

**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
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	5.1	6.85	8.11
Right-of-use Asset	5.2	16.92	18.14
		<b>23.77</b>	<b>26.25</b>
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
		<b>46.39</b>	<b>35.34</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
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
		<b>323.52</b>	<b>307.44</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>369.91</b>	<b>342.78</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Equity share capital	4	16.58	16.58
Other equity		208.69	172.59
		<b>225.27</b>	<b>189.17</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities			
-Lease liabilities	12	11.30	13.94
Deferred tax liability (net)	8	-	-
		<b>11.30</b>	<b>13.94</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
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	-
		<b>133.34</b>	<b>139.67</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>369.91</b>	<b>342.78</b>
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

Vinit Teredesai  
Director

Arnaud Pierrel  
Director

Place: India  
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: India  
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: France  
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
<b>Income</b>					
Revenue from operations	17	157.84	165.31	643.20	681.90
Other income	18	0.25	1.32	0.58	4.02
<b>Total income (A)</b>		<b>158.09</b>	<b>166.63</b>	<b>643.78</b>	<b>685.92</b>
<b>Expenses</b>					
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
<b>Total expenses (B)</b>		<b>160.08</b>	<b>201.56</b>	<b>650.78</b>	<b>703.25</b>
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax (A - B)</b>		<b>(1.99)</b>	<b>(34.93)</b>	<b>(7.00)</b>	<b>(17.33)</b>
<b>Tax expense</b>					
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)
<b>Total tax expense</b>		<b>11.33</b>	<b>(9.71)</b>	<b>(2.13)</b>	<b>(5.83)</b>
<b>Net profit/(loss) for the quarter/year (C)</b>		<b>(13.32)</b>	<b>(25.22)</b>	<b>(4.87)</b>	<b>(11.50)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>					
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (D)</b>					
- Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		-	-	-	-
- Tax effect on remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		-	-	-	-
<b>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss (E)</b>					
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		10.56	4.28	40.97	7.35
<b>Total other comprehensive income for the quarter/ year (D) + (E)</b>		<b>10.56</b>	<b>4.28</b>	<b>40.97</b>	<b>7.35</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the quarter/ year (C) + (D) + (E)</b>		<b>(2.76)</b>	<b>(20.94)</b>	<b>36.10</b>	<b>(4.15)</b>
<b>Earnings per equity share</b>					
<b>[Nominal value of share CHF 1 (Previous year: CHF 1)]</b>					
Basic (In ₹)	22	(53.28)	(100.88)	(19.48)	(46.00)
Diluted (In ₹)		(53.28)	(100.88)	(19.48)	(46.00)

**Summary of material accounting policy information**

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per Tejashree Joshi  
Partner  
Membership No. 139807

Vinit Teredesai  
Director

Arnaud Pierrel  
Director

Place: India  
Date : April 18, 2026

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**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
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>	<b>(7.00)</b>	<b>(17.33)</b>
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
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>68.77</b>	<b>8.42</b>
<b>Movements in working capital :</b>		
(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)
<b>Operating profit after working capital changes</b>	<b>37.85</b>	<b>99.55</b>
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(23.69)	(11.28)
<b>Net cash generated/ (used in) from operating activities</b>	<b>(A) 14.16</b>	<b>88.26</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
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
<b>Net cash (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>(B) (0.93)</b>	<b>38.33</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Payments against lease liability	(6.22)	(16.53)
Dividend paid	-	(111.37)
<b>Net cash (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>(C ) (6.22)</b>	<b>(127.90)</b>
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)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>146.33</b>	<b>148.93</b>

(In ₹\*million)

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
<b>Components of cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash in hand	-	-
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	113.65	106.19
Deposits with Bank	32.68	42.74
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as per note 9</b>	<b>146.33</b>	<b>148.93</b>

Summary of material accounting policy information

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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 Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX  
Werk AG)

per Tejashree Joshi  
Partner  
Membership No. 139807

Vinit Teredesai  
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Place: India  
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**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)**

<b>Balance as at April 01, 2025</b>	<b>Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors</b>	<b>Changes in equity share capital during the year</b>	<b>Balance as at March 31, 2026</b>
16.58	-	-	16.58

**(In ₹'million)**

<b>Balance as at April 01, 2024</b>	<b>Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors</b>	<b>Changes in equity share capital during the year</b>	<b>Balance as at March 31, 2025</b>
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
<b>Balance at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>10.45</b>	<b>112.04</b>	<b>86.20</b>	<b>208.69</b>

(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)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>10.45</b>	<b>116.90</b>	<b>45.23</b>	<b>172.59</b>

**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

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 Director

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Place: India  
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**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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**Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)**

Notes forming part of financial statements

**4. Share capital**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>Authorised</b>		
0.25 Million equity shares of CHF 1 each (in million)	CHF 0.25	CHF 0.25
	<b>CHF 0.25</b>	<b>CHF 0.25</b>
<b>Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares</b>		
0.25 Million equity shares of CHF 1 each (in ₹ million)	16.58	16.58
<b>Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital</b>	<b>16.58</b>	<b>16.58</b>

**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
	<b>-</b>	<b>111.37</b>

**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
Persistent 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, Persistent 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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**Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)**

Notes forming part of financial statements

**5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment**

	(In ₹'million)				
	Computers	Office equipment	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
<b>Gross Block (at cost)</b>					
<b>As at April 01, 2025</b>	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
<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>32.89</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>11.95</b>	<b>45.68</b>
<b>Depreciation and amortization</b>					
<b>As at April 01, 2025</b>	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)
<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>26.47</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>11.77</b>	<b>38.83</b>
<b>Net block</b>					
<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>6.42</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>6.85</b>
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>8.11</b>

	(In ₹'million)				
	Computers	Office equipment	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
<b>Gross Block (at cost)</b>					
<b>As at April 01, 2024</b>	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
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>47.90</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>16.70</b>	<b>67.73</b>
<b>Depreciation and amortization</b>					
<b>As at April 01, 2024</b>	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
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>40.37</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>16.30</b>	<b>59.64</b>
<b>Net block</b>					
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>8.11</b>
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>4.73</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>5.74</b>

**Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)**

Notes forming part of financial statements

**5.2 Right of use assets**

(In ₹'million)

	Right of use asset	Total
<b>Gross Block</b>		
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
<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>25.94</b>	<b>25.94</b>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>		
As at April 1, 2025	2.39	2.39
Charge for the year	5.71	5.71
- Exchange differences	0.92	0.92
<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>9.02</b>	<b>9.02</b>
<b>Net block</b>		
<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>16.92</b>	<b>16.92</b>
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>18.14</b>	<b>18.14</b>

	Right of use asset	Total
<b>Gross Block</b>		
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)
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>20.53</b>	<b>20.53</b>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>		
As at April 1, 2024	101.60	101.60
Charge for the year	14.25	14.25
- Exchange differences	(113.46)	(113.46)
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>2.39</b>
<b>Net block</b>		
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>18.14</b>	<b>18.14</b>
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>85.24</b>	<b>85.24</b>

**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
	<b>2.76</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>9.83</b>	<b>17.75</b>

**Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)**

Notes forming part of financial statements

<b>6. Other non current financial assets</b>	<b>(In ₹'million)</b>	
	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
<b>Carried at amortised cost</b>		
Security deposit (Unsecured, Considered Good)	2.35	2.45
	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.45</b>

<b>7. Deferred Tax Asset/ Liability</b>	<b>(In ₹'million)</b>	
	<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>
<b>Deferred Tax Assets</b>		
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
	<b>10.35</b>	<b>5.90</b>
Deferred Tax Asset/ (Liability) (Net)	<b>10.35</b>	<b>5.90</b>

**Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)**

Notes forming part of financial statements

**8. Trade receivables**

	(In ₹'million)	
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
<b>Trade receivable - Billed (Refer note.28)</b>		
Unsecured, considered good	80.58	85.90
Unsecured, considered doubtful	3.74	-
	<u>84.32</u>	<u>85.90</u>
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	(3.74)	-
	<u><u>80.58</u></u>	<u><u>85.90</u></u>
<b>Trade receivable - Unbilled</b>	77.08	53.42
	<u><u>157.66</u></u>	<u><u>139.32</u></u>

**Trade receivables Ageing Schedule**

	Unbilled	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 6 Months	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>77.08</u>	<u>67.49</u>	<u>13.09</u>	<u>3.74</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>161.40</u>
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	3.74	-	-	-	3.74
<b>As at March 31, 2026</b>	<u><u>77.08</u></u>	<u><u>67.49</u></u>	<u><u>13.09</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>157.66</u></u>
<b>Expected loss rate</b>	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

**Trade receivables Ageing Schedule**

	Unbilled	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 6 months	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>53.42</u>	<u>75.23</u>	<u>10.67</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>139.32</u>
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>	<u><u>53.42</u></u>	<u><u>75.23</u></u>	<u><u>10.67</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>139.32</u></u>
<b>Expected loss rate</b>	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

**9. Cash and cash equivalents**

	(In ₹'million)	
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as presented in cash flow statement</b>		
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
	<u>146.35</u>	<u>149.01</u>

**10. Other current financial assets**

	(In ₹'million)	
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	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	-
	<u>7.26</u>	<u>4.97</u>

**11. Other current assets**

	(In ₹'million)	
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Prepaid Expenses	10.54	10.71
Advance to vendors	1.71	3.43
	<u>12.25</u>	<u>14.14</u>

**Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)**  
Notes forming part of financial statements

**12. Lease liabilities**

	(In ₹ million)	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
<b>Non Current</b>		
Lease liability	17.04	18.33
Less: current maturity of lease liability	(5.74)	(4.39)
	<u>11.30</u>	<u>13.94</u>
<b>Current</b>		
Lease liability	5.74	4.39
	<u>5.74</u>	<u>4.39</u>

**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	<u>17.04</u>	<u>18.33</u>

**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
	<u>75.07</u>	<u>94.90</u>

**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	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As At March 31, 2026</b>	<u>50.29</u>	<u>24.78</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>75.07</u>

**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	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As At March 31, 2025</b>	<u>94.90</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>94.90</u>

**14. Other financials liabilities**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In ₹ million)	(In ₹ million)
Advance from related parties (Unsecured, considered good) (Refer note 28)		
Persistent Systems Limited	2.24	-
	<u>2.24</u>	<u>-</u>

**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
	<u>41.35</u>	<u>31.91</u>

**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
	<u>8.89</u>	<u>8.47</u>

**Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)****Notes forming part of financial statements****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
	<b>157.84</b>	<b>165.31</b>	<b>643.20</b>	<b>681.90</b>

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
<b>Segment wise disclosure</b>		
Industrial Segments	542.32	611.47
BFSI	0.12	0.64
LHSC	100.76	69.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>643.20</b>	<b>681.90</b>
<b>Geographical disclosure</b>		
India	20.96	48.56
North America	0.46	29.55
Rest of the World	621.78	603.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>643.20</b>	<b>681.90</b>

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 ₹'million)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
<b>Balance at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>56.17</b>	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
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>77.08</b>	<b>56.17</b>

**Changes in Unearned revenue are as follows:**

Particulars	(In ₹'million)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
<b>Balance at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>16.93</b>	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
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>19.94</b>	<b>16.93</b>

**Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)**

Notes forming part of financial statements

**18. Other income**

	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
	<b>0.25</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>4.02</b>

**19. Personnel expenses**

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
<b>19.1. Employee benefits expense</b>				
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
	<b>83.70</b>	<b>63.14</b>	<b>318.03</b>	<b>324.30</b>
	<b>83.70</b>	<b>63.14</b>	<b>318.03</b>	<b>324.30</b>
<b>19.2 Subcontracting costs</b>				
- Related parties (Refer note 28)	51.13	88.12	185.00	145.98
- Others	9.02	11.99	45.06	85.69
	<b>60.15</b>	<b>100.11</b>	<b>230.06</b>	<b>231.67</b>
	<b>143.85</b>	<b>163.25</b>	<b>548.09</b>	<b>555.97</b>

**20. Finance costs**

	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
	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>0.66</b>

**Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)****Notes forming part of financial statements****21. 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	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
	<b>13.16</b>	<b>36.06</b>	<b>91.58</b>	<b>128.87</b>

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**Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)**

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
<b>Numerator for Basic and Diluted EPS</b>					
Net Profit after tax (In ₹' millions)	(A)	(13.32)	(25.22)	(4.87)	(11.50)
<b>Denominator for Basic EPS</b>					
Weighted average number of equity shares	(B)	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
<b>Denominator for Diluted EPS</b>					
Number of equity shares	(C)	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
<b>Basic Earnings per share of face value of CHF 1 each (In ₹ )</b>	(A/B)	(53.28)	(100.88)	(19.48)	(46.00)
<b>Diluted Earnings per share of face value of CHF 1 each (In ₹ )</b>	(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		-	-	-	-
<b>Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding</b>		<b>250,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>

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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 Liabilities	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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**Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)**

Notes forming part of financial statements

**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	
<b>Financial Assets:</b>							
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/contract asset	-	-	77.08	-	-	53.42	Level 3
Other financial assets	-	-	7.07	-	-	2.45	Level 3
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	-	-	<b>311.08</b>	-	-	<b>290.78</b>	
<b>Financial Liabilities:</b>							
Trade payables	-	-	75.07	-	-	94.90	Level 3
Lease liabilities	-	-	17.04	-	-	18.33	Level 3
Other financial liabilities (excluding borrowings)	-	-	2.24	-	-	-	
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	-	-	<b>94.35</b>	-	-	<b>113.23</b>	

**\*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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forecasted EBITDA</li> <li>• Risk-adjusted discount rate</li> </ul>	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.

**Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)**

Notes forming part of financial statements

**25. Unhedged foreign currency exposure at the end of the year**

(in 'million)

Particulars	31-Mar-26			31-Mar-25		
	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%.

**Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)****Notes forming part of financial statements****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	-
<b>Net trade receivables</b>	<b>161.40</b>	<b>85.90</b>

**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	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>-</b>

**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

**Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (Formerly known as PARX Werk AG)**

Notes forming part of financial statements

**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)
<b>Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense</b>		
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)	-
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>(2.13)</b>	<b>(5.83)</b>

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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:

Particulars	Name of the related Party	Relationship with the Related Party	(in 'million)	
			For the year ended	
			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
<b>Income</b>				
<b>Sale of Services</b>	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
<b>Cost of technical professional</b>	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
<b>Interest received on intercorporate deposit</b>	Persistent Systems Inc	Companies under same management	-	0.11
<b>Dividend payment</b>	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	Companies under same management	-	111.37
<b>Remuneration paid</b>	Key management personnel - Herve Bisquer (Director)	Director (appointed wef 1st November 2023)	25.20	19.82

#### III. Related party balances

Particulars	Name of the related Party	Relationship with the Related Party	(in 'million)	
			As at	As at
			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
<b>Share Capital</b>	Aepona Group Limited	Holding Company	16.58	16.58
<b>Trade receivables</b>	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	-
<b>Advance given</b>	Persistent Systems UK Limited (FKA Aepona Limited)	Companies under same management	2.54	2.22
<b>Advance received</b>	Persistent Systems Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	2.24	-
<b>Trade payables</b>	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, Persistent 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: Nil)

**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.

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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

Vinit Teredesai  
Director

Arnaud Pierrel  
Director

Place: India  
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: India  
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: France  
Date : April 18, 2026

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