect of earlier years written back	-	3,102.23	866.52	3,073.97
Interest Income	112.64	-	112.64	-
Miscellaneous income	-	134.81	-	1,597.69
	112.64	**3,237.04**	**979.16**	**4,671.66**

18. Employee benefits expense

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
18.1 Employee benefits expense				
Salaries, wages and bonus	167,523.04	78,647.98	508,633.45	374,457.11
Defined contribution to other funds	32,221.46	19,236.63	113,124.92	92,463.56
Staff welfare and benefits	8,490.49	7,857.98	34,526.30	28,346.45
	208,234.99	**105,742.59**	**656,284.67**	**495,267.12**
18.2 Subcontracting costs				
Technical professionals - related parties (refer note 21)	17,961.43	-	44,568.43	-
	17,961.43	**-**	**44,568.43**	**-**
	226,196.42	**105,742.59**	**700,853.10**	**495,267.12**

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19. Other expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
	(In ₹'000)	**(In ₹'000)**	**(In ₹'000)**	**(In ₹'000)**
Traveling and conveyance	713.69	551.87	2,637.22	2,563.64
Electricity expenses	212.54	161.42	841.81	754.47
Internet link expenses	345.95	107.49	791.24	978.56
Communication expenses	239.82	53.13	727.59	406.00
Recruitment expenses	203.77	109.94	538.92	323.49
Training and seminars	39.72	7.55	175.60	12.11
Purchase of software licenses and support expenses	12.44	42.31	77.72	(4.65)
Insurance	-	-	317.15	20.31
Rates, Fees and professional tax	-	15.15	-	15.15
Legal and professional fees	1,484.34	(432.16)	4,704.13	4,496.67
Repairs and maintenance	-			
- Plant and Machinery	133.99	500.11	1,053.15	1,726.50
- Buildings	-	73.09	-	73.09
- Others	25.30	110.46	100.71	272.23
Computer consumables	-	91.62	-	91.62
Books, memberships, subscriptions	17.79	12.96	219.32	174.40
Loss on disposal of assets	40.08	-	40.08	
Debit balance written off	-	-	264.07	
Foreign exchange loss (net)	(1,542.93)	2,377.28	17,809.88	16,940.24
Miscellaneous expenses	567.03	571.57	1,816.05	3,060.02
	2,493.53	**4,353.79**	**32,114.64**	**31,903.85**

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20. Earnings per equity share

		For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Numerator for Basic and Diluted EPS					
Net Profit/ (loss) after tax (In ₹000)	(A)	18,675.78	34,241.84	22,175.30	29,444.65
Weighted average number of equity shares	(B)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Denominator for Diluted EPS					
Number of equity shares	(C)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Basic Earnings per share of face value of MXN 1 each (In ₹)	(A/B)	18.68	34.24	22.18	29.44
Diluted Earnings per share of face value of MXN 1 each (In ₹)	(A/C)	18.68	34.24	22.18	29.44

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of stock options	-	-	-	-
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**

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Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.

Notes forming part of financial statements

21. Related party transactions

I. Names of related parties

Holding Company:
Persistent Systems Inc.

Companies under same Management
Persistent Systems Limited
MediaAgility Inc.
DIGITALAGILITY S DE RL DE CV
Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited)

Key managerial personnel
Thomas Klein
Vinit Teredesai

II. Related party transactions

Particulars	Name of the related Party	Relationship with the Related Party	For the year ended	
			March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Income				
Software Professional Services	Persistent Systems Limited	Companies under the same management	749,606.38	553,221.89
	Persistent Systems, Inc.	Holding Company		-
	DIGITALAGILITY S DE RL DE CV	Companies under the same management	265.80	610.12
	MediaAgility Inc.	Companies under the same management	4,685.13	27,224.58
	Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited)	Companies under the same management	2,391.28	-
Expenses				
Intercompany Offshore services - Expens	Persistent Systems Limited	Companies under the same management	44,568.43	-
Traveling and conveyance	Persistent Systems Limited	Companies under the same management	-	25.70
Intercompany Interest expense	Persistent Systems, Inc.	Holding Company	-	5,522.56

* These transactions are disclosed at exchange rate of INR-MXN as on transaction date.
** Remuneration to Key Management Personnel does not include the provision made for leave benefits as they are determined on an acturial basis for company as a whole.

Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.

Notes forming part of financial statements

III. Related party balances

Particulars	Name of the related Party	Relationship with the Related Party	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
Share capital	Persistent Systems, Inc.	Holding Company	3,646.80	3,646.80
Trade payables	Persistent Systems Limited	Companies under the same management	49,712.54	2,880.67
Advance taken	Persistent Systems Limited	Companies under the same management	4,052.33	2,784.32
	Persistent Systems, Inc.	Holding Company	6,712.31	4,395.29
	DIGITALAGILITY S DE RL DE CV	Companies under the same management	90.29	97.30
Trade receivables	Persistent Systems Limited	Companies under the same management	228,969.52	77,484.23
	Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited)	Companies under the same management	1,461.17	-
	MediaAgility Inc.	Companies under the same management	503.61	10,033.72
Unbilled revenue	Persistent Systems Limited	Companies under the same management	19,282.44	6,300.83
	MediaAgility Inc.	Companies under the same management	2,319.64	- 1,241.23
	DIGITALAGILITY S DE RL DE CV	Companies under the same management	-	319.88
	Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited)	Companies under the same management	916.45	-

* Represent value less then ₹'000

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22. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors and risk management objectives

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company does not foresee any major foreign exchange risk as majority of the revenue is generated and expenses are incurred in the Company's functional currency. The Company's exposure to credit risk is mainly for receivables that are overdue for more than 180 days. The Credit Task Force of the Group is responsible for credit risk management. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from / to the group companies. The Group's Risk Management Committee monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

Market risk

The following table analyses foreign currency risk from financial instruments:		
		(In ₹ 000)
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Trade receivables	230,430.68	77,484.23
Trade payables	41,038.83	2,710.25

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis
For the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, every percentage point depreciation/appreciation in the exchange rate between the Mexican Peso and foreign currencies would affect the Company's profit before tax margin (PBT) by approximately 5.79% and 2.87% respectively.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to thousand ₹ 2,35,612.14 and ₹ 87,517.95 thousand as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk is managed by the Company by Credit Task Force through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the recovery status of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The Company uses a provisioning policy approved by the Board of Directors to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables.

Credit risk is perceived mainly in case of receivables overdue for more than 180 days. The following table gives details of risk concentration in respect of percentage of receivables overdue for more than 180 days:

(In ₹'000)

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Receivables overdue for more than 180 days	-	-
Total receivables	235,612.14	87,517.95
Overdue for more than 180 days as a % of total receivables	0%	0%

Ageing of trade receivables

(In ₹'000)

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Within the credit period	56,801.35	-
1 to 30 days past due	15,665.79	39,740.22
31 to 60 days past due	111,021.50	47,777.73
61 to 90 days past due	52,123.50	-
91 to 120 days past due	-	-
121 and 180 days past due	-	-
181 and above past due	-	-
Less: Expected credit loss	-	-
Net trade receivables	**235,612.14**	**87,517.95**

Movement in expected credit loss allowance

(In ₹'000)

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance	-	-
Movement in expected credit loss allowance	-	-
Closing balance	**-**	**-**

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company has borrowings obtained from the group companies. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from/to the group companies. The working capital needs are met by availing intercorporate loans from the group companies whenever needed.
As at March 31, 2026, the Company had a working capital of ₹ 98,098.33 thousand including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 25932.85 thousand.
As at March 31, 2025, the Company had a working capital of ₹ 90,874.60 thousand including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 62250.05 thousand.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

(In ₹'000)

	As at			
	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Lease liabilities	17,028.24	10,715.33	13,181.86	20,174.15
Trade payables	52,971.05	1,255.82	443.49	-

23. Income taxes

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before tax is summarized below:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
	(In ₹'000)	**(In ₹'000)**
Profit before tax	46,909.57	35,172.98
Enacted tax rate	30.00%	30.00%
Computed tax expense at enacted tax rate	14,072.87	10,551.89
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense		
Prior Period Tax charge / (Credit)	5,120.36	(8,133.05)
Unrecognized deferred tax assets of earlier years	(394.18)	(2,912.51)
Others (Net)	5,935.21	6,221.99
Income tax expense	**24,734.27**	**5,728.33**

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24. Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of financial instruments by categories are as follows:

(In ₹ thousands)

Financial assets / Financial liabilities	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025			Fair value hierarchy*
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	
Financial Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	25,932.85	-	-	62,250.05	Level 3
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	235,612.14	-	-	-	
Unbilled revenue	-	-	22,518.53	-	-	5,379.48	Level 3
Other financial assets	-	-	1,436.79	-	-	1,259.41	Level 3
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**285,500.31**	**-**	**-**	**68,888.94**	
Financial Liabilities:							
Borrowings (including accrued interest)	-	-		-	-		
Lease liabilities			27,743.57			33,356.01	Level 3
Trade payables	-	-	54,226.87	-	-	9,998.28	Level 3
Other financial liabilities (excluding borrowings)	-	-	31,547.22	-	-	25,273.44	Level 3
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**113,517.66**	**-**	**-**	**68,627.73**	

***Fair value hierarchy:**
The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:
Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market
Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Level 2 Fair Values

Financial Instrument	Valuation Methods and Assumptions
Derivative instruments (assets and liabilities)	The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, primarily banks with investment-grade credit ratings. Derivatives are valued using valuation techniques with market-observable inputs, mainly foreign exchange forward contracts. The valuation models incorporate inputs such as the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, and forward rate curves of the underlying instruments.
Treasury Bonds	Fair value of bonds is determined using the discounted cash flow (DCF) approach with yield-to-maturity (YTM) rates.

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Level 3 Fair Values

Type	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Inter-relationship Between Significant Unobservable Inputs and Fair Value Measurement
Contractual obligation	Discounted cash flow method. The valuation model considers the present value of expected payments discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate. Expected payments are determined by considering possible scenarios of forecast EBITDA, the amount payable under each scenario, and the probability assigned to each scenario.	• Forecasted EBITDA • Risk-adjusted discount rate	The estimated increase/(decrease) in the fair value of the contractual obligation would not be significant for a 10% sensitivity in the significant unobservable inputs.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments
Financial Instruments at FVTPL & FVTOCI
The financial instruments being carried at FVTPL and FVTOCI is at their respective fair value.

Financial Instruments at Amortised Cost
The Management assessed that fair value of Trade receivables, Unbilled revenue, Other financial assets, Borrowings, Lease liabilities, Trade payables and Other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term

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25. Unhedged foreign currency exposure at the end of the year:

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	Foreign currency (in '000)	Conversion rate	March 31, 2026	Foreign currency (in '000)	Conversion rate	March 31, 2025
Trade payables	USD 428.83	94.77	40,640.31	USD 25.83	85.47	2,207.61
	INR 398.52	1.00	398.52	INR 502640	1.00	502.64
Trade receivables	USD 2431.47	94.77	230,430.68	USD 906.570	85.47	77,484.23
Unbilled Revenue	USD 286.97	94.77	27,196.38	USD 81.130	85.47	6,934.33

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26. Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	% change	Reason for variance (If more than 25%)
(a) Current Ratio,	Current Assets	Current Liabilties	1.50	2.12	-29.25%	The rise in trade payables has resulted in a lower current ratio.
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio,	Debt	Equity	Not applicable	Not applicable		
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	EBITDA	Debt service within a year	Not applicable	Not applicable		
(d) Return on Equity Ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Average Equity	14.24%	24.66%	-10.42%	
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio,	Turnover	Average trade receivables	4.96	3.96	25.27%	Increase in average trade receivables was lesser than increase in revenue.
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio,	Total expenses	Average trade payables	2.39	2.95	-19.11%	
(h) Net capital turnover ratio,	Turnover	Working capital	8.17	6.39	27.80%	The increase in turnover has positively impacted the net capital turnover ratio.
(i) Net profit ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Turnover	2.77%	4.80%	-2.04%	
(j) Return on Capital employed	Earnings Before Interest	Capital employed	31.60%	43.88%	-12.28%	

(This space is intentionally left blank)

27. Contingent liability

The Company does not have any contingent liability as at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 - ₹ Nil).

28. Leases

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as of March 31, 2026 on an undiscounted basis:

	As at 'March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at 'March 31, 2025 (In ₹'000)
- Less than one year	18,440.34	13,181.86
- One to five years	10,962.62	23,451.82

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

29. Capital Commitments:

The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital account and not provided for, net of advances is ₹ Nil (March 31, 2025 - ₹ Nil).

30. The financial statements are presented in ₹ thousand and decimal thereof except for per share information or as otherwise stated.

31. Previous period's figures have been regrouped where necessary to conform to current period's classification.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Joshi Apte &Co.,
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.

Thomas Klein
Director

Place: USA
Date : April 18, 2026

Vinit Teredesai
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent

Persistent Systems Pte. Ltd

7 Temasek Boulevard #37-01A Suntec Tower One Singapore 038987

PERSISTENT SYSTEMS PTE. LTD,
7 Temasek Boulevard #37-01A Suntec Tower One Singapore 038987

Annual Report 2025-26

The management is pleased to present the Annual Report of your Company together with the audited statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Background

Your Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Limited, India, having its office in Singapore.

Financial Results

The financial results of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, were as follows:

(Amounts in INR '000)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Total Income	58,655.50	55,169.03
Total Expenditure	54,201.86	51,454.59
Profit /(Loss) before tax	4,453.64	3714.45
Total Tax Expense	1,474.42	594.97
Net Profit/ (Loss) after tax	**2,979.22**	**3,119.48**

Business Operations

Your Company generated a net profit of as mentioned above during the period of the report.

Further, the Company has established its Wholly Foreign Owned Enterprise (WFOE) in China during the year under report.

Directors

The Directors of the Company as of March 31, 2026, were as follows:

a. Mr. Azlin Bin Ghazali, Malaysia
b. Mr. John Ryan, Singapore

Acknowledgements

Your Board would like to thank all the stakeholders for the excellent support rendered in their respective areas.

JOSHI APTE & CO.
Chartered Accountants

"Dwarka", 1st Floor, 2 Phatak Baug Soc.,
999, Navi Peth, Pune 411030, India
Tel. : +91-20-2453 2991
E-mail : joshiapte@joshiapte.com
Website : www.joshiapte.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PERSISTENT SYSTEMS PTE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Persistent Systems Pte Ltd. ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) for the quarter and year ended, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, Profit for the quarter and Profit for the year ended, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Preparation and Restriction on Use and distribution

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes basis of preparation. These financial Statements have been prepared solely for its Parent Company to assist them in preparation of its Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements. Our report is intended solely for the use of management and Board of `Directors for the above purpose and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical

responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern

basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or

conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

For **JOSHI APTE & Co**.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 104370W)

TEJASHREE JOSHI
Partner
(Membership No.139807)
Place: Pune,
Date: 18th April, 2026
UDIN: 26139807FWYCKN7609

Persistent Systems Pte Ltd.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	5.1	300.49	128.86
Goodwill	5.2	28,041.63	24,302.31
Other Intangible Assets	5.3	740.96	862.44
		29,083.08	**25,293.61**
Financial assets			
- Investments	6	-	-
		29,083.08	**25,293.61**
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
- Trade receivables	7		
- Billed		13,947.32	15,905.20
- Unbilled		-	-
- Cash and cash equivalents	8	33,110.22	8,571.81
- Other Current financial assets	9	22,445.92	17,348.00
Deferred tax assets / liability	10	-	917.54
Current tax assets (net)		-	-
Other current assets	11	3,624.39	1,133.56
		73,127.85	**43,876.11**
TOTAL		**102,210.93**	**69,169.72**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	4	15,503.53	15,503.53
Other equity		35,968.79	26,389.29
		51,472.32	**41,892.82**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Trade payables	12	47,058.40	24,618.90
- Other financial liabilities	13	2,574.66	2,031.80
Other current liabilities	14	166.69	139.82
Provisions	15	514.35	486.38
Current tax liabilities (net)		424.51	-
		50,738.61	**27,276.90**
TOTAL		**102,210.93**	**69,169.72**
Summary of material accounting policies	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & CO
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Pte Ltd.

per Tejashree Joshi	Azlin Ghazali	John Ryan
Partner	Director	Director
Membership No. 139807		
Place: India	Place: Malaysia	Place: Vietnam
Date : April 18, 2026	Date : April 18, 2026	Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Pte Ltd.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

	Notes	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Income					
Revenue from operations (net)	16	15,720.15	10,547.65	57,570.22	52,946.43
Other income	17	487.63	-	1,085.28	2,222.61
Total income (A)		**16,207.78**	**10,547.65**	**58,655.50**	**55,169.04**
Expenses					
Employee benefits expense	18.1	3,727.23	3,752.39	13,955.45	22,025.79
Subcontracting costs	18.2	7,936.15	3,780.81	30,509.01	20,254.80
Depreciation and amortization expense	5.4	88.04	65.66	308.51	249.98
Other expenses	19	3,009.98	3,422.03	9,428.89	8,924.02
Total expenses (B)		**14,761.40**	**11,020.89**	**54,201.86**	**51,454.59**
Profit/ (loss) before tax (A - B)		**1,446.38**	**(473.24)**	**4,453.64**	**3,714.45**
Tax expense					
Current tax		424.51	-	424.51	-
Deferred tax (credit) / charge		13.56	(16.98)	1,019.97	379.89
Tax charge in respect of earlier years		-	215.08	29.94	215.08
Total tax expense		**438.07**	**198.10**	**1,474.42**	**594.97**
Net profit/ (loss) for the quarter / year (C)		**1,008.31**	**(671.34)**	**2,979.22**	**3,119.48**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (D)					
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss (E)					
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements from functional currency to reporting currency		2,461.81	586.83	6,600.28	1,273.98
		2,461.81	**586.83**	**6,600.28**	**1,273.98**
Total comprehensive income for the year (C) + (D) + (E)		**3,470.12**	**(84.51)**	**9,579.50**	**4,393.46**
Earnings per equity share [nominal value of share S$ 1 (Corresponding period / Previous year: S$ 1)]	20				
Basic (In ₹)		2.02	(1.34)	5.96	6.24
Diluted (In ₹)		2.02	(1.34)	5.96	6.24
Summary of material accounting policies	3				

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & CO
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Pte Ltd.

Azlin Ghazali
Director

Place: Malaysia
Date : April 18, 2026

John Ryan
Director

Place: Vietnam
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Pte Ltd.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

		For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**4,453.64**	**3,714.45**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization expense		308.51	249.98
Unrealised exchange loss/ (gain) (net)		4,026.48	461.18
Exchange loss/ (gain) on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents		(131.03)	0.99
Excess provision written back		(183.25)	(2,102.09)
Operating (loss) / profit before working capital changes		**8,474.35**	**2,324.51**
Movements in working capital :			
Decrease / (Increase) in trade receivables		2,098.31	2,463.04
Decrease / (Increase) in other current assets		(2,490.79)	(607.49)
Decrease / (increase) in loans and advances		(5,065.87)	(15,395.72)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables and current liabilities		21,602.96	7,755.27
Increase / (Decrease) in provisions		27.97	(36.94)
Operating (loss) / profit after working capital changes		**24,646.93**	**(3,497.33)**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		(29.94)	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	**(A)**	**24,616.99**	**(3,497.33)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment towards capital expenditure		(209.61)	(92.29)
Inter corporate deposit (given) / repaid		-	-
Interest received		-	-
Net cash generated from investing activities	**(B)**	**(209.61)**	**(92.29)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend paid		-	-
Net cash generated/(used in) financing activities	**(C)**	**-**	**-**
Net (decrease) / Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		24,407.38	(3,589.62)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		8,571.81	12,162.42
Effect of exchange difference on translation of foreign cash and cash equivalents		131.03	(0.99)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**33,110.22**	**8,571.81**
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand		-	-
Balances with banks			
On current accounts		33,110.22	8,571.81
Cash and cash equivalents as per note 8		**33,110.22**	**8,571.81**
Summary of material accounting policies			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & CO
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Pte Ltd.

Azlin Ghazali
Director

Place: Malaysia
Date : April 18, 2026

John Ryan
Director

Place: Vietnam
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Pte Ltd.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

A. Equity share capital (Refer note 4)

(In ₹ '000)

Balance as at April 1, 2025	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
15,503.53	-	-	15,503.53

(In ₹ '000)

Balance as at April 1, 2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
15,503.53	-	-	15,503.53

(This space is intentionally left blank)

Persistent Systems Pte Ltd.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

B. Other equity

(In ₹ '000)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	(18,260.83)	44,650.12	26,389.29
Net profit for the year	2,979.22	-	2,979.22
Interim Dividend	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	6,600.28	6,600.28
Balance at March 31, 2026	**(15,281.61)**	**51,250.40**	**35,968.79**

(In ₹ '000)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	(21,380.31)	43,376.14	21,995.83
Net profit for the year	3,119.48	-	3,119.48
Interim dividend	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	1,273.98	1,273.98
Balance at March 31, 2025	**(18,260.83)**	**44,650.12**	**26,389.29**

Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Foreign currency translation reserve

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements with functional currency other than Indian rupees is recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and is presented within equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & CO
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Pte Ltd.

Azlin Ghazali
Director

Place: Malaysia
Date : April 18, 2026

John Ryan
Director

Place: Vietnam
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems Pte Ltd

Notes forming part of financial statements

1. Nature of operations

Persistent Systems Pte. Ltd. ("the Company") is a Singapore based wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Ltd. The Company is engaged in software development, professional and marketing services.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for the following items, which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date -

Items	Basis of Measurement
Derivative financial instruments	Fair Value
Non-derivative financial instruments at FVTPL	Fair Value
Debt and equity securities at FVOCI	Fair Value
Contingent consideration assumed in a business combination	Fair Value
Net defined benefit (asset) / liability	Fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation

The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Amounts in the financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees in millions as permitted by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Per share data are presented in Indian Rupees.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS 34 Interim Financial Reporting for the year ended March 31, 2026 as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. The financial statements are presented in ₹ Thousands.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared solely to assist the management of Persistent Systems Limited in preparation of its consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

3. Summary of material accounting policies

(A) Accounting year

The accounting year of the Company is from April 01 to March 31.

(B) Functional currency

The Company's functional currency is Singapore dollar (SGD). The Company's functional currency is the USD. To facilitate consolidation in holding company, these financial statements are presented in INR, which is the presentation currency. The results and balances are translated from functional currency to presentation currency using the following procedure:

i. All assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet;
ii. All income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period/year;
iii. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction;
iv. The exchange differences arising out of the year end conversion are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and the said amount is shown under the head "Other Equity"

(C) Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of year. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

(D) Critical accounting estimates

i) Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

Further, the Company uses significant judgement while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

In respect of the contracts where the transaction price is payable as royalty at pre-defined percentage of customer revenue and bearing in mind, the time gap between the close of the accounting period and availability of the revenue report from the customer, the Company is required to use its judgement to ascertain the income from royalty on the basis of historical trends of customer revenue. In cases where company acts as an agent, the revenue is recognised in form of a commission on delivery of the software licenses.

ii) Income taxes

The Company's tax jurisdictions is Singapore. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes. A deferred tax is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits are available against which deductible temporary differences and tax lossed be utilised. The management evaluates if the deferred tax assets will be realised in future considering the historical taxable income, scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies. While the Management believes that the Company will realise the deferred tax assets, the amount of deferred tax asset realisable could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

iii) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset’s expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

iv) Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The compaby uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities.

(E) Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Current versus non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company’s operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Act. Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of resources / assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products / services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months.

(d) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price and directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Capital work-in-progress includes cost of fixed assets that are not ready to be put to use.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is added to its book value only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other expenses on existing Property, Plant and Equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

(c) Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances. After considering current and future economic conditions, the Company has concluded that no changes are required to lease periods relating to the existing lease contracts.

(d) Intangible assets

(i) Acquired Intangible assets

Intangible assets including software licenses of enduring nature and contractual rights acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

(ii) Research and development cost

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:
- technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- its intention to complete the asset;
- its ability to use or sell the asset;
- how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

Such development expenditure, until capitalization, is reflected as intangible assets under development.

Following the initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortization of internally generated intangible asset begins when the development is complete and the asset is available for use.

(e) Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is provided using the Straight Line Method ('SLM') over the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management.

The management estimates the useful lives for the Property, Plant and Equipment as follows:

Assets	Useful lives
Computers *	4 years
Contractual Rights	7 years

* For these classes of assets, based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the quarter over which the management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives of these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

Individual assets whose cost does not exceed ₹5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives commencing from the day the asset is made available for use.

(f) Financial Instruments

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value of the financial assets on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

- **Financial assets at amortized cost**

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income.

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Any financial assets which does not meet the criteria for categorization as financial assets at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as financial assets at FVTPL. Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, if any, is recognised in profit or loss.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to issue of financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are deducted from the fair value of the financial liabilities on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as:

- **Financial liabilities at amortized cost**

Financial liabilities such as loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Financial liabilities include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss if the recognition criteria as per Ind AS 109 are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Fair value gains or losses on liabilities designated as FVTPL attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in other comprehensive income. All other changes in fair value of liabilities designated as FVTPL are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

(g) Impairment

i) Financial assets

The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets that are debts instruments and are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). ECL is the difference between contractual cash flows that are due and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Company recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of Property, Plant and Equipment and Goodwill are reviewed at each balance sheet date or whenever there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. If any indications exist, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Recoverable amount of intangible under development that is not yet available for use is estimated at least at each financial year end even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired.

An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

(h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or development of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period/ year they occur.

(i) Leases

The Company assesses at the inception of contract whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset

Where the Company is a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located.

The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments based on an index or rate, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or statement of profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease expenses associated with these leases are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease, the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income over the lease term on a straight line basis.

(j) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the Company. Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

(i) Income from software services and products

The company derives revenues primarily from IT services comprising of software development and related services and from the licensing of software products.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to receive in exchange for those products or services.
Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a time-and-material or a fixed-price basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as and when the related services are performed. Revenue from fixed-price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to use” the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to access” is recognized over the access period. The company has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations.

When support services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and the support services have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices Maintenance revenue is recognized proportionately over the period in which the services are rendered.

Revenue from royalty is recognized in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements.

The company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the proportionate allocation of the discounts amount to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discount. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the Company recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs.

Unbilled revenue represents revenue recognized in relation to work done until the balance sheet date for which billing has not taken place.

Unearned revenue represents the billing in respect of contracts for which the revenue is not recognized.
The Company collects Goods and service tax (GST) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

(ii) Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the carrying amount and the effective interest rate. Interest income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Dividend

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date. Dividend income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

(k) Foreign currency translation

(i) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency viz. SGD, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Conversion

The transactions are in SGD, which are converted for reporting in Indian currency on the following basis. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction and fixed assets are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All current assets and current liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All Income and Expense items are converted at weighted average of Inter Bank Selling Rate for the period.

The exchange difference arising out of the period / year end conversion is translated to Currency Translation Reserve and the said amount is shown under the head "Other equity".

Exchange Difference

Revenue and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit or loss for the period in which the transaction is settled.

Exchange differences arising on conversion / settlement of foreign currency monetary items and on foreign currency liabilities relating to Property, Plant and Equipment acquisition are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise

(l) Retirement and other employee benefits

Leave encashment

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company presents the entire leave encashment liability as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

(m) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Inland Revenue Authority Singapore (IRAS). The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except deferred tax liability arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, except deferred tax assets arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

(n) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period / year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period / year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares), if any occurred during the reporting period, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period / year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period / year, are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The number of shares and potential dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

(o) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(p) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

(q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprises of cash at bank, cash in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity period of three months or less.

3.1 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Group w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Group has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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4. Share capital

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Authorized shares (No.)		
500,000 Ordinary Shares of S$ 1 each	SGD 500,000.00	SGD 500,000.00
(previous year 500,000 Ordinary Shares of S$ 1 each)		
	SGD 500,000.00	**SGD 500,000.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares (No.)		
500,000 Ordinary Shares of S$ 1	15,503.53	15,503.53
(previous year 500,000 Ordinary Shares of S$ 1 each)		
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**15,503.53**	**15,503.53**

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

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital is set out below:

(In ₹ thousand)

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of shares	Amount (In ₹ '000)	No of shares	Amount (In ₹ '000)
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	500,000	15,503.53	500,000	15,503.53
Add : Issued during the year				
Number of shares at the end of the year	**500,000**	**15,503.53**	**500,000**	**15,503.53**

Details of shares held by promoters

As at March 31, 2026

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Persistent Systems Ltd.	500,000	-	500,000	100%	0%

As at March 31, 2025

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Persistent Systems Ltd.	500,000	-	500,000	100%	0%

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5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

(In ₹ '000)

	Computers	Total
Gross block (At cost)		
As at April 1, 2025	452.63	452.63
Additions	209.61	209.61
Disposals	134.10	134.10
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	24.62	24.62
As at March 31, 2026	**552.76**	**552.76**
Depreciation and amortization		
As at April 1, 2025	323.77	323.77
Charge for the year	70.27	70.27
Disposals	134.10	134.10
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	(7.67)	(7.67)
As at March 31, 2026	**252.27**	**252.27**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2026	**300.49**	**300.49**
As at March 31, 2025	**128.86**	**128.86**

(In ₹ '000)

	Computers	Total
Gross block (At cost)		
As at April 1, 2024	349.51	349.51
Additions	92.29	92.29
Disposals	-	-
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	10.83	10.83
As at March 31, 2025	**452.63**	**452.63**
Depreciation and amortization		
As at April 1, 2024	283.56	283.56
Charge for the year	31.18	31.18
Disposals	-	-
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	9.03	9.03
As at March 31, 2025	**323.77**	**323.77**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2025	**128.86**	**128.86**
As at March 31, 2024	**13.21**	**49.85**

5.2. Goodwill

(In ₹ '000)

	Goodwill	Total
Cost		
As at April 1, 2025	24,302.31	24,302.31
Additional amounts recognised from business combinations	-	-
Reclassification on purchase price allocation of business combination	-	-
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	3,739.32	3,739.32
As at March 31, 2026	**28,041.63**	**28,041.63**
Cost		
As at April 1, 2024	23,562.71	23,562.71
Additional amounts recognised from business combinations	-	-
Reclassification on purchase price allocation of business combination	-	-
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	739.60	739.60
As at March 31, 2025	**24,302.31**	**24,302.31**

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the CGU or groups of CGUs, which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition. The Group internally reviews the goodwill for impairment at the operating segment level, after allocation of the goodwill to CGUs or groups of CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. The fair value of a CGU is determined based on the market capitalization. Value-in-use is determined based on discounted future cash flows.

The key assumptions used for the calculations are as follows :

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Long-term growth rate	4.79%	4.86%
Operating margins	8% to 22%	13% to 23%
Discount rate	18% to 21%	15% to 19%

The above discount rate is based on the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of the Group. Pre-tax discount rate is applied to cash flow projections for impairment testing during the current year. As at March 31, 2026, the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeded its carrying amount. An analysis of the sensitivity of the computation to a change in key parameters (operating margin, discount rates and long term average growth rate), based on reasonable assumptions, did not identify any probable scenario in which the recoverable amount of the CGU would decrease below its carrying amount. Cash flow projections are considered for next 5 years and consider past experience and represent management's best estimate about future developments. Operating margin are in line with company's current operations. The growth rate was determined based on management's estimate of the long-term compound annual EBITDA growth rate.

Based on testing, no impairment loss was identified during current year and previous year.

5.3 Other Intangible assets

		(In ₹ '000)
	Contractual Rights	**Total**
Gross block (At Cost)		
As at April 1, 2025	1,542.01	1,542.01
Additions	-	-
Assets taken over on acquisition of entities	-	-
Reclassification on purchase price allocation of business combination	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	237.27	237.27
As at March 31, 2026	**1,779.28**	**1,779.28**
Amortization		
As at April 1, 2025	679.57	679.57
Charge for the year	238.24	238.24
Reversals/ Disposals during the year	-	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	120.51	120.51
As at March 31, 2026	**1,038.32**	**1,038.32**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2026	**740.96**	**740.96**
As at March 31, 2025	**862.44**	**862.44**

		(In ₹ '000)
	Contractual Rights	**Total**
Gross block (At Cost)		
As at April 1, 2024	1,495.09	1,495.09
Additions	-	-
Assets taken over on acquisition of entities	-	-
Reclassification on purchase price allocation of business combination	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	46.92	46.92
As at March 31, 2025	**1,542.01**	**1,542.01**
Amortization		
As at April 1, 2024	445.31	445.31
Charge for the year	218.80	218.80
Reclassification on purchase price allocation of business comb	-	
Reversals/ Disposals during the year	-	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	15.46	15.46
As at March 31, 2025	**679.57**	**679.57**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2025	**862.44**	**862.44**
As at March 31, 2024	**1,263.82**	**20,196.23**

5.4 Depreciation and amortization

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹' 000)	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹ '000)
On Property, Plant and Equipment	26.04	10.84	70.27	31.18
Other Intangible Assets	62.00	54.82	238.24	218.80
	88.04	**65.66**	**308.51**	**249.98**

6. Non-current financial assets : Investments

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Investments designated as Fair Value through Profit and Loss		
Unquoted Investments		
(i) Investments in Equity Instruments		
Others*		
Ciqual Limited [Holding 2.38% (Corresponding period / Previous year 2.38%)]		
42,857 (Corresponding period / Previous year: 42,857) shares of GBP 0.01 each, fully paid up	19,902.07	17,248.15
Less : Provision for diminution in value of investment	(19,902.07)	(17,248.15)
Total carrying amount of investments	**-**	**-**
Aggregate amount of diminution in value of investments	19,902.07	17,248.15
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	19,902.07	17,248.15

* Investments, where the Company does not have joint-control or significant influence including situations where such joint-control or significant influence is intended to be temporary, are classified as "investments in others"

**The company incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary, Baixinteng System Service (Shanghai) Co. Ltd., China, on February 27, 2026. The entity is engaged in providing software products, services, and technology innovation.As at the reporting date, no capital has been infused into the said subsidiary. Accordingly, no investment has been recognised under non-current investments in the financial statements.

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7. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Trade receivable - Billed (refer note no.25)		
Unsecured, considered good	13,947.32	15,905.20
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-
	13,947.32	**15,905.20**
Less : Provision for doubtful receivables	-	
	13,947.32	**15,905.20**
Trade Receivables - Unbilled	-	-
	-	**-**

(Refer ageing schedule on next page)

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Cash and cash equivalents as presented in cash flow statement		
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	33,110.22	8,571.81
	33,110.22	**8,571.81**

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Persistent Systems Pte Ltd.

Notes forming part of financial statements

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	11,327.94	2,558.79	60.59	-	-	-	13,947.32
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2026	**11,327.94**	**2,558.79**	**60.59**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13,947.32**
	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	5,605.91	10,299.29	-	-	-	-	15,905.20
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2025	**5,605.91**	**10,299.29**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,905.20**
	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

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9. Other Current financial assets :

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Security Deposits (at amortized cost)		
Unsecured, considered good	73.49	63.69
Advances to related parties (Unsecured, considered good) (refer note 25)		
- Persistent Systems Limited	5,124.89	6,669.02
- MediaAgility Pte Ltd	15,838.86	8,724.73
- Persistent Systems s.p.z.o.o.	1,408.68	1,890.56
	22,445.92	**17,348.00**
	22,445.92	**17,348.00**

10. Deferred tax assets / liability

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Deferred tax assets		
Accumulated Losses	-	917.54
	-	917.54
Deferred tax liability		
Accumulated Losses	-	-
Deferred tax asset/(liability) (net)	**-**	**917.54**

11. Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Advances to suppliers (Unsecured, considered good)		
Advances recoverable in cash or kind or for value to be received	2,192.87	490.99
	2,192.87	**490.99**
Other Advances (Unsecured, considered good)		
GST Receivable (Net)	1,431.52	642.57
	1,431.52	**642.57**
	3,624.39	**1,133.56**

12. Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Trade payables for goods and services (refer note no.25)	47,058.40	24,618.90
	47,058.40	**24,618.90**

(Refer ageing schedule on next page)

13. Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Advance from related parties (Unsecured, considered good) - (refer note no. 25)		
-Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	2,574.66	2,031.80
	2,574.66	**2,031.80**

14. Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Other payables		
- Statutory liabilities	166.69	139.82
	166.69	**139.82**

15. Current liabilities : Provisions

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Provision for employee benefits		
- Other employee benefits	514.35	486.38
	514.35	**486.38**

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Trade payables Ageing Schedule (In ₹ '000)

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	50,566.21	(3,507.83)	0.02	-	-	47,058.40
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	
As at March 31, 2026	**50,566.21**	**(3,507.83)**	**0.02**	**-**	**-**	**47,058.40**

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		22,685.09	43.25	-	-	22,728.34
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**22,685.09**	**43.25**	**-**	**-**	**22,728.34**

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16. Revenue from operations (net)

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Sale of Services (refer note no. 25)	15,720.15	10,547.65	49,976.95	51,596.15
Sale of Products	-	-	7,593.27	1,350.28
	15,720.15	**10,547.65**	**57,570.22**	**52,946.43**

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by segments, geography and customers' industry type. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Segment wise disclosure		
Segment		
Technology Services	-	48,749.74
BFSI	7,533.07	4,196.68
Healthcare Life Science	20,201.86	-
Others	29,835.29	-
	57,570.22	**52,946.42**
Geographical disclosure		
Geography		
India	22,861.48	52,946.42
North America	-	-
Rest of the World	34,708.74	-
Total	**57,570.22**	**52,946.42**

While disclosing the aggregate amount of transaction price yet to be recognised as revenue towards

Changes in Unbilled revenue are as follows: **(In ₹ '000)**

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Revenue recognised during the year	-	-
Increase due to invoicing during the year, not recognised as revenue during the year	-	-
Translation exchange difference	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**-**

17. Other income

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
Excess provision written back in respect of earlier year	-	-	183.25	2,094.06
Miscellaneous income	487.63	-	902.03	128.55
	487.63	**-**	**1,085.28**	**2,222.61**

18. Personnel expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)
18.1 Employee benefits expense				
Salaries, wages and bonus	3,286.15	3,202.50	12,356.28	19,457.17
Defined contribution to other funds	226.98	275.89	848.48	1,508.51
Staff welfare and benefits	214.10	274.00	750.69	1,060.11
	3,727.23	**3,752.39**	**13,955.45**	**22,025.79**
18.2 Subcontracting costs				
Technical professionals - Others	2,616.55	-	5,363.38	-
Technical professionals - related parties (refer note 25)	5,319.60	3,780.81	25,145.63	20,254.80
	7,936.15	**3,780.81**	**30,509.01**	**20,254.80**
	11,663.38	**7,533.20**	**44,464.46**	**42,280.59**

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19. Other expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)	**March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)**	**March 31, 2026 (In ₹ '000)**	**March 31, 2025 (In ₹ '000)**
Travelling and conveyance	-	0.77	59.77	(0.89)
Training and seminars		35.61	-	35.61
Purchase of software licenses and support expenses	965.70	5.47	965.70	1,211.47
Legal and professional fees	1,196.78	2,987.65	5,071.92	6,346.25
Recruitment expenses	-	-	503.92	-
Computer consumables	-	-	-	3.39
Auditor's remuneration (refer note 27)	185.33	164.65	702.69	646.33
Books, memberships, subscriptions	5.38	4.75	20.67	18.91
Foreign exchange loss (net)	605.80	192.39	1,885.19	442.04
Miscellaneous expenses	50.99	30.74	219.03	220.91
	3,009.98	**3,422.03**	**9,428.89**	**8,924.02**

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20. Earnings per share

		For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Numerator for Basic and Diluted EPS					
Net Profit after tax (In ₹ '000)	(A)	1,008.31	(671.34)	2,979.22	3,119.48
Denominator for Basic EPS					
Weighted average number of equity shares of S$ 1 each	(B)	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Denominator for Diluted EPS					
Number of equity shares	(C)	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Basic Earnings per share of S$ 1 each (In ₹)	(A/B)	**2.02**	**(1.34)**	**5.96**	**6.24**
Diluted Earnings per share of S$ 1 each (In ₹)	(A/C)	**2.02**	**(1.34)**	**5.96**	**6.24**

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of stock options	-	-		
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shared outstanding	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00

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21. Income taxes

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before tax is summarized below:

(In ₹ '000)

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Profit before tax	4,453.64	3,714.45
Enacted tax rate in Singapore	17.00%	17.00%
Computed tax expense at enacted tax rate	757.12	631.46
Effect of exempt income	(486.98)	(437.65)
Effect of non-deductible expenses	-	168.25
Prior Period Tax charge / (Credit)	31.43	211.86
Deferred tax asset recognised on Tax losses	1,058.71	-
Others	114.12	21.06
Income tax expense	**1,474.40**	**594.98**

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22. Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of financial instruments by categories are as follows:

(In ₹ Million)

Financial assets / Financial liabilities	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025			Fair value hierarchy*
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	
Financial Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents (including unpaid dividend	-	-	33,110.22	-	-	8,571.81	
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	13,947.32	-	-	15,905.20	
Other financial assets	-	-	3,624.39	-	-	1,133.56	
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**50,681.93**	**-**	**-**	**25,610.57**	
Financial Liabilities:							
Trade payables	-	-	47,058.40	-	-	24,618.90	
Other financial liabilities (excluding borrowings)	-	-	2,574.66	-	-	2,031.80	
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**49,633.06**	**-**	**-**	**26,650.70**	

***Fair value hierarchy:**

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. In respect of equity instruments of unlisted companies, in limited circumstances, insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value, or if there are a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range. The Group recognises such equity instruments at cost, which is considered as appropriate estimate of fair value.

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Level 2 Fair Values

Financial Instrument	Valuation Methods and Assumptions
Derivative instruments (assets and liabilities)	The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, primarily banks with investment-grade credit ratings. Derivatives are valued using valuation techniques with market-observable inputs, mainly foreign exchange forward contracts. The valuation models incorporate inputs such as the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, and forward rate curves of the underlying instruments.
Treasury Bonds	Fair value of bonds is determined using the discounted cash flow (DCF) approach with yield-to-maturity (YTM) rates.

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Level 3 Fair Values

Type	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Inter-relationship Between Significant Unobservable Inputs and Fair Value Measurement
Contractual obligation	Discounted cash flow method. The valuation model considers the present value of expected payments discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate. Expected payments are determined by considering possible scenarios of forecast EBITDA, the amount payable under each scenario, and the probability assigned to	• Forecasted EBITDA • Risk-adjusted discount rate	The estimated increase/(decrease) in the fair value of the contractual obligation would not be significant for a 10% sensitivity in the significant unobservable inputs.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments at FVTPL & FVTOCI

The financial instruments being carried at FVTPL and FVTOCI is at their respective fair value.

Financial Instruments at Amortised Cost

The Management assessed that fair value of Trade receivables, Unbilled revenue, Other financial assets, Borrowings, Lease liabilities, Trade payables and Other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

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Persistent Systems Pte Ltd.

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23. Unhedged foreign currency exposure at the end of the year

Particulars	March 31, 2026				March 31, 2025			
	Currency	Amount in FC	Exchange Rate	(Amount In ₹ 000)	Currency	Amount in FC	Exchange Rate	(Amount In ₹ 000)
Bank	USD	49,541.46	94.7700	4,695.04	USD	33769.22	85.4700	2,886.26
Intercompany Advances receivable	USD	302,809.76	94.77	28,697.28	USD	180,106.99	85.47	15,393.74
Trade receivables	USD	85,178.74	94.7700	8,072.39	USD	129,171.76	85.4700	11,040.31
Trade payable	USD	29,178.38	94.7700	2,765.24	USD	251,027.33	85.4700	21,455.31
	INR	-	1.0000	-	INR	5,605.00	1.00	5.61
Intercompany Advances payable	MYR	105,417.00	23.5307	2,480.54	MYR	105,417.00	19.27	2,031.80

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24. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors and risk management objectives

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risks to the Company are foreign exchange risk and high dependence on top customer who accounts for around 72.57% of revenue. The Company's exposure to credit risk is insignificant as the top customer is renowned multi-national company. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from / to the group companies. The Group's Risk Management Committee monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

Market risk

The following table analyses foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of March 31, 2026:

(In ₹ '000)

	USD	EUR	INR	MYR
Trade receivables	8,072.39	-	-	-
Current financial assets: Loans	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	4,695.04	-	-	-
Other current assets	28,697.28	-	-	-
Trade payables	2,765.24	-	-	-
Other Financial liabilities	-	-	-	2,480.54

The following table analyses foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of March 31, 2025:

(In ₹ '000)

	USD	EUR	INR	MYR
Trade receivables	11,040.31	-	-	-
Current financial assets: Loans	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	2,886.26	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	15,393.74	-		-
Trade payables	21,455.31	-	5.61	-
Other Financial liabilities	-	-		2,031.80

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

For the year ended March 31, 2026, every percentage point depreciation / appreciation in the exchange rate between the Singapore Dollar and foreign currencies, has affected the Company's profit before tax margin (PBT) by approximately 0.72% and 0.72% respectively.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to ₹ 13,947.32 thousand and ₹ 15,905.20 as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk is managed by the Company by Credit Task Force through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the recovery status of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The Company uses a provisioning policy approved by the Board of Directors to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables.

Credit risk is perceived mainly in case of receivables overdue for more than 180 days. The following table gives details of risk concentration in respect of percentage of receivables overdue for more than 180 days:

(In ₹ '000)

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Receivables overdue for more than 180 days	60.59	2,712.22
Total receivables	13,947.32	15,905.20
Overdue for more than 180 days as a % of total receivables	0%	17%

Ageing of trade receivables

(In ₹ '000)

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Within the credit period	11,327.94	5,605.91
1 to 30 days past due	2,558.79	(417.27)
31 to 60 days past due	-	5,641.02
61 to 90 days past due	-	2,363.32
91 to 180 days past due	-	-
181 and above past due	60.59	2,712.22
Less: Expected credit loss	-	-
Net trade receivables	13,947.32	15,905.20

Movement in expected credit loss allowance

(In ₹ '000)

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Opening balance	-	-
Movement in expected credit loss allowance	-	-
Translation difference	-	-
Closing balance	-	**-**

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. As at March 31, 2026, the Company had a working capital of ₹ 22,389.24 thousand including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 33,110.22 thousand. As at March 31, 2025, the Company had a working capital of ₹ 16,599.21 thousand including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 8,571.81 thousand.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

(In ₹ '000)

	As at			
	March 31, 2026		**March 31, 2025**	
	Less than 1 year	**More than 1 year**	**Less than 1 year**	**More than 1 year**
Trade payables	47,058.40	-	24,618.90	-
Other financial liabilities	2,574.66	-	2,031.80	-

25 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	% change	Reason for variance (If more than 25%)
(a) Current Ratio,	Current Assets	Current Liabilties	1.44	1.61	-10.40%	
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio,	Debt	Equity	NA	NA	NA	
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	EBITDA	Debt service within a year	NA	NA	NA	
(d) Return on Equity Ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Average Equity	6%	8%	-20.23%	
(e) Inventory turnover ratio,	Not applicable	Not applicable	NA	NA	NA	
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio,	Turnover	Average Trade receivable	3.86	3.29	17.21%	
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio,	Net credit purchases	Average Trade payables	1.11	1.44	-22.61%	
(h) Net capital turnover ratio,	Turnover	Average working Capital	2.95	3.59	-17.74%	
(i) Net profit ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Turnover	5%	6%	-13.75%	
(j) Return on Capital employed,	EBITDA	Average capital employed	0.07	0.06	19.06%	

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26. Related party disclosures

I. Names of related parties:

Holding company:-
Persistent Systems Ltd.
Companies under same management
Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn.Bhd.
Persistent Systems s.p.z.o.o.
MediaAgility Pte Ltd

II. Related party transactions **(Amount (In ₹ '000))**

Particulars	Name of the related party	Relationship with the related party	For the year ended	
			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Sale of software license and services	Persistent Systems Ltd.	Holding company	22,861.48	30,267.29
	Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Companies under same management	6,965.58	-
	MediaAgility Pte Ltd	Companies under same management	52,887.27	-
Technical professionals	Persistent Systems Ltd.	Holding company	26,400.90	15,523.73
	Persistent Systems s.p.z.o.o.	Companies under same management	(1,255.26)	4,731.07

III. Related party balances **(Amount (In ₹ '000))**

Particulars	Name of the related party	Relationship with the related party	As at	As at
			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Share Capital	Persistent Systems Ltd.	Holding company	15,503.53	15,503.53
Trade receivables	Persistent Systems Ltd.	Holding company	4,509.06	10,985.67
	Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Companies under same management	3,502.74	-
Trade Payable	Persistent Systems Ltd.	Holding company	24,938.00	12,417.65
Advance taken*	Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Companies under same management	2,574.66	2,031.80
Advance Given*	Persistent Systems Ltd.	Holding company	5,124.89	2,047.05
	Persistent Systems s.p.z.o.o.	Companies under same management	1,408.68	1,890.56
	MediaAgility Pte Ltd	Companies under same management	15,838.86	8,724.73
Intercompany provisions	Persistent Systems Ltd.	Holding company	2,085.60	-

*There is no repayment schedule in respect of this advance. It is repayable on demand. This amount is utilized for meeting business requirements.

27. Auditors' remuneration

(Amount (In ₹ '000))

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Auditors' remuneration	702.69	646.33
TOTAL	**702.69**	**646.33**

(This space is intentionally left blank)

Notes forming part of financial statements

28. Contingent liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liability as on March 31, 2026 (previous year March 31, 2025 - ₹ Nil).

29. Previous year's figures have been regrouped where necessary to conform to current year's' classification.

As per our report of even date

For Joshi Apte &Co., **Firm registration no. 104370W** **Chartered Accountants**	**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of** **Persistent Systems Pte Ltd.**	
per Tejashree Joshi Partner Membership No. 139807	Azlin Ghazali Director	John Ryan Director
Place: India Date : April 18, 2026	Place: Malaysia Date : April 18, 2026	Place: Vietnam Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent

Persistent Systems Inc.

2055 Laurelwood Road, Suite 210, Santa Clara, CA 95054, USA

PERSISTENT SYSTEMS INC.
2055 Laurelwood Road, Suite 210, Santa Clara, CA 95054, USA

PERSISTENT SYSTEMS INC.

2055 Laurelwood Road, Suite 210, Santa Clara, CA 95054, USA

Annual Report 2025-26

Your directors are pleased to present the Annual Report of your Company together with the audited statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Background

Your Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Limited, India, and is engaged in software development and Information Technology-related consultancy services to its US-based customers.

Financial Results

The financial results of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, were as follows:

(Amounts in INR Million)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Total income	28,303.09	26,669.40
Total Expenditure	22,581.82	23,347.01
Profit /(Loss) before Tax	5,721.27	540.74
Total Tax Expense	270.05	(22.02)
Net Profit/(Loss) for the	**5,451.22**	**562.76**

Business Operations

Your Company generated a net profit as mentioned above during the period of the report.

Updates on restructuring

- 100% shareholding of Aepona Group Limited, Ireland from Persistent Systems Inc., USA, to Persistent Systems Limited, India
- 100% shareholding of Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada, Costa Rica from Persistent Systems Germany GmbH, Germany to Persistent Systems Inc., USA.
- 100% shareholding of Persistent Systems Poland Spółka z.o.o. from Persistent Systems Inc., USA to Aepona Group Limited, Ireland
- Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc., USA and Starfish Associates LLC, USA has been merged into Persistent Systems Inc., USA during the period under report.

Directors

The Directors of the Company as of March 31, 2026, were as follows:

a. Dr. Anand Deshpande
b. Mr. Dan'l Lewin
c. Mr. Thomas Klein

Acknowledgments

Your Board would like to thank all the stakeholders for the excellent support rendered in their respective areas.

B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

8th floor, Business Plaza Westin Hotel Campus
36/3-B, Koregaon Park Annex Mundhwa Road,
Ghorpadi Pune - 411 001, India
Telephone: +91 (20) 6747 7300
Fax: +91 (20) 6747 7100

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Persistent Systems Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements of Persistent Systems Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Persistent Systems Inc. ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2026, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"). Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the company has in place adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025 were audited by the predecessor auditor. The predecessor auditor had expressed an unmodified opinion on 21 April 2025.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matter.

Restriction on Use

As explained in note 2, these financial statements are prepared for the use by the Company and the Holding Company, Persistent Systems Limited, to comply with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. These financial statements are not the statutory financial statements of the Company. As a result, these financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report must not be copied, disclosed, quoted, or referred to, in correspondence or discussion, in whole or in part to anyone other than the purpose for which it has been issued without our prior written consent.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Swapnil Dakshindas

Partner

Membership No.: 113896

ICAI UDIN: 26113896ZNDAFJ8765

Place: Pune

Date: 20 April 2026

Persistent Systems, Inc.

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated - refer note 40)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4.1	244.54	335.55
Right-of-use assets	4.2	298.40	302.44
Goodwill	4.3	5,376.60	4,848.99
Other intangible assets	4.4	1,535.60	2,004.98
		7,455.14	**7,491.96**
Financial assets			
- Investments	5	6,770.32	5,578.30
- Loans	6	1,284.57	1,293.24
- Trade receivables			
- Billed	10	163.70	161.25
- Other financial assets	7	20.49	20.84
Other non-current assets	8	73.97	130.19
Deferred tax assets (net)	9(a)	883.33	1,198.55
Income Tax Assets (net)		76.39	-
		9,272.77	**8,382.37**
	(A)	**16,727.91**	**15,874.33**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
- Trade receivables			
- Billed	10	10,424.84	7,993.69
- Unbilled	10	142.07	0.33
- Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,325.19	1,460.61
- Loans	12	417.11	-
- Other financial assets	13	1,038.66	185.73
Other current assets	14	346.60	711.69
	(B)	**13,694.47**	**10,352.05**
TOTAL ASSETS	**(A)+(B)**	**30,422.38**	**26,226.38**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	15	4,729.74	4,729.74
Other equity		11,827.37	5,078.41
	(A)	**16,557.11**	**9,808.15**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Lease liabilities	16	193.64	231.04
- Other financial liabilities	17	29.95	994.16
Other non-current liabilities	20	8.15	7.66
	(B)	**231.74**	**1 232.86**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Lease liabilities	16	152.83	117.72
- Trade payables	18	1,431.49	5,426.29
- Other financial liabilities	19	11,110.52	8,531.22
Other current liabilities	20	486.51	435.37
Provisions	21	450.29	434.00
Income tax liabilities (net)		1.89	240.77
	(C)	**13,633.53**	**15,185.37**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**(B)+(C)**	**13,865.27**	**16,418.23**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**(A)+(B)+(C)**	**30,422.38**	**26,226.38**
Summary of material accounting policy information	3		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Swapnil Dakshindas
Partner
Membership No. : 113896

Place: India
Date :April 20, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems, Inc.

Dr. Anand Deshpande
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Thomas Klein
Director

Place: USA
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems, Inc.

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated - refer note 40)
Income			
Revenue from operations	22	24,888.54	26,337.54
Other income	23	3,414.55	331.86
Total income	**(A)**	**28,303.09**	**26,669.40**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	24.1	15,688.96	15,536.69
Subcontracting costs	24.2	1,653.03	3,768.53
Finance costs	25	94.56	206.31
Depreciation and amortisation	4.5	740.88	691.07
Other expenses	26	4,404.39	3,144.41
Total expenses	**(B)**	**22,581.82**	**23,347.01**
Profit before exceptional item and tax	**(A)-(B)**	**5,721.27**	**3,322.39**
Exceptional item			
Loss on account of dissolution of subsidiary	35	-	2,781.65
Profit before tax		**5,721.27**	**540.74**
Tax expense			
Current tax (credit) / charge	9(b)	(172.27)	541.24
Deferred tax charge / (credit)		442.32	(563.26)
Total tax (credit)		**270.05**	**(22.02)**
Net Profit for the year	**(C)**	**5,451.22**	**562.76**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Exchange differences on translation from functional currency to reporting currency		1,297.74	184.05
	(D)	**1,297.74**	**184.05**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(C)+(D)**	**6,748.96**	**746.81**
Earnings per equity share [nominal value of Share USD 0.10] (Previous year: USD 0.10)	27		
Basic (In ₹)		7.77	0.80
Diluted (In ₹)		7.77	0.80
Summary of material accounting policy information	3		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems, Inc.

Swapnil Dakshindas
Partner
Membership No. : 113896

Place: India
Date : April 20, 2026

Dr. Anand Deshpande
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Thomas Klein
Director

Place: USA
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems, Inc.

Statement of Cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2026

		For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated - refer note 40)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**5,721.27**	**540.74**
Adjustments for:			
Exchange differences in translating the financial statements		173.80	36.56
Unrealised foreign exchange gain/loss		(553.82)	(41.20)
Interest income		(119.38)	(134.57)
Profit on sale of investment		(1,583.61)	(21.67)
Depreciation and amortisation		740.88	691.07
Finance costs		94.56	206.31
Changes in contingent consideration payable on business combination		(136.37)	(1,545.38)
Loss on account of dissolution of subsidiary		-	2,781.65
(Reversal of Provision) / Provision for diminution in value of Investment		(201.79)	-
Liabilities/provisions no longer required written back		(0.86)	(43.18)
Debit balances written off		-	6.28
Bad debts written off		84.89	-
Dividend income		(803.61)	-
Allowance of credit loss (net)		(118.60)	192.80
Operating profit before working capital changes		**3,297.36**	**2,669.41**
Movements in working capital :			
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables		(1,547.12)	3,622.99
Decrease in other non current assets and other current assets		480.13	21.11
(Increase) / Decrease in other current financial assets and security deposits		(776.00)	3,330.92
(Decrease) in trade payables, current liabilities and non-current liabilities		(1,670.58)	(5,287.67)
(Decrease) / Increase in provisions		(28.96)	8.77
Operating profit after working capital changes		**(245.17)**	**4,365.53**
Direct taxes paid		(147.37)	(127.69)
Net cash flow (used in) / generated from operating activities	**A**	**(392.54)**	**4,237.84**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible assets		(2.00)	183.51
Proceeds from sale of investment		1,785.40	21.67
Investment in subsidiaries and unquoted securities		(547.65)	(1,261.09)
Interest received		188.37	96.84
Dividends received		803.61	-
Loans given		(1,245.72)	-
Repayment of loans given		1,019.37	-
Payment towards contingent consideration		(767.84)	(509.58)
Net cash flow generated from / (used in) investing activities	**B**	**1,233.54**	**(1,468.65)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of long term borrowings		-	(2,088.31)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(112.30)	(123.06)
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities		(22.73)	(24.60)
Intercorporate deposit given		-	(131.75)
Intercorporate deposit (repaid)/received		(727.44)	21.83
Payment of interest		(113.95)	(222.67)
Net cash flow (used in) financing activities	**C**	**(976.42)**	**(2,568.56)**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		**(135.42)**	**200.63**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**1,460.61**	**1,259.98**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 11)		**1,325.19**	**1,460.61**
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand		-	0.01
Balances with banks		1,325.19	1,460.60
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 11)		**1,325.19**	**1,460.61**

The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under "Indirect Method" as set out in Ind AS - 7 on "Statement of Cash Flows".

Summary of material accounting policy information	3

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Swapnil Dakshindas
Partner
Membership No. : 113896

Place: India
Date : April 20, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems, Inc.

Dr. Anand Deshpande
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Thomas Klein
Director

Place: USA
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems, Inc.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

A. Equity share capital
(Refer Note 15)

(In ₹ Million)

Balance as at April 1, 2025	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
4,729.74	-	4,729.74

(In ₹ Million) (Restated)

Balance as at April 1, 2024	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
4,729.74	-	4,729.74

(This space is intentionally left blank)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

B. Other equity

(In ₹ Million)

Particulars			Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Capital Reserve	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	306.93	3,252.02	1,519.46	5,078.41
Net profit for the year	-	5,451.22	-	5,451.22
Change during the year	-	-	1,297.74	1,297.74
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**306.93**	**8,703.24**	**2,817.20**	**11,827.37**

(In ₹ Million) (Restated)

Particulars			Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Capital Reserve	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	-	2,800.04	1,247.90	4,047.94
Impact of scheme of merger (refer note 40)	306.93	(110.78)	87.51	283.66
Net profit for the year	-	562.76	-	562.76
Change during the year	-	-	184.05	184.05
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**306.93**	**3,252.02**	**1,519.46**	**5,078.41**

Nature and purpose of reserves:

a) Retained Earnings
This reserve represents undistributed accumulated earnings of the Company as on the balance sheet date.

b) Foreign currency translation reserve

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations from functional currency into reporting currency is recognised in other comprehensive income, and is presented within equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Swapnil Dakshindas
Partner
Membership No. : 113896

Place: India
Date : April 20, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems, Inc.

Dr. Anand Deshpande
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Thomas Klein
Director

Place: USA
Date : April 18, 2026

1 Nature of operations

Persistent Systems, Inc. ("the Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Limited ("The holding company"). The Company along with the holding company and its subsidiaries collectively refer to as "The Group". The Company is specializing in software products, services and technology innovation. Also, the Company is engaged in providing sales and marketing support and other allied services to its group entities.

The Company is incorporated and domiciled in United States of America (USA) and has its registered office at 2055, Laurelwood Rd, Suite 210, Santa Clara, CA 95054, USA.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Persistent Systems, Inc. ("the Company") comprise of the following:

a. Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026
b. Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income) for the year ended March 31, 2026
c. Statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended
d. Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended
e. Notes forming part of financial statements
f. Material Accounting Policy information and other explanatory information

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared solely to assist the management of Persistent Systems Limited ('the Holding Company') in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements of The Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments and contingent consideration in business combination, which have been measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of consideration given in exchange of goods and services.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for the following items, which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date -

Items	Basis of Measurement
Derivative financial instruments	Fair Value
Non-derivative financial instruments at FVTPL	Fair Value
Debt and equity securities at FVOCI	Fair Value
Contingent consideration assumed in a business combination	Fair Value
Net defined benefit (asset) / liability	Fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation

3 Material accounting policy information

A Accounting year

The accounting year of the Company is starting from April 1 and ending on March 31.

B Functional currency

The Company's functional currency is the USD. To facilitate consolidation in holding company, these financial statements are presented in INR, which is the presentation currency. The results and balances are translated from functional currency to presentation currency using the following procedure:

i. All assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet;
ii. All income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period/year;
iii. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction;
iv. The exchange differences arising out of the year end conversion are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and the said amount is shown under the head "Other Equity".

C Use of estimates and judgements

a) The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed appropriately. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as the Management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

b) **Critical accounting estimates and judgements**

i. Revenue recognition

The Company's contracts with customers include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved by the parties to the contract, the parties to the contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable. The Company assesses the services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligations to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables, and allocation of transaction price to these distinct performance obligations involves significant judgment.

Revenue from fixed price maintenance type contracts is recognised rateably on a straight-line basis when services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period. Revenue from fixed-price maintenance type contract is recognised rateably using a percentage-of-completion method when the pattern of benefits from the services rendered to the customer and The Company's costs to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of the contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive. The use of a method to recognise such revenues requires judgment and is based on the promises in the contract and nature of the deliverables.

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its other fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

Income from services rendered to the group companies is recognised as and when services are rendered and are invoiced using cost-plus mark-up approach.

Further, the Company uses significant judgement while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

In respect of the contracts where the transaction price is payable as revenue share at pre-defined percentage of customer revenue and bearing in mind, the time gap between the close of the accounting period and availability of the revenue report from the customer, the Company is required to use its judgement to ascertain the income from revenue share on the basis of historical trends of customer revenue.

The Company receives advance payments from customers for the sale of software products, services and technology innovation including complete product life cycle services after signing the contract and receipt of payment. There is a significant financing component for these contracts considering the length of time between the customers' payment and rendering of services as well as the prevailing interest rate in the market. As such, the transaction price for these contracts is discounted using the interest rate implicit in the contract (i.e., the interest rate that discounts the cash selling price to the amount paid in advance). This rate is commensurate with the rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the Company and the customer at contract inception.

The Company applies the practical expedient for short-term advances received from customers. That is, the promised amount of consideration is not adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component if the period between the transfer of the promised services and the payment is one year or less.

ii. Income taxes

The Company's primary tax jurisdiction is United States of America, Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgements whether the tax positions are probably of being sustained in tax assessments.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits are available against which deductible temporary differences & tax losses can be utilised. Management evaluates if the deferred tax assets will be realised in future considering the historical taxable income, scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax-planning strategies. While the Management believes that the Company will realise the deferred tax assets, the amount of deferred tax asset realisable, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

iii. Business combination

Business combinations are accounted for using Ind AS 103, Business Combinations, which requires the acquirer to recognise the identifiable assets and contingent consideration at fair value. Estimates are required to be made in determining the value of contingent consideration and intangible assets. These valuations are conducted by external valuation experts. These measurements are based on information available at the acquisition date and are based on expectations and assumptions that have been deemed reasonable by the Management.

iv. Property, plant and equipment

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

v. Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances. After considering current and future economic conditions, the Company has concluded that no changes are required to lease periods relating to the existing lease contracts.

The Company enters into leases with third-party landlords and as a consequence the rate implicit in the relevant lease is not readily determinable. Therefore, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for determining its lease liabilities at the lease commencement date. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over similar terms which requires estimations when no observable rates are available.

vi. Provision and contingent liabilities

The Company estimates the provisions that have present obligations as a result of past events and it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The Company uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities.

vii. Compensated absences

The cost of the compensated absences and the present value of the same are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, Compensated absences are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

viii. Share based payments

The share based compensation expense is determined based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments of the holding company that will eventually vest. The corresponding equivalent credit will be accounted as 'Payables' to the holding company. The share based compensation expense is determined based on recharge agreement from the holding company.

ix. Impairment of assets

Investments in subsidiaries, goodwill and intangible assets are tested for impairment as per applicable requirements under Ind AS and when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the asset or cash generating units to which these pertain is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to dispose. The calculation of value in use of a cash generating unit involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

D Current versus non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of resources / assets for processing their realisation in cash and cash equivalents and based on the nature of products / services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months.

E Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Capital work-in-progress includes cost of Property, plant and equipment that are not ready to be put to use and is stated at cost. The cost comprises the purchase price and directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment, cost of asset retirement obligations and borrowing costs for long term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, plant and equipment is added to its original cost only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other expenses on existing Property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of Property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is disposed.

F Intangible assets

Intangible assets including software licenses of enduring nature and contractual rights acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation which is recognised from the date they are available for use and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs are reflected as expenditure in the statement of profit and loss in the reporting year in which these are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Research and development cost

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

-technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;

-its intention to complete the asset and use or sell it;

-its ability to use or sell the asset;

-how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits;

-the availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and

-the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

Such development expenditure, until capitalization, is reflected as intangible assets under development.

Following the initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. amortisation of internally generated intangible asset begins when the development is complete and the asset is available for use.

G Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to recognised for all business combinations when the acquired set of activities and assets meet the definition of business and control is transferred, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The acquisition cost is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Company recognizes any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. The excess of the:

- Consideration transferred;
- Amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired business, and
- Acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired business

over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recognised as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as capital reserve provided there is clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase. In other cases, the bargain purchase is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve.

Business combinations between entities under common control is accounted for using pooling of interest method. The identity of the reserves is preserved as they appear in the standalone financial statements of the Company in the same form in which they appeared in the financial statements of the acquired entity. The difference, if any, between the consideration and the amount of share capital of the acquired entity is transferred to business transfer reserve.

H Goodwill / Gain on bargain purchase

Goodwill represents the cost of business acquisition in excess of the Company's interest in the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree. When the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired exceeds the cost of business acquisition, a gain is recognised in the capital reserves as gain on bargain purchase.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted through goodwill during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date. These adjustments are called as measurement period adjustments. The measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

I Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is provided from the date the asset is made available for use using the Straight Line Method ('SLM') over the useful lives of the assets.

The management estimates the useful lives for the Property, plant and equipment except for leasehold improvements as follows:

Assets	Useful lives
Computers*	3 to 5 years
Computers - Servers and networks*	3 to 5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years

*For these classes of assets, based on a technical evaluation, the Management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the Management expects to use these assets. Thus useful lives of these assets are different from useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Indian Companies Act 2013.

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the period of lease or useful life, whichever is lower.

Where cost of a part of the asset ("asset component") is significant to total cost of the asset and useful life of that part is different from the useful life of the remaining asset, useful life of that significant part is determined separately and such asset component is depreciated over its separate useful life.

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives of Intangible assets are as below -

1. Software - 3 years from the day the asset is made available for use
2. Acquired Contractual Rights - ranging from 3 to 7 years from the day the asset is made available for use

Depreciation & amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically.

Notes forming part of financial statements

J Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangements of borrowings. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or development of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as a part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year in which they occur.

K Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Initial recognition and measurement

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognised at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. The Company's business model refers to how it manages it's financial assets to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether the cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

The Company offsets a financial asset and a financial liability when it currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Non-derivative financial instruments

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognised as finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as financial asset at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, is classified as financial asset at FVTPL. Financial assets except derivative contracts included within the FVTPL category are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Investments in subsidiaries

Equity investment in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand, bank deposits and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognised in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximately.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, if any, is recognised in profit or loss, except in case of equity instruments classified as FVOCI, where such cumulative gain or loss is not recycled to statement of profit and loss.

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices, dealer quotes.

For equity instruments of unlisted companies, in limited circumstances, insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value, or if there are a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range. The Company recognises such equity instruments at cost, which is considered as appropriate estimate of fair value.

All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realised. For financial assets and liabilities maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date and which are not carried at fair value, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets that are debts instruments and are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). ECL is the difference between contractual cash flows that are due and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Company recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

L Revenue recognition

Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved by the parties to the contract, the parties to the contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable. Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services ("performance obligations") to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company has received or expects to receive in exchange for these products or services ("transaction price"). When there is uncertainty as to collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

The Company assesses the services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. the Company allocates the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling price. The price that is regularly charged for an item when sold separately is the best evidence of its standalone selling price. In the absence of such evidence, the primary method used to estimate standalone selling price is the expected cost plus a margin, under which the Company estimates the cost of satisfying the performance obligation and then adds an appropriate margin based on similar services.

The Company's contracts may include variable consideration including rebates, volume discounts and penalties. the Company includes variable consideration as part of transaction price when there is a basis to reasonably estimate the amount of the variable consideration and when it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved.

i. Income from software services and licenses

The Company derives revenues primarily from IT services comprising of software development and related services and from the licensing of software products.

Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a time-and-material or a fixed-price basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognised as and when the related services are rendered. Revenue from fixed-price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognised as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to use" the licenses is recognised at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to access" is recognised over the access period.

When support services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and the support services have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices. Maintenance revenue is recognised proportionately over the period in which the services are rendered.

Income from services rendered to the group companies is recognised as and when services are rendered and are invoiced using cost-plus mark-up approach.

Unbilled revenue represents revenue recognised in relation to work done until the balance sheet date for which billing has not taken place. For unbilled receivables, there is unconditional right to receive cash and only passage of time is required as per contractual terms.

Unearned revenue (Contract liability) represents the billing in respect of contracts for which the revenue is not recognised.

The Company collects Local Taxes on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

ii. Interest

Income from interest is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable. Interest income is included under the head "Other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive dividend is established. Dividend income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

M Contract balances

Contract assets

Contract assets are recognised when there are excess of revenues earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.

Contract liabilities

Unearned and deferred revenue ("contract liability") is recognised when there are billings in excess of revenues.

Notes forming part of financial statements

N Foreign currency transactions and balances

i. Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

The Company's functional currency is the USD. To facilitate consolidation in holding company, these financial statements are presented in INR, which is the presentation currency. The results and balances are translated from functional currency to presentation currency using the following procedure:

i. All assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet;

ii. All income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period/year;

iii. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction;

iv. The exchange differences arising out of the period end conversion are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and the said amount is shown under the head "Other Equity".

ii. Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are converted using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates at the date when the values were determined. For foreign currency transactions recognised in profit and loss statement the Company uses average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

iii. Settlement

Revenue, expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. Transaction gains or losses realised upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit or loss for the year in which the transaction is settled.

O Retirement and other employee benefits

Compensated absences

The expected cost of accumulating leave encashment is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each Balance Sheet date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid / availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the Balance Sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating leave encashment is recognised in the period in which the absences occur.

Other employee benefits

Other short-term employee benefits such as overseas social security contributions and performance incentives expected to be paid in exchange for services rendered by employees, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss during the period when the employee renders the service.

P Income taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the tax laws prevailing in United States. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in statement of profit and loss.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except deferred tax liability arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, except deferred tax assets arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable group and the taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Q Leases

The Company assesses at the inception of contract whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

i The contract involves the use of an identified asset;
ii. The Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease; and
iii. The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset

Where the Company is a lessee

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located.

The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments based on an index or rate, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or statement of profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease expenses associated with these leases are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease, the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. the Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income over the lease term on a straight line basis.

R Impairment of Non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Company's of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on budgets and forecast calculations prepared for each CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. To estimate cash flow projections covered by the most recent budgets / forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the services, industries, or country or countries in which the Company operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for assets previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such assets, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as at reporting date and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or Company of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than it's carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at reporting date at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

S Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares), if any occurred during the reporting period, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

T Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

U Contingent liabilities and Commitments

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in financial statements.
The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

V Share based payments

Employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share based payment transactions, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments of the holding company (equity-settled transactions).

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value of the options at the date of the grant and recognised as employee compensation cost over the vesting period. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest.

At the end of each reporting period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest best on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revisions to the original estimates, if any, in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to payable to the holding company.

The expense or credit recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense with a corresponding amount recognised as liability payable to the holding company. In case of the employee stock option schemes having a graded vesting schedule, each vesting tranche having different vesting period has been considered as a separate option grant and accounted for accordingly.

Where the terms of an equity-settled transaction award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

W Equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity share capital. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares, share options and buyback are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

X Dividend

Final dividend on shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

3.1 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its financial statements.

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Group has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments – Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Group has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately – The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its financial statements.

Notes forming part of financial statements

4.1 Property, plant and equipment

(In ₹ Million)

	Office equipments	Computers	Furniture & fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Total
Gross block					
As at April 1, 2025	**200.38**	**723.19**	**258.67**	**33.87**	**1,216.11**
Additions	-	-	2.00	-	2.00
Disposals	-	5.35	-	-	5.35
Disposals on account of business transfer *	4.31	17.89	3.24	-	25.44
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	21.35	75.26	28.04	3.69	128.34
As at March 31, 2026	**217.42**	**775.21**	**285.47**	**37.56**	**1,315.66**
Accumulated depreciation					
As at April 1, 2025	**89.37**	**599.12**	**179.42**	**12.65**	**880.56**
Charge for the year	31.98	60.17	23.29	5.96	121.40
Disposals	-	5.35	-	-	5.35
Disposals on account of business transfer *	4.31	17.89	3.24	-	25.44
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	11.46	65.94	20.78	1.78	99.95
As at March 31, 2026	**128.50**	**701.99**	**220.25**	**20.39**	**1,071.12**
Net block					
As at March 31, 2026	**88.92**	**73.22**	**65.22**	**17.17**	**244.54**

(In ₹ Million) (Restated)

	Office equipments	Computers	Furniture & fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Total
Gross block					
As at April 1, 2024	**170.81**	**601.01**	**234.50**	**33.05**	**1,039.37**
Impact of scheme of merger (refer note 40)	6.00	159.55	4.45	-	170.00
Additions	19.45	8.83	13.87	-	42.15
Disposals	0.08	65.34	-	-	65.42
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	4.20	19.14	5.85	0.82	30.01
As at March 31, 2025	**200.38**	**723.19**	**258.67**	**33.87**	**1,216.11**
Accumulated depreciation					
As at April 1, 2024	**55.08**	**402.26**	**149.78**	**6.74**	**613.86**
Impact of scheme of merger (refer note 40)	6.00	159.55	4.45	-	170.00
Charge for the year	26.58	63.51	21.16	5.68	116.93
Disposals	0.02	40.99	-	-	41.01
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	1.73	14.79	4.03	0.23	20.78
As at March 31, 2025	**89.37**	**599.12**	**179.42**	**12.65**	**880.56**
Net block					
As at March 31, 2025	**111.01**	**124.07**	**79.25**	**21.22**	**335.55**

* Pursuant to a Business Transfer Agreement ("BTA") executed on June 26, 2025, Starfish Associates LLC transferred fixed assets pertaining to its Service Business amounting to INR 25.44 million (accumulated depreciation - INR 25.44 million; net block - Nil) to its ultimate holding company, Persistent Systems Limited. Pursuant to the merger of Starfish Associates LLC with the Company, these values are disclosed in the financial statements of the Company.

Notes forming part of financial statements

4.2 Right-of-use assets

	(In ₹ Million)
	Office Premises
Gross block	
As at April 1, 2025	628.92
Additions	80.54
Disposals	108.87
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	51.30
As at March 31, 2026	**651.89**
Accumulated depreciation	
As at April 1, 2025	326.48
Charge for the year	117.75
Disposals	108.87
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	18.12
As at March 31, 2026	**353.48**
Net block	
As at March 31, 2026	**298.40**

	(In ₹ Million) (Restated)
	Office Premises
Gross block	
As at April 1, 2024	661.24
Disposals	48.95
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	16.63
As at March 31, 2025	**628.92**
Accumulated depreciation	
As at April 1, 2024	239.40
Charge for the year	128.45
Disposals	48.95
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	7.58
As at March 31, 2025	**326.48**
Net block	
As at March 31, 2025	**302.44**

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Notes forming part of financial statements

4.3 Goodwill

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Cost		
Balance at the beginning of year	4,848.99	3,681.50
Impact of scheme of merger (refer note 40)	-	1,075.40
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	527.61	92.09
Balance at the end of year	**5,376.60**	**4,848.99**

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the CGU or groups of CGUs. The Group internally reviews the goodwill for impairment at the operating segment level, after allocation of the goodwill to CGUs or groups of CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. The fair value of a CGU is determined based on the market capitalization. Value-in-use is determined based on discounted future cash flows.

The key assumptions used for the calculations are as follows :

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Long-term growth rate	4.79%	4.86%
Operating margins	8% to 22%	13% to 23%
Discount rate	18% to 21%	15% to 18%

The above discount rate is based on the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of the Group. Pre-tax discount rate is applied to cash flow projections for impairment testing during the current year. As at March 31, 2026, the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeded its carrying amount. An analysis of the sensitivity of the computation to a change in key parameters (operating margin, discount rates and long term average growth rate), based on reasonable assumptions, did not identify any probable scenario in which the recoverable amount of the CGU would decrease below its carrying amount. Cash flow projections are considered for next 5 years and consider past experience and represent management's best estimate about future developments. Operating margin are in line with company's current operations. The growth rate was determined based on management's estimate of the long-term compound annual EBITDA growth rate.

Based on testing, no impairment loss was identified during current year and previous year.

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Notes forming part of financial statements

4.4 Other Intangible assets

(In ₹ Million)

	Software	Acquired contractual rights	Total
Gross block			
As at April 1, 2025	**2,007.10**	**8,131.16**	**10,138.26**
Disposals on account of assets transfer *	-	169.72	169.72
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	218.39	742.93	961.32
As at March 31, 2026	**2,225.49**	**8,704.36**	**10,929.85**
Accumulated amortisation			
As at April 1, 2025	**2,006.98**	**6,126.30**	**8,133.28**
Charge for the year	0.09	501.64	501.73
Disposals on account of assets transfer *	-	16.14	16.14
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	218.38	556.99	775.37
As at March 31, 2026	**2,225.45**	**7,168.79**	**9,394.24**
Net block			
As at March 31, 2026	**0.04**	**1,535.56**	**1,535.60**

(In ₹ Million) (Restated)

	Software	Acquired contractual rights	Total
Gross block			
As at April 1, 2024	**1,687.54**	**6,437.99**	**8,125.53**
Impact of scheme of merger (refer note 40)	597.10	1,423.01	2,020.11
Additions	-	89.56	89.56
Disposals on account of assets transfer	334.85	-	334.85
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	57.31	180.60	237.91
As at March 31, 2025	**2,007.10**	**8,131.16**	**10,138.26**
Accumulated amortisation			
As at April 1, 2024	**1,470.47**	**4,756.54**	**6,227.01**
Impact of scheme of merger (refer note 40)	597.10	785.25	1,382.35
Charge for the year	0.41	445.28	445.69
Disposals on account of assets transfer	111.92	-	111.92
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	50.92	139.23	190.15
As at March 31, 2025	**2,006.98**	**6,126.30**	**8,133.28**
Net block			
As at March 31, 2025	**0.12**	**2,004.86**	**2,004.98**

* Pursuant to a Business Transfer Agreement ("BTA") executed on June 26, 2025, Starfish Associates LLC transferred intangible assets pertaining to its Service Business amounting to INR 169.72 million (accumulated depreciation - INR 16.14 million; net block - INR 153.58 million) to its ultimate holding company, Persistent Systems Limited. Pursuant to the merger of Starfish Associates LLC with the Company, these values are disclosed in the financial statements of the Company.

4.5 Depreciation and amortisation

(In ₹ Million)

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025 (Restated)
On Property, plant and equipment	121.40	116.93
On Other intangible assets	501.73	445.69
On Right-of-use assets	117.75	128.45
	740.88	**691.07**

Notes forming part of financial statements

5. Non-current financial assets : Investments

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Investments carried at cost		
Unquoted investments		
Investments in equity instruments		
- In Wholly owned subsidiary companies (refer note 28)		
Aepona Group Limited **		
Nil Class "A" ordinary shares of Euro 0.012 each and Nil Class "B" ordinary shares of GBP 0.000001 each (Previous year: 5,644,820 Class "A" ordinary shares of Euro 0.012 each and 544,417,875,500 Class "B" ordinary shares of GBP 0.000001 each), fully paid up	-	192.91
Less: Provision for diminution in value of investment	-	(192.91)
Persistent Systems Israel Limited 3,867,400 (Previous year: 3,867,400) ordinary shares of NIS 0.1 par value, fully paid up	9.58	8.64
Persistent Systems Mexico, S.A. de C. V 99,999 (Previous year: 99,999) ordinary shares of Pesos 0.1 par value, fully paid up	5.12	4.62
MediaAgility Inc 4,347,275 (Previous year: 4,347,275) common stock of USD 9 each, fully paid up	5,762.16	5,196.71
Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o. # Nil (Previous year: 100) common stock of PLN 50 each, fully paid up	-	0.10
Persistent Systems Australia Pty. Ltd (Formerly known as CAPIOT Software Pty Ltd) * 2 (Previous year: 2) ordinary shares of AUD 1 each, fully paid up	0.00	0.00
Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada (Formerly known as Data Glove IT Solutions Limitada, Costa Rica)*** 4 (Previous year: Nil) common stock of CRC 10,000 each, fully paid up	537.77	-
Total investments carried at cost (A)	**6,314.63**	**5,210.07**

* ₹0.00 Million represents value less than ₹ 5,000

** On 29th December 2025 , the Company sold 100% equity shares of Aepona Group Limited to Persistent Systems Limited for a total consideration of EUR 13,879,670. As a result , the provision for diminution in the value of investment amounting to ₹ 201.79 million has been reversed and a gain of ₹ 1,256.71 million has been recognised.

***On 24th December 2025, the Company has entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with Persistent Systems Germany GmbH for purchase of shares of Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada. The purchase price amounts to EUR 4,801,547.11 for 4 ordinary shares of CRC 10000 each.

On 4th March 2026 , the Company sold 100% equity shares of Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o. to Aepona Group Limited for a total consideration of PLN 8,819,650. As a result, a gain of ₹ 227.70 million has been recognised.

Notes forming part of financial statements

5. Non-current financial assets : Investments (continued)

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Investments carried at fair value		
Unquoted investments		
Investments in common stocks/preferred stocks		
Hyginex, Inc.		
250,000 (Previous year - 250,000) preferred shares of USD 0.001 each, fully paid up	18.95	17.09
Less: Change in fair value of investment	(18.95)	(17.09)
Trunomi, Inc.		
277,778 (Previous year - 277,778) preferred shares of USD 0.0002 each, fully paid up	-	21.37
Less: Change in fair value of investment	-	(21.37)
Akumina Inc.		
400,667 (Previous Year - 400,667) preference shares of USD 0.443 each, fully paid up	16.82	15.17
Monument Bank		
24,000 (Previous year - 24,000) common stock of GBP 50 each, fully paid up	154.56	139.39
SwanAI		
84,828 (Previous year - 84,828) preferred shares of USD 0.00001 each, fully paid up	236.93	213.67
Less: Change in fair value of investment	(236.93)	-
Mila Health		
225,000 (Previous year - Nil) common stock of USD 0.0001 each, fully paid up	284.31	-
Total investments carried at fair value (B)	**455.69**	**368.23**
Total Investments (A + B)	**6,770.32**	**5,578.30**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**7,026.20**	**5,809.67**
Aggregate provision for impairment in value of investments	**-**	**(192.91)**
Aggregate amount of change in fair value of investments	**(255.88)**	**(38.46)**

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Notes forming part of financial statements

6. Non-current financial assets : Loans

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Carried at amortised cost		
Intercompany deposits to related parties (refer note 28)		
Unsecured considered good		
- Persistent Systems France SAS	-	222.34
(Repayment terms : At the end of three years) Rate of Interest: LIBOR + 225 bps, (Previous year : LIBOR + 225 bps)		
- Interest accrued but not due at amortised cost	-	6.40
	-	228.74
- Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	-	787.61
(Repayment terms : At the end of three years) Rate of Interest: EURIBOR + 225 bps (Previous year : EURIBOR + 225 bps)		
- Interest accrued but not due at amortised cost	-	62.43
	-	850.04
- Persistent Systems Australia Pty Ltd. (Formerly known as CAPIOT Software Pty Ltd)	-	106.85
(Repayment terms : At the end of three years) Rate of Interest: SOFR + 225 bps (Previous year : SOFR + 225 bps)		
- Interest accrued but not due at amortised cost	-	1.53
	-	108.38
- Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	-	19.23
(Repayment terms : At the end of three years) Rate of Interest: 3 months SOFR + 250 bps (Previous year : 3 months SOFR + 250 bps)		
- Interest accrued but not due at amortised cost	-	0.92
	-	20.15
- Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o.	94.77	85.47
(Repayment terms : At the end of three years) Rate of Interest : SOFR + 250 bps (Previous year : SOFR + 250 bps)		
- Interest accrued but not due at amortised cost	1.33	0.46
	96.10	85.93
- Persistent Systems UK Limited (Formerly known as Aepona Limited)	1,184.63	-
(Repayment terms : At the end of three years) Rate of Interest : SOFR + 250 bps		
- Interest accrued but not due at amortised cost	3.84	-
	1,188.47	-
Total non-current loans	**1,284.57**	**1,293.24**

7. Other non-current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	20.49	20.84
	20.49	**20.84**

8. Other non-current assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Unsecured, considered good		
Prepayments	73.97	130.19
	73.97	**130.19**

Notes forming part of financial statements

9(a). Deferred tax asset (net)

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Deferred tax asset		
Provision for expected credit loss	57.78	80.54
Employee related payments	553.67	678.92
Leave encashment	133.93	129.93
Tax credit	104.68	163.91
Brought forward and current year losses	-	31.23
Differences in book values and tax base values of block of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	183.70	114.83
Contract assets	15.90	12.37
Difference in book values and tax base values of ROU asset and lease liability	2.93	1.77
Others	-	1.22
	1,052.59	**1,214.72**
Deferred tax liability		
Utilisation of accumulated losses of wholly owned subsidiary	-	31.29
Differences in book values and tax base values of block of Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	-	(31.56)
Unrealised exchange gain/loss	157.97	-
Others	11.29	16.44
	169.26	**16.17**
Deferred tax asset (net)	**883.33**	**1,198.55**

Movement in deferred tax assets (net) during the year ended March 31, 2026

In ₹ Million

	As at April 1, 2025	Charge/ (Credit) in Statement of Profit or loss	Credit/ (Charge) in other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2026
Deferred tax asset				
Provision for expected credit loss	80.54	(22.76)	-	57.78
Employee related payments	678.92	(125.25)	-	553.67
Leave encashment	129.93	4.00	-	133.93
Tax credit	163.91	(59.23)	-	104.68
Brought forward and current year losses	31.23	(31.23)	-	-
Differences in book values and tax base values of block of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	114.83	68.87	-	183.70
Contract assets	12.37	3.53	-	15.90
Difference in book values and tax base values of ROU asset and lease liability	1.77	1.16	-	2.93
Others	1.22	(128.32)	127.10	-
	1,214.72	**(289.23)**	**127.10**	**1,052.59**
Deferred tax liability				
Utilisation of accumulated losses of wholly owned subsidiary	31.29	(31.29)	-	-
Differences in book values and tax base values of block of Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	(31.56)	31.56	-	-
Unrealised exchange gain/loss	-	157.97	-	157.97
Others	16.44	(5.15)	-	11.29
	16.17	**153.09**	**-**	**169.26**
Deferred tax asset (net)	**1,198.55**	**(442.32)**	**127.10**	**883.33**

Notes forming part of financial statements

Movement in deferred tax assets (net) during the year ended March 31, 2025

In ₹ Million

	As at April 1, 2024 (Restated)	Charge/ (Credit) in Statement of Profit or loss	Credit/ (Charge) in other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2025 (Restated)
Deferred tax asset				
Provision for expected credit loss	40.84	39.70	-	80.54
Employee related payments	200.53	478.39	-	678.92
Leave encashment	157.20	(27.27)	-	129.93
Tax credit	80.96	82.95	-	163.91
Brought forward and current year losses	26.26	4.97	-	31.23
Differences in book values and tax base values of block of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	138.72	(23.89)	-	114.83
Contract assets	0.68	11.69	-	12.37
Difference in book values and tax base values of ROU asset and lease liability	-	1.77	-	1.77
Others	5.90	(24.00)	19.32	1.22
	651.09	**544.31**	**19.32**	**1,214.72**
Deferred tax liability				
Utilisation of accumulated losses of wholly owned subsidiary	26.26	5.03	-	31.29
Differences in book values and tax base values of block of Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	-	(31.56)	-	(31.56)
Difference in book values and tax base values of ROU asset and lease liability	0.68	(0.68)	-	-
Others	8.18	8.26	-	16.44
	35.12	**(18.95)**	**-**	**16.17**
Deferred tax asset (net)	**615.97**	**563.26**	**19.32**	**1,198.55**

9(b). Current tax (credit) / charge

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Current tax (credit) / charge	-	495.90
Tax charge in respect of earlier year	22.16	45.34
Tax credit in respect of earlier year	(194.43)	-
	(172.27)	**541.24**

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Notes forming part of financial statements

10. Trade receivables*

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Trade Receivables - Billed - Non-current		
Unsecured, considered good	163.70	161.25
	163.70	**161.25**
Trade Receivables - Billed - Current		
Unsecured, considered good	10,424.84	7,195.15
Unsecured, credit impaired	224.58	1,114.08
	10,649.42	**8,309.23**
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	(224.58)	(315.54)
	10,424.84	**7,993.69**
Trade Receivables - Unbilled - Current	142.07	0.33
	10,730.61	**8,155.27**

* Includes dues from related parties (refer note 28)

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

			Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	-	3,785.82	5,779.20	128.49	631.39	163.12	101.72	10,589.73
Undisputed trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	18.25	62.93	132.78	9.43	223.39
	-	**3,785.82**	**5,779.20**	**146.74**	**694.32**	**295.90**	**111.14**	**10,813.12**
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	(18.25)	(64.12)	(132.78)	(9.43)	(224.58)
	-	**3,785.82**	**5,779.20**	**128.49**	**630.20**	**163.12**	**101.72**	**10,588.54**
Trade Receivables - Unbilled - Current	142.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	142.07
As At March 31, 2026	**142.07**	**3,785.82**	**5,779.20**	**128.49**	**630.20**	**163.12**	**101.72**	**10,730.61**
Expected loss rate (refer note 30(b))	-	-	-	12.44%	9.24%	44.87%	8.48%	

			Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	-	1,093.89	6,258.93	519.52	247.94	25.05	54.90	8,200.23
Undisputed trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	0.85	57.88	113.89	52.09	45.54	270.25
	-	**1,093.89**	**6,259.78**	**577.40**	**361.83**	**77.14**	**100.44**	**8,470.48**
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	(0.85)	(57.88)	(159.18)	(52.09)	(45.54)	(315.54)
	-	**1,093.89**	**6,258.93**	**519.52**	**202.65**	**25.05**	**54.90**	**8,154.94**
Trade Receivables - Unbilled - Current	0.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.33
As At March 31, 2025 (Restated)	**0.33**	**1,093.89**	**6,258.93**	**519.52**	**202.65**	**25.05**	**54.90**	**8,155.27**
Expected loss rate (refer note 30(b))	-	-	0.01%	10.02%	43.99%	67.53%	45.34%	

Notes forming part of financial statements

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	-	0.01
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	1,325.19	1,211.44
- On deposit account with original maturity of less than three months	-	249.16
	1,325.19	**1,460.61**

12. Current financial assets : loans

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Carried at amortised cost		
Unsecured considered good		
Loans to related parties (refer note 28)		
- Persistent Systems Australia Pty Ltd. (Formerly known as CAPIOT Software Pty Ltd) (Repayment terms : At the end of three years) Rate of Interest: SOFR + 225 bps (Previous year : SOFR + 225 bps)	130.06	-
- Interest accrued but not due at amortised cost	1.09	-
	131.15	-
- Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania (Repayment terms : At the end of three years) Rate of Interest: 3 months SOFR + 250 bps (Previous year : 3 months SOFR + 250 bps)	11.81	-
- Interest accrued but not due at amortised cost	0.02	-
	11.83	-
- Persistent Systems France SAS (Repayment terms : At the end of three years) Rate of Interest: LIBOR + 225 bps, (Previous year : LIBOR + 225 bps)	272.32	-
- Interest accrued but not due at amortised cost	1.81	-
	274.13	-
Loans to others		
- Loan to LHS Solutions, Inc.	-	25.61
- Interest accrued but not due at amortised cost	-	2.02
Less: Impairment allowance	-	(27.63)
	-	-
	417.11	**-**

Notes forming part of financial statements

13. Other current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Receivable from related parties (refer note 28)		
Unsecured, considered good		
- Persistent Systems Limited	825.59	11.06
- Persistent Systems France SAS	12.35	11.14
- Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	-	5.08
- Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.	6.71	4.40
- MediaAgility Inc.	115.43	86.76
- Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	1.41	0.17
	961.49	**118.61**
Security deposits	34.47	32.33
Other receivables (refer note 28)*	42.70	34.79
Total	**1,038.66**	**185.73**

* Includes amounts received in the holding company and other subsidiaries of the holding company on behalf of the Company ₹ 18.31 million (Previous year - ₹ 34.79 million).

14. Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Unsecured, considered good		
Advances recoverable in cash or kind or for value to be received	118.99	377.19
VAT receivable	-	0.99
Contract assets	6.97	19.04
Prepayments	220.64	314.47
	346.60	**711.69**

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Notes forming part of financial statements

15. Share capital

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025 (Restated)
Authorised (In USD Million)		
1,500,000,000 (Previous year: 1,500,000,000) Common Shares of USD 0.10 each	USD 150	USD 150
	USD 150	**USD 150**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up (In ₹ Million)		
702,000,000 (Previous year: 702,000,000) Common Shares of USD 0.10 each fully paid up. All shares are held by Holding Company i.e. Persistent Systems Limited.	4,729.74	4,729.74
	4,729.74	**4,729.74**

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

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025 (Restated)	
	No. of Shares	Amount (In ₹ Million)	No. of Shares	Amount (In ₹ Million)
At the beginning of the reporting year	702,000,000	4,729.74	702,000,000	4,729.74
Add : Additional issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the reporting year	**702,000,000**	**4,729.74**	**702,000,000**	**4,729.74**

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Notes forming part of financial statements

16. Lease liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Non Current		
Lease liabilities	346.47	348.76
Less: Current portion of lease liabilities	(152.83)	(117.72)
	193.64	**231.04**
Current		
Lease liabilities	152.83	117.72
	152.83	**117.72**

Movement of lease liabilities:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025 (Restated)**
Opening balance	348.76	460.96
Additions during the year	72.17	-
Add: Interest recognised during the year	22.73	24.60
Less: Payments made during the year	(135.03)	(147.66)
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	37.84	10.86
Closing balance	**346.47**	**348.76**

17. Other financial liabilities - Non-current

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Carried at fair value		
Liability towards contingent consideration	29.95	237.07
Carried at amortised cost		
Intercompany deposits from related parties (refer note 28)		
- MediaAgility Inc. (Repayment terms : At the end of three years) Rate of Interest : AFR, (Previous year : AFR)	-	700.85
- Interest accrued but not due at amortised cost	-	56.24
	-	**757.09**
	29.95	**994.16**

Notes forming part of financial statements

18. Trade payables*

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Trade payables for goods and services	1,431.49	5,426.29
	1,431.49	**5,426.29**

* Includes payables to related parties (Refer note 28)

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

	Provision for expenses	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Trade payables	639.43	312.20	339.04	3.16	122.68	14.98	1,431.49
As At March 31, 2026	**639.43**	**312.20**	**339.04**	**3.16**	**122.68**	**14.98**	**1,431.49**

	Provision for expenses	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Trade payables	917.53	75.85	4,306.83	89.85	16.15	20.08	5,426.29
As At March 31, 2025 (Restated)	**917.53**	**75.85**	**4,306.83**	**89.85**	**16.15**	**20.08**	**5,426.29**

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Notes forming part of financial statements

19. Current financial liabilities : Others

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Carried at fair value		
Liability towards contingent consideration	284.25	877.78
Advances from related parties (unsecured, considered good) (refer note 28)		
- Persistent Systems Limited	-	160.30
- Persistent Systems UK Limited (Formerly known as Aepona Limited)	-	18.82
Accrued employee liabilities	1,919.49	1,173.11
Accrued interest on borrowings	-	3.32
Other payables (refer note 28)*	8,906.78	6,297.89
	11,110.52	**8,531.22**

* Includes amounts received in company on behalf of the holding company and other subsidiaries of the holding company of ₹ 4,262.71 million (Previous year - ₹ 6,297.89 million).

20. Other liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
-Non current		
Others	8.15	7.66
	8.15	**7.66**
-Current		
Unearned revenue (refer note 28)	207.71	351.24
Advance from customers	102.25	65.65
Statutory liabilities	170.27	1.69
Others	6.28	16.79
	486.51	**435.37**
	494.66	**443.03**

21. Provisions

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Provision for employee benefits		
- Leave encashment	450.29	434.00
	450.29	**434.00**

Notes forming part of financial statements

22. Revenue from operations

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Software licenses (refer note 28)	758.01	784.23
Software and other services (refer note 28)	24,130.53	25,553.31
	24,888.54	**26,337.54**

Software service revenue is recognized as and when the related services are performed i.e. over the time basis. Software licenses revenue is recognized on point in time basis..

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by segments and geography. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Revenue by industry segments		
Segment		
Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI)	351.92	1,401.63
Healthcare & Life Sciences	184.29	54.41
Software, Hi-Tech and Emerging Industries	24,352.33	24,881.50
	24,888.54	**26,337.54**
Geographical disclosure		
Geography		
India	12,532.30	12,041.86
North America	12,157.03	14,140.13
Rest of the World	199.21	155.55
Total	**24,888.54**	**26,337.54**

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognised as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognise these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation-related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognised corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date, typically those contracts where invoicing is on time and material and unit of work-based contracts. Remaining performance obligation estimates are subject to change and are affected by several factors, including terminations, changes in the scope of contracts, periodic revalidations, adjustment for revenue that has not materialized and adjustments for currency. The normal credit term is 30 to 90 days.

Notes forming part of financial statements

Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 In ₹ Million	**March 31, 2025 In ₹ Million (Restated)**
Revenue as per contract price	24,888.54	26,337.54
Discount	-	-
Revenue from contracts with customers	**24,888.54**	**26,337.54**

Changes in contract assets (unbilled revenue) are as follows:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 In ₹ Million	**March 31, 2025 In ₹ Million (Restated)**
Balance at the beginning of the year	19.04	3,325.54
Invoices raised that were included in the contract assets balance at the beginning of the year	(13.08)	(3,321.63)
Increase due to revenue recognised during the year, excluding amounts billed during the year	-	15.13
Translation differences	1.01	-
Balance at the end of the year	**6.97**	**19.04**

Changes in unearned revenue are as follows:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 In ₹ Million	**March 31, 2025 In ₹ Million (Restated)**
Balance at the beginning of the year	351.24	997.97
Revenue recognised that was included in the unearned revenue balance at the beginning of the year	(389.76)	(934.10)
Increase due to revenue recognised during the year, excluding amounts billed during the year	237.56	287.37
Translation differences	8.67	-
Balance at the end of the year	**207.71**	**351.24**

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Notes forming part of financial statements

23. Other income

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Interest on deposits carried at amortised cost (refer note 28)	119.38	134.57
Foreign exchange gain (net)	551.39	26.22
Provision for diminution in value of investment written back (refer note	201.79	-
Net profit on sale of financial assets designated as amortised cost (refer note 28, 36 and 38)	1,532.71	21.67
Dividend on investments carried at cost (refer note 28)	803.61	-
Net gain on fair valuation of financial assets designated as FVTPL	50.90	-
Excess provision in respect of earlier years written back	0.86	43.18
Changes in contingent consideration payable on business combination (refer note 39)	136.37	-
Miscellaneous income	17.54	106.22
	3,414.55	**331.86**

24. Personnel expenses

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
24.1 Employee benefits expense		
- Salaries, wages and bonus	14,153.62	12,762.64
- Share based payments to employees (refer note 28)	1,436.30	2,485.90
- Staff welfare expenses	99.04	288.15
	15,688.96	**15,536.69**
24.2 Subcontracting costs		
- Related parties (refer note 28)	1,569.08	2,865.65
- Others	83.95	902.88
	1,653.03	**3,768.53**
	17,341.99	**19,305.22**

25. Finance costs

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Interest on lease liability	22.73	24.60
Interest on bank loan	3.10	138.13
Interest on deposits from related parties (refer note 28)	26.61	28.07
Notional interest on liability towards contingent consideration	42.12	15.51
	94.56	**206.31**

Notes forming part of financial statements

26. Other expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Traveling and conveyance	1,007.55	696.88
Electricity expenses	5.75	5.92
Internet link expenses	29.65	26.75
Communication expenses	24.96	13.84
Recruitment expenses	29.30	37.41
Training and seminars	10.99	6.53
Purchase of software licenses and support expenses	2,005.81	2,344.52
Bad debts	84.89	-
Allowance for credit loss (net) (refer note 10)	(118.60)	192.80
Rent (refer note 34)	26.83	16.06
Insurance	2.57	10.61
Rates, fees and profession tax	18.94	26.24
Legal and professional fees	931.35	851.80
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and Machinery	7.54	8.92
- Buildings	0.46	0.01
- Others	2.10	5.25
Selling and Marketing Expenses	13.38	10.22
Advertisement and sponsorship fees	163.33	171.01
Computer consumables	-	0.62
Auditor's remuneration (refer note 33)	3.25	2.00
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure	10.97	2.09
Books, memberships and subscriptions	15.21	8.56
Changes in contingent consideration payable on business combination (refer note 39)	-	(1,461.82)
Royalty expenses	58.70	71.32
Miscellaneous expenses	69.46	96.87
	4,404.39	**3,144.41**

27. Earnings per share

		For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (Restated)
Basic and diluted earnings per share			
Numerator			
Net Profit after tax (In ₹ Million)	A	5,451.22	562.76
Denominator			
Weighted average number of equity share	B	702,000,000	702,000,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (In ₹) (Face value of USD 0.10 each)	A / B	7.77	0.80

Notes forming part of financial statements

28. Related party transactions

I. Names of related parties

Holding company:
Persistent Systems Limited

Wholly owned subsidiaries:
Persistent Telecom Solutions, Inc. (Merged w.e.f. February 28, 2026)
Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.
Persistent Systems Israel Limited
MediaAgility Inc.
Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o. (till March 3, 2026)
Starfish Associates, LLC (Merged w.e.f. March 2, 2026)
Persistent Systems Australia Pty Ltd. (Formerly known as CAPIOT Software Pty Ltd)
Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada (Formerly known as Data Glove IT Solutions Limitada, Costa Rica) (Acquired w.e.f. December 24, 2025)
Persistent Systems UK Ltd. (Formerly known as Aepona Ltd) (till April 5, 2024)
Aepona Group Limited (till December 28, 2025)

Wholly owned subsidiaries of MediaAgility Inc.:
DIGITALAGILITY S DE RL DE CV
MediaAgility UK Ltd., UK
MediaAgility Pte. Ltd., Singapore

Fellow Subsidiaries:
Persistent Systems Pte. Limited
Persistent Systems France S.A.S
Persistent Systems Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
Persistent Systems Germany GmbH
Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)
MediaAgility India Private Limited
Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania
Persistent Systems UK Ltd. (Formerly known as Aepona Ltd) (w.e.f April 6, 2024)
Aepona Group Limited (w.e.f. December 29, 2025)
Persistent Systems Lanka (Private) Limited (w.e.f. December 24, 2025)
Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada (Formerly known as Data Glove IT Solutions Limitada, Costa Rica) (till December 23, 2025)
Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o. (w.e.f. March 4, 2026)

Key Management Personnel:
Dr. Anand Deshpande - Director
Mr. Thomas Klein - Director
Mr Sandeep Kalra, Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer

28. Related party transactions (Continued)

II. Related party transactions

Particulars	Name of the related Party	Relationship with the Related Party	For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Income				
Fees for sales and marketing	Persistent Systems Limited	Holding company	8,933.32	0.02
	Persistent Systems UK Ltd. (Formerly known as Aepona Ltd)	Fellow subsidiary	-	0.02
Corporate guarantee fees	Persistent Systems UK Ltd. (Formerly known as Aepona Ltd)	Fellow subsidiary	0.34	0.25
Licensing of distribution rights for Software Products and related services	Persistent Systems Limited	Holding company	223.61	3.28
Sale of software service	Persistent Systems Limited	Holding company	14,474.46	24,921.39
	MediaAgility Inc.	Wholly owned subsidiary	3.93	9.37
	Aepona Group Limited	Fellow subsidiary	-	0.04
	Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o.	Fellow subsidiary	59.21	-
Interest Income	Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.	Wholly owned subsidiary	-	5.49
	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Fellow subsidiary	28.14	41.72
	Persistent Systems France SAS	Fellow subsidiary	14.43	11.62
	Persistent Systems Australia Pty Ltd. (Formerly known as CAPIOT Software Pty Ltd)	Wholly owned subsidiary	7.07	9.72
	Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	Fellow subsidiary	1.03	2.38
	Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o.	Fellow subsidiary	5.26	0.47
	Persistent Systems UK Ltd. (Formerly known as Aepona Ltd)	Fellow subsidiary	17.03	-
Dividend received	MediaAgility Inc.	Wholly owned subsidiary	803.61	-
Expenses				
Salaries, wages and bonus	Persistent Systems Limited	Holding company	-	0.26
Subcontracting costs	Persistent Systems Limited	Holding company	1,498.89	2,486.27
	Persistent Systems France SAS	Fellow subsidiary	-	0.36
	Persistent Systems Lanka (Private) Limited	Fellow subsidiary	(9.68)	6.07
	Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.	Wholly owned subsidiary	-	0.78
	Persistent Systems UK Ltd. (Formerly known as Aepona Ltd)	Fellow subsidiary	-	28.17
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)	Fellow subsidiary	-	29.43
	Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada (Formerly known as Data Glove IT Solutions Limitada, Costa Rica)	Wholly owned subsidiary	79.87	135.12
Corporate guarantee fees	Persistent Systems Limited	Holding company	0.30	3.11
Interest Cost	Persistent Systems UK Ltd. (Formerly known as Aepona Ltd)	Fellow subsidiary	-	0.29
	MediaAgility Inc.	Wholly owned subsidiary	26.61	27.67
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)	Fellow subsidiary	-	0.11
Loans given**	Persistent Systems France SAS	Fellow subsidiary	122.37	171.17
	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Fellow subsidiary	-	93.45
	Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o.	Fellow subsidiary	-	108.84
	Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.	Wholly owned subsidiary	-	30.13
	Persistent Systems UK Ltd. (Formerly known as Aepona Ltd)	Fellow subsidiary	1,123.34	-
Repayment of loans given**	Persistent Systems France SAS	Fellow subsidiary	119.19	90.75
	Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.	Wholly owned subsidiary	-	115.79
	Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	Fellow subsidiary	9.48	15.15
	Persistent Systems Australia Pty Ltd. (Formerly known as CAPIOT Software Pty Ltd)	Wholly owned subsidiary	-	31.10
	Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o.	Fellow subsidiary	-	21.64
	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Fellow subsidiary	894.96	-
Loans taken**	MediaAgility Inc.	Wholly owned subsidiary	-	184.99
Repayment of loans taken**	MediaAgility Inc.	Wholly owned subsidiary	770.55	42.25
	Persistent Systems UK Ltd. (Formerly known as Aepona Ltd)	Fellow subsidiary	-	83.45
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)	Fellow subsidiary	-	37.67
Investment in wholly owned subsidiary**	Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada (Formerly known as Data Glove IT Solutions Limitada, Costa Rica)	Wholly owned subsidiary	537.77	-
Sale of Investment in wholly owned subsidiary**	Aepona Group Limited	Fellow subsidiary	1,458.59	-
	Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o.	Fellow subsidiary	227.70	-
Managerial remuneration	Thomas Klein	Key management personnel	96.20	173.51
	Mr. Sandeep Kalra	Key management personnel	4,026.75	1,498.87

** These transactions are disclosed at exchange rate of INR-USD as on the transaction date.

Persistent Systems, Inc.

Notes forming part of financial statements

III. Related party balances

Particulars	Name of the related Party	Relationship with the Related Party	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Share capital	Persistent Systems Limited	Holding company	4,729.74	4,729.74
Trade payables	Persistent Systems Limited	Holding company	257.84	3,767.20
	Persistent Systems Lanka (Private) Limited	Fellow subsidiary	47.06	104.70
	Persistent Systems UK Ltd. (Formerly known as Aepona Ltd)	Fellow subsidiary	-	4.43
	Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada (Formerly known as Data Glove IT Solutions Limitada, Costa Rica)	Wholly owned subsidiary	83.33	52.07
	DIGITALAGILITY S DE RL DE CV	Wholly owned subsidiary	0.73	0.66
	Aepona Group Limited	Fellow subsidiary	-	40.10
	Persistent Systems Israel Ltd.	Wholly owned subsidiary	2.79	2.51
	MediaAgility Inc.	Wholly owned subsidiary	-	37.13
Other payables	Persistent Systems Limited	Holding company	8,863.09	6,164.30
	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Fellow subsidiary	-	0.89
	Persistent Systems UK Ltd. (Formerly known as Aepona Ltd)	Fellow subsidiary	42.10	132.69
	MediaAgility Inc.	Wholly owned subsidiary	1.59	-
Trade receivables	Persistent Systems Limited	Holding company	8,966.71	6,212.81
	Persistent Systems France SAS	Fellow subsidiary	65.33	58.91
	MediaAgility Inc.	Wholly owned subsidiary	0.57	7.47
	Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o.	Fellow subsidiary	60.59	-
	Persistent Systems UK Ltd. (Formerly known as Aepona Ltd)	Fellow subsidiary	0.06	-
Other receivables	Persistent Systems Limited	Holding company	18.31	28.81
Unearned revenue	Persistent Systems Limited	Holding company	15.56	1.30
Loans given	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Fellow subsidiary	-	787.61
	Persistent Systems Australia Pty Ltd. (Formerly known as CAPIOT Software Pty Ltd)	Wholly owned subsidiary	130.06	106.85
	Persistent Systems France SAS	Fellow subsidiary	272.32	222.34
	Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	Fellow subsidiary	11.81	19.23
	Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o.	Fellow subsidiary	94.77	85.47
	Persistent Systems UK Ltd. (Formerly known as Aepona Ltd)	Fellow subsidiary	1,184.63	-
Other financial liabilities	MediaAgility Inc.	Wholly owned subsidiary	-	700.85
Payable to related parties (including advances)	Persistent Systems Limited	Holding company	-	160.30
	Persistent Systems UK Ltd. (Formerly known as Aepona Ltd)	Fellow subsidiary	-	18.82
Interest receivable	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Fellow subsidiary	-	62.43
	Persistent Systems Australia Pty Ltd. (Formerly known as CAPIOT Software Pty Ltd)	Wholly owned subsidiary	1.09	1.53
	Persistent Systems France SAS	Fellow subsidiary	1.81	6.40
	Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	Fellow subsidiary	0.02	0.92
	Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o.	Fellow subsidiary	1.33	0.46
	Persistent Systems UK Ltd. (Formerly known as Aepona Ltd)	Fellow subsidiary	3.84	-
Interest payable	MediaAgility Inc.	Wholly owned subsidiary	-	56.24
Advances given *	Persistent Systems Limited	Holding company	825.59	11.06
	Persistent Systems France SAS	Fellow subsidiary	12.35	11.14
	MediaAgility Inc.	Wholly owned subsidiary	115.43	86.76
	Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.	Wholly owned subsidiary	6.71	4.40
	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Fellow subsidiary	-	5.08
	Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	Fellow subsidiary	1.41	0.17
Investment	Aepona Group Limited @	Fellow subsidiary	-	192.91
	Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.	Wholly owned subsidiary	5.12	4.62
	Persistent Systems Israel Limited	Wholly owned subsidiary	9.58	8.64
	Persistent Systems Australia Pty Ltd. (Formerly known as CAPIOT Software Pty Ltd)	Wholly owned subsidiary	0.00	0.00
	MediaAgility Inc.	Wholly owned subsidiary	5,762.16	5,196.71
	Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o. @	Fellow subsidiary	-	0.10
	Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada (Formerly known as Data Glove IT Solutions Limitada, Costa Rica)	Wholly owned subsidiary	537.77	-

* There is no repayment schedule in respect of this advance. It is repayable on demand. This amount is utilized for meeting business requirements.

@ The investment in these subsidiaries are sold in this financial year.

Notes forming part of financial statements

29. Income taxes

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before tax is summarized below:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ Million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ Million) (Restated)
Profit before tax (a)	5,721.27	540.74
Enacted tax rate (b)	21.00%	21.00%
Computed tax expense at enacted tax rate (c) = (a) * (b)	1,201.47	113.56
Additional tax benefits/Non-deductible expenses (Net)	13.45	611.97
Excess tax benefits on stock-based compensation	(846.24)	(441.51)
Effect of Prior Period Tax	(175.41)	(20.96)
Income exempt from tax	(191.73)	(313.49)
Change in Tax rate	-	62.99
Unused tax losses not recognised as deferred tax assets	273.80	-
Others	(5.29)	(34.58)
Income tax expense	**270.05**	**(22.02)**

The company along with its subsidiary companies has decided to opt for filing consolidated income tax return in compliance with the applicable tax regulations in the United States from financial year 2014-15.

Unrecognized Deferred Tax on Accumulated Losses:

The Company has corporate income tax losses as of March 2026. These tax losses are available for future utilization to offset future taxable profits of the Company, subject to the applicable tax laws and regulations. As at the balance sheet date, the Company has not recognized deferred tax asset with respect to the aforesaid unutilized corporate income tax losses. The details are provided in below table:

Country	Currency	Carry forward losses		Unrecognized Deferred Tax Asset	
		31-Mar-26	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-26
		In Million	In Rs. Million	In Million	In Rs. Million
USA	USD	16.4	1,452.16	3.44	304.95

Notes forming part of financial statements

30(a). Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values and fair values of financial instruments by categories are as follows:

(In ₹ Million)

Financial assets/ financial liabilities	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025 (Restated)			Fair value hierarchy
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Cost	
Financial assets:							
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	6,314.63	-	-	5,210.07	
Investments in common stocks / preferred stocks	455.69	-	-	368.23	-	-	Level 3
Loans	-	1,701.68	-	-	1,293.24	-	
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,325.19	-	-	1,460.61	-	
Trade receivables	-	10,730.61	-	-	8,155.27	-	
Other non-current financial assets	-	20.49	-	-	20.84	-	
Other current financial assets	-	1,038.66	-	-	185.73	-	
Total financial assets	**455.69**	**14,816.63**	**6,314.63**	**368.23**	**11,115.69**	**5,210.07**	
Financial liabilities:							
Trade payables	-	1,431.49	-	-	5,426.29	-	
Lease liabilities	-	346.47	-	-	348.76	-	
Liability towards contingent consideration	314.20	-	-	1,114.85	-	-	Level 3
Other non-current financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	757.09	-	
Other current financial liabilities	-	10,826.27	-	-	7,653.44	-	
Total financial liabilities	**314.20**	**12,604.23**	**-**	**1,114.85**	**14,185.58**	**-**	

Notes forming part of financial statements

Fair value hierarchy:

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. In respect of equity instruments of unlisted companies, in limited circumstances, insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value, or if there are a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range. The Company recognises such equity instruments at cost, which is considered as appropriate estimate of fair value.

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Level 2 Fair Values

Financial Instrument	Valuation Methods and Assumptions
Derivative instruments (assets and liabilities)	The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, primarily banks with investment-grade credit ratings. Derivatives are valued using valuation techniques with market-observable inputs, mainly foreign exchange forward contracts. The valuation models incorporate inputs such as the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, and forward rate curves of the underlying instruments.
Treasury Bonds	Fair value of bonds is determined using the discounted cash flow (DCF) approach with yield-to-maturity (YTM) rates.

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Level 3 Fair Values

Type	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Inter-relationship Between Significant Unobservable Inputs and Fair Value Measurement
Contractual obligation	Discounted cash flow method. The valuation model considers the present value of expected payments discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate. Expected payments are determined by considering possible scenarios of forecast EBITDA, the amount payable under each scenario, and the probability assigned to each scenario.	• Forecasted EBITDA	The estimated increase/(decrease) in the fair value of the contractual obligation would not be significant for a 10% sensitivity in the significant unobservable inputs.
		• Risk-adjusted discount rate	

Notes forming part of financial statements

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments at FVTPL & FVTOCI
The financial instruments being carried at FVTPL and FVTOCI is at their respective fair value.

Financial Instruments at Amortised Cost
The Management assessed that fair value of Trade receivables, Unbilled revenue, Other financial assets, Borrowings, Lease liabilities, Trade payables and Other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The following valuation techniques are used for instruments categorised in Level 3:

Investments in common stocks / preferred stocks (Level 3)
For equity instruments of unlisted companies, in limited circumstances, insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value, or if there are a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range. The Company recognises such equity instruments at cost, which is considered as appropriate estimate of fair value.

Liability towards contingent consideration (Level 3)
The fair value of contingent consideration related to the acquisition of subsidiaries/business units (Refer Note 17 and 19) is estimated using a present value technique. The ₹ 314.20 Million fair value is estimated by probability-weighting the estimated future cash outflows adjusting for risk and discounting at 3%-5.6%. The probability-weighted cash outflows before discounting are ₹ 331.15 Million and reflect management's estimate of a 90% probability that the contract's target level will be achieved. The discount rate used is 3%-5.6%, based on the Group's estimated incremental borrowing rate for unsecured liabilities at the reporting date, and therefore reflects the Group's credit position. The effects on the fair value of risk and uncertainty in the future cash flows are dealt with by adjusting the estimated cash flows rather than adjusting the discount rate.

Notes forming part of financial statements

Level 3 fair value measurements

The reconciliation of the carrying amounts of financial instruments classified within Level 3 is as follows:

(In ₹ Million)

	Investments in common stocks / preferred stocks	Liability towards contingent consideration
Balance at April 1, 2024	150.82	2,464.55
Acquired during the year	213.67	616.43
Disposed during the year	-	(509.58)
Gain/loss recognised in profit and loss in other income	-	(1,461.82)
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	3.74	5.27
Balance at March 31, 2025	**368.23**	**1,114.85**
Balance at April 1, 2025	368.23	1,114.85
Acquired during the year	-	-
Notional interest on liability towards contingent consideration	-	42.12
Disposed during the year	-	(755.84)
Gain/loss recognised in profit and loss in other income	50.90	(136.37)
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	36.56	49.44
Balance at 31 March 2026	**455.69**	**314.20**
Total amount included in profit and loss account for unrealised gains/ losses on Level 3 instruments	-	-

The carrying amounts of other financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost are considered a reasonable approximation of fair value largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

Notes forming part of financial statements

30(b). Financial risk management

Financial risk factors and risk management objectives

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company does not foresee any major foreign exchange risk as majority of the revenue is generated and expenses are incurred in the Company's functional currency. The Company's exposure to credit risk is mainly for receivables that are overdue for more than 180 days. The Credit Task Force of the Group is responsible for credit risk management. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from / to the group companies. The Group's Risk Management Committee monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

Market risk

The Company operates globally with its operations spread across various geographies and consequently the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk.

The following table analyses unhedged foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of March 31, 2026:

(In ₹ Million)

	AUD	EUR	CAD	Other currencies	Total
Trade receivables	-	197.43	-	-	197.43
Other financial assets (including loans and interest accrued)	130.06	272.32	-	-	402.38
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	4,644.07	4,644.07
Trade and other financial liabilities	0.55	0.43	1.20	11.88	14.05

The following table analyses unhedged foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of March 31, 2025:

(In ₹ Million) (Restated)

	AUD	EUR	CAD	Other currencies	Total
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets (including loans and interest accrued)	106.85	958.66	-	-	1,065.51
Trade and other financial liabilities	-	-	1.30	7.23	8.53

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to ₹ 10,730.61 Million and ₹ 8,155.27 Million as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk is managed by the Company's Credit Task Force through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the recovery status of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The Company uses a provisioning policy approved by the Board of Directors to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables.

Notes forming part of financial statements

Credit risk is perceived mainly in case of receivables overdue for more than 180 days. The following table gives details of risk concentration in respect of percentage of receivables overdue for more than 180 days:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025 (Restated)
Receivables overdue for more than 180 days	1,249.24	1,133.82
Total receivables	10,730.61	8,155.27
Overdue for more than 180 days as a % of total receivables	12%	14%

Ageing of trade receivables

(In ₹ Million)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025 (Restated)
Within the credit period	3,927.89	1,094.22
1 to 30 days past due	118.75	3,376.52
31 to 60 days past due	3,097.91	1,828.28
61 to 90 days past due	801.08	728.73
91 to 120 days past due	-	251.89
121 to 180 days past due	1,760.32	57.35
181 and above past due	1,249.24	1,133.82
Less: Expected credit loss	(224.58)	(315.54)
Net trade receivables	**10,730.61**	**8,155.27**

Movement in expected credit loss allowance

(In ₹ Million)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025 (Restated)
Opening balance	315.54	119.82
Movement in expected credit loss allowance	(118.60)	192.80
Translation differences	27.64	2.92
Closing balance	**224.58**	**315.54**

Notes forming part of financial statements

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company has borrowings obtained from the group companies. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from/to the group companies. The working capital needs are met by availing intercorporate loans from the group companies whenever needed.
As at March 31, 2026, the Company had a working capital of ₹ 60.94 Million including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 1,325.19 Million. As at March 31, 2025, the Company had a working capital of ₹ (4,833.32) Million including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 1,460.61 Million.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

(In ₹ Million)

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Lease Liabilties	152.83	310.10	117.72	266.76
Trade payables	1,431.49	-	5,371.98	-
Other financial liabilities	11,110.52	29.95	7,917.21	994.16

Price risk

The Company’s exposure to price risk arises from investements held by the Company and classified in the balance sheet as fair value through Profit and Loss. To manage its price risk arising from investments, the Company diversifies its portfolio.

Sensitivity

The table below summarises the impact of increases/decreases of the Company’s profit for the year and other equity. The analysis is based on the assumption that the fair value of investments had increased by 5% decreased by 5% with all other variables held constant.

(In ₹ Million)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Increase in fair value of investments by 5%	22.78	18.41
Decrease in fair value of investments by 5%	(22.78)	(18.41)

Notes forming part of financial statements

30(c). Un-hedged foreign currency exposures

Details of un-hedged foreign currency exposures at the end of the year:

	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025 (Restated)		
	In ₹ Million	Foreign currency (In Million)	Conversion rate (₹)	In ₹ Million	Foreign currency (In Million)	Conversion rate (₹)
Trade and other payables	0.11	GBP 0.00	125.52	2.38	GBP 0.02	110.63
	1.20	CAD 0.02	68.10	1.30	CAD 0.02	59.56
	0.43	EUR 0.00*	108.93	0.24	EUR 0.00*	92.46
	6.22	ILS 0.21	29.96	4.85	ILS 0.21	23.12
	0.55	AUD 0.01	65.03	-	-	-
	5.55	INR 5.55	1.00	-	-	-
Advances given and deposits placed	272.32	EUR 2.50	108.93	958.66	EUR 10.37	92.46
	130.06	AUD 2.00	65.03	106.85	AUD 2.00	53.43
Trade receivables	197.43	EUR 1.81	108.93	-	EUR 0.00	-
Advances taken	4,644.07	INR 4,644.07	1.00	-	-	-

* EUR 0.00 Million represents value less than EUR 5,000

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Notes forming part of financial statements

31. Ratio analysis and its elements

Ratio	Denomination	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025 (Restated)	% change	Reason for variance (If more than 25%)
(a) Current Ratio	Number	Total current assets	Total current liabilties	1.00	0.66	51.52%	Increase in trade receivables on account of billing to parent entity and decrease in trade payables on account of payments made to parent entity, leading to increased current ratio.
(b) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Number	Earnings available for debt service	Debt service within a year	3.73	1.81	106.08%	Term Loan from bank was entirely repaid in last financial year, leading to increased debt service coverage ratio.
(c) Return on Equity Ratio	%	Net profit after tax	Average shareholder's equity	41.35%	36.36%	4.99%	-
(d) Trade Receivables turnover ratio #	Days	Average trade receivables	Revenue from operations	157	123	27.64%	Increase in billing to parent entity, leading to increased trade receivables turnover ratio.
(e) Trade payables turnover ratio #	Days	Average trade payables	Cost of professionals and other expenses + non-cash adjustments	201	439	(54.21%)	The decrease in average trade payables on account of payments made to parent entity, leading to decreased trade payables turnover ratio.
(f) Net capital turnover ratio	Number	Revenue from operations	Working capital	408.42	(5.10)	(8109.31%)	Increase in trade receivables on account of billing to parent entity and decrease in trade payables on account of payments made to parent entity, leading to increased net capital turnover ratio.
(g) Net profit ratio	%	Net profit after tax	Revenue from operations	21.9%	13.1%	8.76%	-
(h) Return on Capital employed	%	Profit before interest and taxes	Capital employed	44.56%	37.24%	7.31%	-

The ratio is stated in terms of Days Sales Outstanding

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Notes forming part of financial statements

32. Contingent Liability and Capital Commitments

a. Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt:

(In ₹ Million)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Direct tax matter: The Company has received final determination notice dated December 11, 2025 with respect to demand of USD 124,740 related to interest payment on account of under payment of advance tax for FY 2021-22. However, the Company was not required to pay advance tax in FY 2021-22 due to sufficient previous year overpayment credit. Therefore, there can be no levy of interest. Hence, the demand is not valid. The Company is in the process of filing appeal with appropriate appeal authority in the US for abatement of interest and cancellation of demand.	11.21	Nil

b. The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital account and not provided for, net of advances is ₹ Nil (Previous year: Nil).

c. The Company does not have any capital commitments as at March 31, 2026 (Previous year: Nil).

33. Auditors' remuneration

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026 In ₹ Million	For the year ended March 31, 2025 In ₹ Million
Audit fee	3.25	2.00
Reimbursement of expenses	0.16	0.68
Total	**3.41**	**2.68**

34. Leases

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 In ₹ Million	As at March 31, 2025 In ₹ Million
- Less than one year	152.83	117.72
- One to five years	310.10	266.76
- More than five years	-	-

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

Rental expense recorded for short-term leases was ₹ 26.83 Million for the year ended March 31, 2026 (Previous year: ₹ 10.53 Million).

35. The Company has dissolved Software Corporation International, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, on June 27, 2024. This resulted in a loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss on account of write down of the investments amounting to ₹ 2,781.65 Million. This has been presented as an Exceptional Item for the comparative period presented for the year ended March 31, 2025.

36. On 29th December 2025, the Company sold 100% equity shares of Aepona Group Limited to Persistent Systems Limited for a total consideration of EUR 13,879,670. As a result , the provision for diminution in the value of investment amounting to ₹ 201.79 Million has been reversed and a gain of ₹ 1,256.71 Million has been recognised in other income as Net profit on sale of financial assets designated as amortised cost.

37. On 24th December 2025, the Company has entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with Persistent Systems Germany GmbH for purchase of shares of Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada. The purchase price amounts to EUR 4,801,547.11 for 4 ordinary shares of CRC 10000 each.

38. On 4th March 2026 , the Company sold 100% equity shares of Persistent Systems Poland Sp. z o.o. to Aepona Group Limited for a total consideration of PLN 8,819,650. As a result, a gain of ₹ 227.70 Million has been recognised in other income as Net profit on sale of financial assets designated as amortised cost.

39. During the year and previous year ended, the Company has remeasured the contingent consideration payable towards acquisition of business to the erstwhile shareholders of Starfish Associates, LLC, MediaAgility Inc., Data Glove Incorporated and Software Corporation International & SCI Fusion 360, LLC amounting to ₹ 136.37 Million (Previous year: ₹ 1,461.82 Million) based on a settlement agreement and expected payout assessed by management.

Notes forming part of financial statements

40. Business combination

A) Scheme of Merger of Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc. and Starfish Associates, LLC with the Company

On February 25, 2026, the Board of Directors of the Company had approved the Merger of Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc. and Starfish Associates, LLC, two wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company, with the Company. The merger between Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc. and the Company was approved by the Delaware Secretary of State and California Secretary of State with the effective date - February 28, 2026. The merger between Starfish Associates, LLC and the Company was approved by the New Jersey Secretary of State and California Secretary of State with the effective date - March 2, 2026. In accordance with IND AS 103, the merger has been accounted on April 1, 2025 which is the earliest comparative period/ year presented and accordingly, the financial statements for the comparative year have been restated.

B) Accounting Treatment

i. The Transferee Company has recorded all the assets, liabilities and reserves of the Transferor Company vested in it pursuant to this merger, at their book values and in the same form as appearing in the books of the Transferor Company, by applying the principles as set out in Appendix C of IND AS 103 'Business Combinations' and prescribed under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. In accordance with Appendix C of IND AS 103 'Business Combinations', the merger has been accounted on April 1, 2025 and accordingly, the financial statements for the comparative year have been restated.

ii. The financial statements of the Transferee Company reflect the financial position on the basis of consistent accounting policies.

iii. Any advances or other obligations such as accounts receivables and accounts payables that were due between the Transferor Company and the Transferee Company, if any, have been eliminated by giving appropriate elimination effect in the books of account and records of the Transferee Company.

iv. Investments in shares of the Transferor Company held by the Transferee Company have been adjusted against Share Capital of the Transferor Company and the difference between cost of investment of the Transferor Company in the books of the Transferee Company and the Share Capital of the Transferor Company has been recognized as Goodwill or Capital Reserve in the financial statements of the Transferee Company post-merger.

v. The identity of the reserves had been preserved and appear in the financial statements of the Transferee Company in the same form in which they appeared in the financial statements of the Transferor Company.

C) Capital reserve/Goodwill arising on account of merger recognized in the financial statement of the Transferee Company

In ₹ Million

	Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc.	Starfish Associates, LLC
Investment in the Transferor Company net of Provision for Diminuition in value of Investment	-	1,660.71
Share capital and Reserves and Surplus on acquisition of the Transferor Company	306.93	(52.45)
(Capital reserve)/Goodwill	**(306.93)**	**1,713.16**
Separately recognized as Intangible Assets in the Financial statements of Transferee Company	-	637.75
Recognized as (Capital reserve)/Goodwill	**(306.93)**	**1,075.40**

D) As a consequence of the accounting effects of the aforesaid mergers, the Company's Profit After Tax (PAT) for the year ending March 31, 2026 includes INR 38.93 Million pertaining to Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc and INR 223.98 Million pertaining to Starfish Associates LLC.

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Notes forming part of financial statements

E) The following tables summarise the impact of restatement of the Company's financial statements for the comparative year ended 31 March 2025 on account of merger and reaclassification adjustments to conform to current year's classification:

(i) Balance Sheet

In ₹ Million

	As previously reported	Impact of Merger of Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc. Refer Note (B) above	Impact of Merger of Starfish Associates, LLC Refer Note (B) above	As restated on account of merger
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Goodwill	3,772.88	-	1,076.11	4,848.99
Other intangible assets	1,435.58	-	569.40	2,004.98
Financial assets				
- Investments	7,239.01	-	(1,660.71)	5,578.30
Deferred tax assets (net)	1,131.46	67.09	-	1,198.55
Current assets				
Financial assets				
- Trade receivables				
- Billed	7,742.94	175.08	75.67	7,993.69
- Cash and cash equivalents	1,221.89	55.45	183.27	1,460.61
- Other financial assets	193.22	1.80	10.08	205.10
Other current assets	653.32	39.33	-	692.65
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
Other equity	4,819.11	289.60	(30.30)	5,078.41
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
- Trade payables	5,371.98	(87.11)	141.42	5,426.29
- Other financial liabilities	7,917.21	(1.39)	-	7,915.82
Other current liabilities	215.50	77.15	142.72	435.37
Provisions	1,041.37	8.03	-	1,049.40
Income tax liabilities (net)	188.32	52.45	-	240.77

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Notes forming part of financial statements

(ii) Statement of Profit and Loss

In ₹ Million

	As previously reported	Impact of Merger of Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc. Refer Note (B) above	Impact of Merger of Starfish Associates, LLC Refer Note (B) above	As restated on account of merger
Income				
Revenue from operations	25,704.22	226.52	406.80	26,337.54
Other income	304.94	25.29	1.63	331.86
Expenses				
Employee benefit expenses	15,310.52	70.62	155.55	15,536.69
Cost of professionals	3,500.79	71.11	196.63	3,768.53
Finance cost	206.31	-	-	206.31
Depreciation and amortisation	618.90	-	72.17	691.07
Other expenses	3,022.55	103.77	18.09	3,144.41
Tax expense				
Current tax charge / (credit)	537.59	3.66	(0.01)	541.24
Deferred tax charge / (credit)	(566.47)	3.21	0.00	(563.26)
Net Profit for the year	597.32	(0.55)	(34.01)	562.76

(iii) Statement of Cash Flows

In ₹ Million

	As previously reported	Impact of Merger of Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc. Refer Note (B) above	Impact of Merger of Starfish Associates, LLC Refer Note (B) above	As restated on account of merger
Cash Flows from operating activities	4,106.36	5.02	126.46	4,237.84
Cash Flows from investing activities	(1,476.42)	6.09	1.68	(1,468.65)
Cash Flows from financing activities	(2,568.56)	-	-	(2,568.56)

(iv) Earnings Per Share (EPS)

In ₹ Million

	As previously reported	Impact of Merger of Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc. Refer Note (B) above	Impact of Merger of Starfish Associates, LLC Refer Note (B) above	As restated on account of merger
Basic EPS	0.85	(0.00)	(0.05)	0.80
Diluted EPS	0.85	(0.00)	(0.05)	0.80
Weighted average number of equity shares				
For Basic EPS	702,000,000	-	-	702,000,000
For Diluted EPS	702,000,000	-	-	702,000,000

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Notes forming part of financial statements

41. Transfer pricing

The Company's management has developed a system of maintenance of information and documents as required by the applicable Transfer Pricing Legislation. The Company's management is of the opinion that its international transactions are at arm's length so the aforesaid legislation will not have an impact on the statement of accounts, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for tax.

42. Segment information

The holding company publishes the standalone financial statements of the Company along with the consolidated financial statements. In accordance with Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, the holding company has disclosed the segment information in the consolidated financial statements.

43. Previous year's comparatives

During the period ended March 31, 2026, the Company has re-classified the following comparatives which are primarily to conform to the current period's classification. This reclassification do not have material impact on the financial statements and has been done for the better presentation and to enhance the understanding of the users of the Financial Statements.

(In ₹ Million)

Financial Statements Caption	As at March 31, 2025		
	As restated on account of merger	Change in Amounts	Revised Amounts
Balance Sheet			
Current Assets - Trade receivables	7,993.69	0.33	7,994.02
Current Assets - Other current assets	692.65	19.04	711.69
Current Assets - Other current financial assets	205.10	(19.37)	185.73
Current Liabilities - Other current financial liabilities	7,915.82	615.40	8,531.22
Current Liabilities - Provisions	1,049.40	(615.40)	434.00

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Partner
Membership No. : 113896

Place: India
Date : April 20, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems, Inc.

Dr. Anand Deshpande
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Thomas Klein
Director

Place: USA
Date : April 18, 2026