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	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
		(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)	(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)	For year ended 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.

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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	NIS 1,933.70	NIS 1,933.70
Common Shares of $0.001 each.		
	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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Persistent Systems Israel Ltd.

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

	Software	Total
		(In ₹'000)
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	**-**	**-**

	Software	Total
		(In ₹'000)
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

	For year ended	**(In ₹'000)**
	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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Persistent Systems Israel Ltd.

Notes forming part of financial statements

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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Persistent Systems Israel Ltd.

Notes forming part of financial statements

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	-	-		

(This space is intentionally left blank)

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