Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5.1	124.56	13.35
Capital work-in-progress		-	-
Other Intangible assets	5.2	1.40	1.66
Right of use assets	5.3	106.67	111.78
Goodwill	5.4	43.42	38.27
		276.05	**165.06**
Deferred tax asset(net)	6	740.90	-
Financial assets			
- Investment	7	251.05	221.26
- Other financial assets	8	22.80	25.39
Income tax assets (net)		0.16	
		1,290.96	**411.71**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
- Trade receivables	9		
- Billed		1,711.31	1,736.37
- Unbilled		266.64	74.44
- Cash and cash equivalents	10	297.16	476.60
- Other financial assets	11	329.91	162.58
Other current assets	12	60.46	72.71
		2,665.48	**2,522.70**
TOTAL		**3,956.44**	**2,934.41**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	4	1,230.62	1,230.62
Other equity		(913.71)	(1,346.37)
		316.91	**(115.75)**
LIABILITIES			
Non- current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	13	1,188.47	1,015.82
- Lease liabilities	14	118.56	113.83
		1,307.03	**1,129.65**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Trade payables	15	1,760.13	1,238.12
- Other financial liabilities	16	306.13	328.93
- Lease liabilities	14	16.53	-
Other current liabilities	17	227.40	337.57
Provisions	18	22.31	15.89
		2,332.50	**1,920.51**
TOTAL		**3,956.44**	**2,934.41**
Summary of material accounting policy information	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Rajasekar Sukumar
Director

Place: Portugal
Date : April 18, 2026

Narasinha Upadhye
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)

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

	Notes	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Income					
Revenue from operations	19	1,505.97	1,170.13	5,130.89	3,852.61
Other income	20	16.78	3.40	60.24	53.58
Total income (A)		**1,522.75**	**1,173.53**	**5,191.13**	**3,906.19**
Expenses					
Employee benefits expense	21.1	313.04	249.21	1,155.20	961.25
Subcontracting costs	21.2	970.36	729.21	3,509.21	2,116.44
Finance costs	22	16.89	16.40	71.01	71.48
Depreciation and amortization expense	5.3	15.05	3.59	38.81	9.22
Other expenses	23	239.18	93.61	698.85	571.26
Total expenses (B)		**1,554.52**	**1,092.02**	**5,473.08**	**3,729.65**
Profit/(loss) before tax (A - B)		**(31.77)**	**81.51**	**(281.95)**	**176.54**
Tax expense					
Current tax		-	-	-	-
Deferred tax expense/(income)		(364.78)	-	(729.86)	-
Tax credit in respect of earlier years		-	-	-	-
Total tax expense		**(364.78)**	**-**	**(729.86)**	**-**
Net profit/(loss) for the quarter/ year (C)		**333.01**	**81.51**	**447.91**	**176.54**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (D)					
- Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		-	-	-	-
- Tax effect on remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		-	-	-	-
		-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss (E)					
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		(0.56)	(0.34)	(15.25)	(3.41)
Total other comprehensive income for the quarter/year (D) + (E)		**(0.56)**	**(0.34)**	**(15.25)**	**(3.41)**
Total comprehensive income for the quarter/year (C) + (D) + (E)		**332.45**	**81.17**	**432.66**	**173.13**
Earnings per equity share	24				
[Nominal value of share GBP 1 (Previous period/year: GBP 1)]					
Basic (In ₹)		26.87	6.58	36.14	14.24
Diluted (In ₹)		26.87	6.58	36.14	14.24
Summary of material accounting policy information	3				

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Rajasekar Sukumar
Director

Place: Portugal
Date : April 18, 2026

Narasinha Upadhye
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

		For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit / (loss) before tax		**(281.95)**	**176.54**
Adjustments for:			
Finance cost		71.01	71.48
Excess provision written back		(58.64)	(52.16)
Interest income		(0.47)	(0.29)
Debit balances/Deposits W/off		0.41	7.48
Depreciation and amortization expense		38.81	9.22
Unrealised exchange (gain)/ loss (net)		113.29	20.59
Bad Debts		18.51	-
Provision for doubtful receivables/ (provision for doubtful receivables written back) (net)		250.33	28.03
Exchange (gain)/ loss on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents		(5.14)	1.21
Operating profit before working capital changes		**146.16**	**262.11**
Movements in working capital :			
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables		(421.98)	(589.51)
(Increase)/ Decrease in other current assets (including financial assets)		(144.76)	(58.84)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables and current liabilities		439.77	1,019.85
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions		6.42	60.91
Operating profit after working capital changes		**25.61**	**694.53**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		-	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	**(A)**	**25.61**	**694.53**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment towards capital expenditure		(119.28)	(3.51)
Investment in unquoted securities		-	(221.26)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(B)**	**(119.28)**	**(224.77)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Inter corporate deposits received		1,123.47	-
Repayment of Interest on Inter corporate deposits given		-	2.04
Repayment of corporate deposits given		-	83.49
Payment of Inter corporate deposits received		(1,044.13)	(133.47)
Payment of Interest on Inter corporate deposits received		(170.25)	(42.54)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	**(C)**	**(90.91)**	**(90.49)**

	For the nine monthss ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Net (Decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(184.58)	379.26
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	476.60	98.55
Effect of exchange differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	5.14	(1.21)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**297.16**	**476.60**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	297.16	476.60
Cash and cash equivalents as per note 10	**297.16**	**476.60**

Summary of material accounting policy information - Refer note 3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Rajasekar Sukumar
Director

Place: Portugal
Date : April 18, 2026

Narasinha Upadhye
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)

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

Equity Share Capital (Refer note 4)

(In ₹ million)

Balance as at April 1, 2025	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
1,230.62	-	-	1,230.62

(In ₹ million)

Balance as at April 1, 2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
1,230.62	-	-	1,230.62

Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)

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

(In ₹ million)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Capital Reserve	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	(462.26)	(807.96)	(76.15)	(1,346.37)
Other comprehensive income during the year	-	-	(15.25)	(15.25)
Net profit/(loss) during the year	-	447.91	-	447.91
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**(462.26)**	**(360.05)**	**(91.40)**	**(913.71)**

(In ₹ million)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Capital Reserve	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	(462.26)	(984.51)	(72.74)	(1,519.51)
Other comprehensive income during the year	-	-	(3.41)	(3.41)
Net Profit/(loss) during the year	-	176.54	-	176.54
Balance at March 31, 2025	**(462.26)**	**(807.96)**	**(76.15)**	**(1,346.37)**

Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Foreign currency translation reserve

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

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

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

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)

Rajasekar Sukumar
Director

Place: Portugal
Date : April 18, 2026

Narasinha Upadhye
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

1 Nature of operations

Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited, a UK based wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Limited) is engaged in the business of a telecommunication API gateway for defining, exposing, controlling and monetizing telecom services to partners and application developers and an Internet of Things service creation platform that allows enterprises to add a service layer (or "business logic") to the basic APIs exposed to by connected devices, and to expose and monetize these APIs.

2 Basis of preparation

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

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

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

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

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

3 Material accounting policy information

(A) Accounting year

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

(B) Functional currency

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

3.1 Use of estimates

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

(b) Critical accounting estimates

i. Revenue recognition

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

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

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

ii. Income taxes

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

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

iii. Property, plant and equipment

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

iv. Provisions and Contingent liabilities

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

3.2 Summary of Significant accounting Policies

(a) Current versus non-current classification

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

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

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

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

(c) Intangible assets

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

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

Research and development cost

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:
- technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- its intention to complete the asset;
- its ability to use or sell the asset;
- how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

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

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

(d) Depreciation and amortization

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) Financial instruments

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

- **Financial assets at amortized cost**

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

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

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

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

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

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

- **Financial liabilities at amortized cost**

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

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

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

(iii) Impairment

i) Financial assets

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

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

ii) Non-financial assets

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

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

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

Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices, dealer quotes.

For equity instruments of unlisted companies, in limited circumstances, insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value, or if there are a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range. The Company recognises such equity instruments at cost, which is considered as appropriate estimate of fair value.

All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realised. For financial assets and liabilities maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date and which are not carried at fair value, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

(f) Borrowing costs

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

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

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

(g) Leases

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

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

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

Where the Company is a lessee

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

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

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

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

Company as a lessor

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

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

(h) Revenue recognition

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

(i) Income from sale of software services and products

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Company collects Value added taxes (VAT) on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

(ii) Interest

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

(iii) Dividend

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

(i) Foreign currency translation

(i) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Initial recognition

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

Conversion

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

Exchange differences

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

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

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

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

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

Translation of foreign operations

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

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

(j) Retirement and other employee benefits

(i) Leave encashment

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting date.

The Company presents the entire leave encashment liability as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

(k) Income taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

(l) Earnings per share (EPS)

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

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

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

(m) Provisions

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

(n) Contingent liabilities

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

(o) Cash and cash equivalents

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

3.3 Recent accounting pronouncements

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

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4. Share capital

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorized shares		
12.39 Million Ordinary shares of GBP 1 each.	GBP 12.39	GBP 12.39
	GBP 12.39	**GBP 12.39**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up (in ₹ Million)		
12.39 Million Ordinary shares of GBP 1 each.	₹1,230.62	₹1,230.62
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**₹1,230.62**	**₹1,230.62**

All the shares are held by Persistent Systems Limited.- On 19th March 2024, Persistent System Limited has entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with Aepona Group Limited for purchase of shares of Persistent Systems UK limited. The purchase price amounts to 74,30,000 GBP for 12393827 ordinary shares or 1 GBP each.

a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year :
There is no movement in the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year.

b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of GBP 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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

c) Details of shares held by Promoters

March 31, 2026

	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Persistent Systems Limited	**12.39**	-	**12.39**	100%	0%

March 31, 2025

	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Persistent Systems Limited	**12.39**	-	**12.39**	100%	0%

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5.1 Property, plant and equipment

(In ₹ million)

	Computers	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold Improvement	Total
Gross block (At cost)						
As at April 1, 2025	102.79	3.83	-	15.00	-	121.62
Additions	23.89	36.70	1.07	28.02	29.60	119.28
Disposals	-	-	-	-		-
- Exchange differences	15.46	1.85	0.07	3.02	1.06	21.46
As at March 31, 2026	**142.14**	**42.38**	**1.14**	**46.04**	**30.66**	**262.36**
Depreciation and amortization						
As at April 1, 2025	94.05	1.93	-	12.28	-	108.26
Charge for the year	7.49	2.60	0.12	2.55	1.70	14.46
Disposals	-	-	-	-		-
- Exchange differences	13.03	0.31	-	1.73	0.01	15.08
As at March 31, 2026	**114.57**	**4.84**	**0.12**	**16.56**	**1.71**	**137.80**
Net block						
As at March 31, 2026	**27.57**	**37.54**	**1.02**	**29.48**	**28.95**	**124.56**
As at March 31, 2025	**8.74**	**1.90**	**-**	**2.72**	**-**	**13.35**

(In ₹ million)

	Computers	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Gross block (At cost)					
As at April 1, 2024	94.42	3.65	-	14.27	112.34
Additions	3.51	-	-	-	3.51
Disposals*	-	-	-	-	-
- Exchange differences	4.86	0.19	-	0.73	5.77
As at March 31, 2025	**102.79**	**3.83**	**-**	**15.00**	**121.62**
Depreciation and amortization					
As at April 1, 2024	86.08	1.12	-	8.83	96.03
Charge for the year	3.51	0.74	-	2.93	7.18
Disposals*	-	-	-	-	-
- Exchange differences	4.46	0.08	-	0.52	5.06
As at March 31, 2025	**94.05**	**1.93**	**-**	**12.28**	**108.26**
Net block					
As at March 31, 2025	**8.74**	**1.90**	**-**	**2.72**	**13.35**
As at March 31, 2024	**8.34**	**2.53**	**-**	**5.44**	**16.31**

Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)

Notes forming part of financial statements

5.2 Other Intangible assets

(In ₹ million)

	Software	Acquired contractual rights	Total
Gross block (At cost)			
As at April 1, 2025	78.48	85.86	164.34
Additions	-	-	-
-Exchange difference	10.56	11.56	22.12
As at March 31, 2026	**89.04**	**97.42**	**186.46**
Amortization			
As at April 1, 2025	78.48	84.20	162.68
Charge for the year	-	0.46	0.46
-Exchange difference	10.56	11.36	21.92
As at March 31, 2026	**89.04**	**96.02**	**185.06**
Net block			
As at March 31, 2026	-	**1.40**	**1.40**
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**1.66**	**1.66**

(In ₹ million)

	Software	Acquired contractual rights	Total
Gross block (At cost)			
As at April 1, 2024	74.68	81.70	156.37
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Other adjustment	-	-	-
Exchange difference	3.81	4.16	7.97
As at March 31, 2025	**78.48**	**85.86**	**164.34**
Amortization			
As at April 1, 2024	74.68	79.71	154.39
Charge for the year	-	0.41	0.41
Disposals	-	-	-
Exchange difference	3.81	4.07	7.88
As at March 31, 2025	**78.48**	**84.20**	**162.68**
Net block			
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**1.66**	**1.66**
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**1.98**	**1.98**

Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)

Notes forming part of financial statements

5.3. Right -of- use assets

(In ₹ million)

	Right -of- use assets	Total
Gross block (At cost)		
As at April 1, 2025	113.41	113.41
Additions	5.00	5.00
-Exchange difference	15.26	15.26
As at March 31, 2026	**133.67**	**133.67**
Amortization		
As at April 1, 2025	1.63	1.63
Charge for the year	23.89	23.89
-Exchange difference	1.48	1.48
As at March 31, 2026	**27.00**	**27.00**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2026	**106.67**	**106.67**
As at March 31, 2025	**111.78**	**111.78**

(In ₹ million)

	Right -of- use assets	Total
Gross block (At cost)		
As at April 1, 2024	-	-
Additions	113.67	113.67
Disposals	-	-
Exchange difference	(0.26)	(0.26)
As at March 31, 2025	**113.41**	**113.41**
Amortization		
As at April 1, 2024	-	-
Charge for the year	1.63	1.63
Disposals	-	-
Exchange difference	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**1.63**	**1.63**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2025	**111.78**	**111.78**
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**

5.3 Depreciation and amortization

(In ₹ million)

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Property, plant and equipment	7.98	1.86	14.46	7.18
Other Intangible assets	0.12	0.10	0.46	0.41
Right of Use of Assets	6.95	1.63	23.89	1.63
	15.05	**3.59**	**38.81**	**9.22**

Notes forming part of financial statements

5.4. Goodwill

(In ₹ million)

	Goodwill	Total
Cost		
As at April 1, 2025	38.27	38.27
Additional amounts recognised from business combinations	-	-
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional cuurency to reporting currency	5.15	5.15
As at March 31, 2026	**43.42**	**43.42**
Cost		
As at April 1, 2024	36.41	36.41
Reclassification on purchase price allocation of business combination	-	-
Effect of foreign currency translation	1.86	1.86
As at March 31, 2025	**38.27**	**38.27**

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the CGU or groups of CGUs, which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition. The Group internally reviews the goodwill for impairment at the operating segment level, after allocation of the goodwill to CGUs or groups of CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. The fair value of a CGU is determined based on the market capitalization. Value-in-use is determined based on discounted future cash flows.

The key assumptions used for the calculations are as follows :

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Long-term growth rate	4.79%	4.86%
Operating margins	8% to 22%	13% to 23%
Discount rate	18% to 21%	15% to 18%

The above discount rate is based on the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of the Group. Pre-tax discount rate is applied to cash flow projections for impairment testing during the current year. As at March 31, 2026, the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeded its carrying amount. An analysis of the sensitivity of the computation to a change in key parameters (operating margin, discount rates and long term average growth rate), based on reasonable assumptions, did not identify any probable scenario in which the recoverable amount of the CGU would decrease below its carrying amount. Cash flow projections are considered for next 5 years and consider past experience and represent management’s best estimate about future developments. Operating margin are in line with company's current operations. The growth rate was determined based on management's estimate of the long-term compound annual EBITDA growth rate.

Based on testing, no impairment loss was identified during current year and previous year.

6. Deferred tax asset(net)

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Deferred tax assets		
On carried forward losses	740.90	-
	740.90	**-**

7. Investments

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss		
Unquoted Investments		
Investment in common stocks/ preferred stock		
Monument Technology Ltd. 1,333,333 (Corresponding period/Previous year: Nil) Ordinary Shares of £0.000001 each fully paid.	251.05	221.26
	251.05	**221.26**

8. Other non current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹'million)
Carried at amortised cost		
Security deposit (Unsecured, Considered Good)	22.80	25.39
	22.80	**25.39**

9. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Trade receivables-billed (Refer note 27)		
Unsecured, considered good	1,711.31	1,736.37
Unsecured, considered doubtful	289.81	28.29
	2,001.12	**1,764.66**
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	(289.81)	(28.29)
	1,711.31	**1,736.37**
Trade receivables-unbilled	266.64	74.44
	1,977.95	**1,810.81**

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

	Unbilled	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	266.64	816.26	491.82	2.96	-	2.66	107.80	1,688.14
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired			-	129.97	152.71	-	7.13	289.81
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	266.64	**816.26**	**491.82**	**132.93**	**152.71**	**2.66**	**114.93**	**1,977.95**
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	129.97	152.71	-	7.13	289.81
As at March 31, 2026	**266.64**	**816.26**	**491.82**	**2.96**	**-**	**2.66**	**107.80**	**1,688.14**
Expected loss rate	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**97.77%**	**100.00%**	**0.00%**	**6.20%**	**14.65%**

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

	Unbilled	Curent but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	74.44	883.02	527.71	297.36	-	-	-	1,782.53
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	28.29	-	-	28.29
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	74.44	**883.02**	**527.71**	**297.36**	**28.29**	**-**	**-**	**1,810.82**
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	28.29	-	-	28.29
As at March 31, 2025	**74.44**	**883.02**	**527.71**	**297.36**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,782.53**
Expected loss rate	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**100.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1.56%**

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Cash and cash equivalents as presented in cash flow statement		
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	297.16	476.60
	297.16	**476.60**

11. Other financial assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Advance to related parties (unsecured, considered good) (Refer note 27)		
- Persistent Systems, Inc	-	4.43
- MediaAgility UK LTD	0.26	-
- Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	1.36	-
- Aepona Group Limited	-	0.87
- Persistent Systems Lanka Private Limited	-	0.76
	1.62	**6.06**
Other receivables (Refer note 27)		
- Persistent Systems, Inc	42.10	132.69
	43.72	**138.75**
Contract Assets	286.19	23.83
	329.91	**162.58**

12. Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Advances recoverable in cash or kind or for value to be received	29.46	59.46
Prepaid expenses	26.63	5.14
Others	-	1.08
Advance to vendor	4.37	7.03
	60.46	**72.71**

13. Non-current financial liabilities: Borrowings

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Borrowings from related parties carried at amortised cost (Refer note 27)		
- Inter corporate deposit from Aepona Group Limited* (Repayments terms: After 36 months @ Libor plus 3%)	-	916.98
- Inter corporate deposit from Persistent Systems Inc* (Repayments terms: After 36 months @ SOFR plus 1.73%)	1,184.63	-
Interest accrued and due on borrowings from related parties	3.84	98.85
	1,188.47	**1,015.82**

14. Lease liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
- Non-Current		
Lease liabilities	135.09	113.83
Less: Current maturity of lease liabilities	16.53	-
	118.56	**113.83**
- Current		
Lease Liability	16.53	-
	16.53	**-**

Movement of lease liabilities		
Opening Balance	**113.83**	**-**
Addition to lease liability	-	**113.67**
Add: Interest recognised during the period	5.63	0.42
Effect of foreign currency translation of foreign operations from functional currency to reporting currency	15.63	(0.26)
Less: Payments made	-	-
Closing balance	**135.09**	**113.83**

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15. Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Trade payables for goods and services (Refer note 27)	1,760.13	1,238.12
	1,760.13	**1,238.12**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,054.87	698.06	6.54	0.34	0.32	1,760.13
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises						-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises						-
As At March 31, 2026	**1,054.87**	**698.06**	**6.54**	**0.34**	**0.32**	**1,760.13**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	231.44	916.66	90.02			1,238.12
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises						-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises						-
As At March 31, 2025	**231.44**	**916.66**	**90.02**	**-**	**-**	**1,238.12**

16. Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Advance from related parties (Refer note 27)		
- Persistent Systems Limited	203.56	146.10
- Persistent Systems Switzerland AG	2.54	-
- Persistent Systems Lanka Private Limited	0.02	-
	206.12	146.10
Other payables (Refer note 27)		
- Persistent Systems Limited	11.66	104.69
- Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	-	6.55
- Persistent Systems France SAS	-	6.03
	217.79	**263.37**
Accrued employee liabilities	88.34	65.56
	306.13	**328.93**

17. Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Unearned revenue	49.51	117.55
Advance from customers	-	74.91
Other payables		
- Statutory liabilities	44.74	-
- Vat payable	133.10	145.10
Other liabilities	0.05	-
	227.40	**337.57**

18. Current liabilities: Provisions

	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Provision for employee benefits		
- Leave encashment	22.31	15.89
	22.31	**15.89**

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19. Revenue from operations

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	(In ₹ million)	(In ₹ million)	(In ₹ million)	(In ₹ million)
Software services (Refer note 27)	1,544.28	1,104.90	4,964.75	3,451.15
Software products	(38.31)	65.23	166.14	401.46
	1,505.97	**1,170.13**	**5,130.89**	**3,852.61**

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

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	(In ₹ million)	(In ₹ million)
Segment wise disclosure		
Industrial Segments	1,022.45	884.48
BFSI	1,121.60	569.30
LSHC	338.45	639.10
TECH	2,648.42	1,759.73
Total	**5,130.92**	**3,852.61**
Geographical disclosure		
India	1,103.06	911.63
North America	144.74	141.66
Rest of the World	3,883.11	2,799.32
Total	**5,130.92**	**3,852.61**

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

The revenue from an individual customer in excess of ten percent of total revenue of the Group is ₹ 1,660.16 Million for the year ended March 31, 2026 (Previous year : ₹ 618.29 Million) (Previous year : Software, Hi-Tech and Emerging Industries)

Changes in contract assets (unbilled revenue) are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	(In ₹ million)	(In ₹ million)
Balance at the beginning of the year	98.27	186.75
Revenue recognised during the year	511.22	1,845.20
Invoices raised during the year	(96.06)	(1,861.69)
Translation exchange difference	39.41	(71.98)
Balance at the end of the year	**552.83**	**98.27**

Changes in Unearned revenue are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	(In ₹ million)	(In ₹ million)
Balance at the beginning of the year	117.55	120.05
Revenue recognised during the year	129.57	697.17
Increase due to invoicing during the year, not recognised as revenue during the year	(205.37)	(738.98)
Translation exchange difference	7.76	39.31
Balance at the end of the year	**49.51**	**117.55**

20. Other income

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	(In ₹ million)	(In ₹ million)	(In ₹ million)	(In ₹ million)
Miscellaneous Income	0.02	-	0.21	-
Interest income-other	0.92	-	0.92	0.29
Interest income-Employee	0.24	1.13	0.47	1.13
Excess provision written back	15.60	2.27	58.64	52.16
	16.78	**3.40**	**60.24**	**53.58**

21. Personnel expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	(In ₹ million)	(In ₹ million)	(In ₹ million)	(In ₹ million)
21.1. Employee benefits expense				
Salaries, wages and bonus	260.41	208.52	969.30	798.20
Contribution to provident and other funds	45.46	36.41	162.28	142.36
Staff welfare and benefits	7.17	4.28	23.62	20.69
	313.04	**249.21**	**1,155.20**	**961.25**
21.2 Subcontracting costs				
- Related parties (Refer note 27)	852.63	704.78	3,234.66	2,005.52
- Others	117.73	24.43	274.55	110.92
	970.36	**729.21**	**3,509.21**	**2,116.44**
	1,283.40	**978.42**	**4,664.41**	**3,077.69**

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22. Finance cost

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
	(In ₹ million)	**(In ₹ million)**	**(In ₹ million)**	**(In ₹ million)**
Interest on Inter corporate deposit (Refer note 27)	15.39	16.40	65.38	71.05
Interest on lease	1.50	-	5.63	0.43
	16.89	**16.40**	**71.01**	**71.48**

23. Other expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
	(In ₹ million)	**(In ₹ million)**	**(In ₹ million)**	**(In ₹ million)**
Internet link expenses	1.10	0.83	3.01	1.57
Electricity expenses (net)	0.14	-	0.66	
Communication expenses	0.41	0.24	0.80	1.57
Recruitment expenses	-	7.16	1.49	16.74
Training and seminars	(0.05)	(0.46)	1.47	3.80
Traveling & Conveyance	25.40	(9.98)	66.91	37.58
Royalty expenses	-	-	-	-
Purchase of software licenses and support expenses	25.73	32.71	133.06	371.75
Bad debts	-	0.00	18.51	-
Provision for doubtful receivables/ (provision for doubtful receivables written back) (net)	123.92	7.17	250.33	28.03
Rent	3.81	6.32	6.49	35.11
Insurance	1.22	0.00	1.22	0.95
Rates and taxes	8.54	2.03	25.70	5.10
Rates and taxes	-	2.03	-	-
Professional Fess-Others	19.55	21.16	58.93	49.42
Repairs and maintenance		-		
- Plant and Machinery	0.30	-	0.64	-
- Buildings	-	0.66	-	0.66
- Others	0.22	0.23	0.90	0.86
Advertisement and sponsorship fees	1.58	1.90	6.45	6.48
Computer consumables	-	0.05	0.20	0.08
Auditors' remuneration (Refer note 33)	0.38	0.37	1.51	1.30
Books, memberships, subscriptions	-	0.00	0.04	0.59
Foreign exchange (gain) /loss (net)	19.24	11.91	89.17	(4.67)
Sundry balances written off	0.14	7.33	0.41	7.48
Selling and marketing expenses	-	-	0.74	-
Intercompany Corporate Guarantee Fee - Expense	0.17	(0.26)	0.34	0.25
Miscellaneous expenses	7.38	2.22	29.87	6.62
	239.18	**93.61**	**698.85**	**571.26**

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24. Earnings per share

		For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Numerator for Basic and Diluted EPS					
Net Profit after tax (In ₹'Million)	(A)	333.01	81.51	447.91	176.54
Denominator for Basic EPS					
Weighted average number of equity shares	(B)	12,393,827	12,393,827	12,393,827	12,393,827
Denominator for Diluted EPS					
Number of equity shares	(C)	12,393,827	12,393,827	12,393,827	12,393,827
Basic Earnings per share of face value of GBP 1 each (In ₹)	(A/B)	26.87	6.58	36.14	14.24
Diluted Earnings per share of face value of GBP 1 each (In ₹)	(A/C)	26.87	6.58	36.14	14.24

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	12,393,827	12,393,827	12,393,827	12,393,827
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of stock options	-	-	-	-
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	**12,393,827**	**12,393,827**	**12,393,827**	**12,393,827**

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25. Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	% change	Reason for variance (If more than 25%)
(a) Current Ratio,	Current Assets	Current Liabilties	1.14	1.31	-13%	NA
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio,	Total Debt	Equity	3.75	(8.78)	-143%	Increase in Other Equity due to transfer of UK branch business and deferred tax on accumlated losses.
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	EBITDA	Debt service within a year	(3.55)	2.87	-224%	Increase in revenue and net profit resulting positive EBITDA
(d) Return on Equity Ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Average Equity	445.36%	-87.00%	-612%	Increase in PAT due to deferred tax created on accumlated losses
(e) Inventory turnover ratio,	Turnover	Inventory	NA	NA		NA
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Turnover	Average Trade Receivables	2.98	2.64	13%	NA
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio,	Total Expenses	Average Trade Payables	2.81	2.99	-6%	NA
(h) Net capital turnover ratio,	Turnover	Average Working capital	10.97	6.57	67%	Higher revenue generated during the year, coupled with lower average working capital, indicating improved efficiency in utilization of working capital.
(i) Net profit ratio,	Net Profit after tax	Turnover	8.73%	4.58%	91%	Huge increase in profit after tax due to deferred tax created on accumlated losses
(j) Return on Capital employed,	Earnings Before Interest	Average capital employed	-14.31%	20.00%	-172%	Increase in Other Equity due to transfer of UK branch business and deferred tax on accumlated losses.
(k) Return on investment.	Income generated from invested Funds	Average invested funds in tessury Investments	NA	NA		NA

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26. Financial assets and liabilities

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

(in 'million)

Financial assets / Financial liabilities	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025			Fair value hierarchy*
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	
Financial Assets:							
Investments in equity instruments, preferred stock and convertible notes	251.05	-	-	221.26	-	-	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents (including unpaid dividend)	-	-	297.16	-	-	476.60	Level 3
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	1,711.31	-	-	1,736.37	Level 3
Unbilled revenue	-	-	266.64	-	-	74.44	Level 3
Other financial assets	-	-	352.71	-	-	187.96	Level 3
Total Financial Assets	**251.05**	**-**	**2,627.82**	**221.26**	**-**	**2,475.37**	
Financial Liabilities:							
Borrowings (including accrued interest)	-	-	1,188.47	-	-	1,015.82	Level 3
Trade payables	-	-	1,760.13	-	-	1,238.12	Level 3
Lease liabilities	-	-	135.09	-	-	113.83	Level 3
Other financial liabilities (excluding borrowings)	-	-	306.13	-	-	328.93	Level 3
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**3,389.81**	**-**	**-**	**2,696.70**	

***Fair value hierarchy:**

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

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

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

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

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Level 2 Fair Values

Financial Instrument	Valuation Methods and Assumptions
Derivative instruments (assets and liabilities)	The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, primarily banks with investment-grade credit ratings. Derivatives are valued using valuation techniques with market-observable inputs, mainly foreign exchange forward contracts. The valuation models incorporate inputs such as the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, and forward rate curves of the underlying instruments.
Treasury Bonds	Fair value of bonds is determined using the discounted cash flow (DCF) approach with yield-to-maturity (YTM) rates.

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Level 3 Fair Values

Type	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Inter-relationship Between Significant Unobservable Inputs and Fair Value Measurement
Contractual obligation	Discounted cash flow method. The valuation model considers the present value of expected payments discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate. Expected payments are determined by considering possible scenarios of forecast EBITDA, the amount payable under each scenario, and the probability assigned to each scenario.	• Forecasted EBITDA • Risk-adjusted discount rate	The estimated increase/(decrease) in the fair value of the contractual obligation would not be significant for a 10% sensitivity in the significant unobservable inputs.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments at FVTPL & FVTOCI

The financial instruments being carried at FVTPL and FVTOCI is at their respective fair value.

Financial Instruments at Amortised Cost

The Management assessed that fair value of Trade receivables, Unbilled revenue, Other financial assets, Borrowings, Lease liabilities, Trade payables and Other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

27. Related Party Disclosure

i) Names of related parties and their related party relationships

Ultimate Holding Company
-Persistent Systems Limited

Companies under the same management
-Persistent Systems Inc.
-Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc
-Aepona Group Limited
-Persistent Systems Lanka (Private) Limited
-Persistent Systems France SAS
-Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada
-Persistent Systems Germany GmbH
-Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG)
-Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania
-MediaAgility UK LTD
-Persistent Systems Mexico, S.A. de C.V

Key Management Personnel:
Mr.Rajasekar Sukumar
Mr. Arnaud Pierre
Mr. Narasinha (Avadhoot) Upadhye

ii) Related Party Transactions **(In ₹ million)**

Nature of Transaction	Name of related party	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of Services	Persistent Systems Limited	1,022.45	911.63
	Persistent Systems Inc	-	(0.03)
	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	-	1.71
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG	-	12.29
Cost of technical professionals	Persistent Systems Inc	0.34	-
	Persistent Systems Lanka Private Limited	67.07	78.89
	Persistent Systems Limited	3,146.25	1,913.36
	Persistent Systems France SAS	-	0.96
	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	11.51	0.44
	Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc.	-	1.36
	Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	(0.05)	3.00
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG	3.96	1.71
	Persistent Systems Mexico, S.A. de C.V	2.35	-
	MediaAgility UK LTD	3.56	5.79
Intercompany Interest income	Persistent Systems Inc.	-	0.29
Intercompany Guarantee Fee	Persistent Systems Inc	-	0.25
Interest paid on intercorporate deposit	Aepona Group Limited	48.35	71.05
Interest paid on intercorporate deposit	Persistent Systems Inc	17.03	-
Traveling and conveyance	Persistent Systems Limited	-	0.03
Trading Purchase	Persistent Systems Limited	-	0.46
Remuneration Paid	Rajasekar Sukumar	66.27	217.10

iii) Balances Outstanding

(In ₹ million)

Particulars	Name of related party	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Share Capital	Persistent Systems Limited	1,230.62	1,230.62
Borrowings	Aepona Group Limited	-	916.98
	Persistent Systems Inc	1,184.62	-
Borrowings (Interest accrued on non current loans / deposits)	Aepona Group Limited	-	98.85
	Persistent Systems Inc	3.84	-
Advances to related parties	Persistent Systems Inc	42.10	137.12
	Persistent Systems Lanka Private Limited	-	0.76
	Aepona Group Limited	-	0.87
	Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	1.36	-
	MediaAgility UK LTD	0.26	-
Advances from related parties	Persistent Systems France SAS	-	6.03
	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	-	6.55
	Persistent Systems Limited	215.22	250.79
	Persistent Systems Lanka Private Limited	0.02	-
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG	2.54	-
Trade receivables	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	-	11.93
	Peristent Systems Ltd	365.22	254.97
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG	-	(4.35)
Trade payables	Persistent Systems Limited	1,421.96	1,004.84
	Persistent Systems Inc	0.06	(4.69)
	Persistent Systems Lanka Private Limited	83.04	30.65
	Aepona Group Limited	-	(1.74)
	Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	-	(1.09)
	Persistent Systems Germany GmbH	3.73	0.04
	Persistent Systems Switzerland AG (FKA PARX Werk AG	0.16	0.46
	Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc.	-	1.40
	MediaAgility UK LTD	2.87	1.78
	Persistent Systems Mexico, S.A. de C.V	2.38	-

28. Unhedged Foreign Currency exposure at the end of the year:

(In ₹ million)

Particulars	31-Mar-26			31-Mar-25		
	Foreign currency	Conversion rate	Amount in	Foreign currency	Conversion rate	Amount in
Advances to related party	USD 0.18	94.77	17.06	EUR 0.0008	92.46	0.07
Advance to Vendor	-	-	-	USD 0.04	85.47	3.42
Bank balances on current accounts	USD 2.19	94.77	207.55	USD 0.63	85.47	53.57
Trade payables	EUR 0.15	108.93	16.34	EUR 0.08	92.46	7.05
	INR 0.85	1.00	0.85	INR 0.05	1.00	0.05
	-	-	-	CHF 0.00246	97.00	0.24
Trade receivables	USD 2.90	94.77	274.83	EUR 1.54	92.46	142.49
	EUR 1.26	108.93	137.25	USD 5.29	85.47	451.96
Interest accrued but not due on intercorporate deposits	USD 0.04	94.77	3.79	EUR 0.61	92.46	56.72
Intercompany Loan/ ICD taken - liabilities	USD 12.50	94.77	1,184.63	EUR 8.50	92.46	785.92

29. Financial risk management:

Financial risk factors and risk management objectives:

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

Market risk

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Trade receivables	412.08	594.45
Cash and cash equivalents and bank balances	207.55	53.57
Intercorporate deposit	1,184.63	785.92
Interest on intercorporate deposit	3.79	56.72
Trade payables	17.19	7.35
Other financial liabilities	17.06	3.49

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

For the year ended March 31, 2026 every percentage point depreciation / appreciation in the exchange rate between the Indian rupee and foreign currencies, has affected the Company's profit before tax margin (PBT) by approximately 6.53%.

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

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Receivables overdue for more than 180 days	682.05	395.09
Total receivables	1,711.31	1,736.37
Overdue for more than 180 days as a % of total receivables	40%	30%

Ageing of trade receivables:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Within the credit period	816.26	755.61
1 to 30 days past due	198.37	305.00
31 to 60 days past due	188.33	152.99
61 to 90 days past due	30.12	30.91
91 to 120 days past due	10.93	55.52
121 to 180 days past due	117.22	69.54
181 and above past due	682.05	395.09
Less: Expected credit loss	(289.81)	(28.29)
Net trade receivables	**1,753.47**	**1,736.37**

Movement in expected credit loss allowance:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance	27.98	0.31
Movement in expected credit loss allowance	261.83	27.98
Translation differences	-	-
Closing balance	**289.81**	**28.29**

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company has borrowings obtained from the group companies. The liquidity needs are managed by funding from / to the group companies. The working capital needs are met by availing intercorporate loans from the group companies whenever needed. As of March 31, 2026, the Company had a working capital of Rs.332.98 Million including cash and cash equivalents of Rs. 297.16 Million. As at March 31, 2025, the Company had a working capital of Rs. 602.17 Million including cash and cash equivalents of Rs.476.60 Million.

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

Particulars	As at			
	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Borrowings	-	1,188.47	-	916.98
Trade payables	1,752.93	7.20	1,148.10	90.02
Lease liability	16.53	118.56	-	113.83
Other financial liabilities	306.13	-	328.93	-

30. Income Taxes:

a) Reconciliation of tax expense recognised in P&L :

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

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Profit before tax	(281.95)	176.54
Enacted tax rate	25%	25%
Computed tax expense at enacted tax rate	(70.49)	44.13
Effect of unused tax losses not recognized as deferred tax assets	-	(44.13)
Deferred tax asset recognised on tax losses	(667.38)	-
Others	8.01	-
Income tax expense	**(729.86)**	**-**

b) Unrecongnised deferred tax on carried forward losses :

The Company has cumulative unutilized corporate income tax losses as of March 2026. These tax losses are available for future utilization to offset future taxable profits of the Company, subject to the applicable tax laws and regulations. As at the balance sheet date, the Company has not recognized deferred tax asset with respect to the aforesaid unutilized corporate income tax losses. The details are provided in below table.

Category	Carry forward losses		Unrecognized Deferred Tax Asset	
	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-26
Pre April 1, 2017	In GBP Million	In Rs. Million	In GBP Million	In Rs. Million
	22.71	2,695.07	1.43	169.46

c) Recongnised deferred tax on carried forward losses :

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the losses can be utilized. The recognition of deferred tax assets requires the Company to assess future taxable income available to utilize these deferred tax assets

During the current year, the Company recognized the deferred tax asset of INR 729.86 Million (GBP 59,02,500) on the current & previously unused tax losses of INR 2,801.88 Million (GBP 2,36,09,998) on the basis of the Company's reassessment of the amounts of its deferred tax assets that are probable to be realized in view of future taxable profits.

31. Contingent liability

The Company does not have any contingent liability as at March 31, 2026 (Previous period and year - ₹ Nil).

32. Capital commitments:

The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital account and not provided for, net of advances is ₹ Nil (Previous period and year – ₹ Nil)

33. Auditors Remuneration

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Audit fee	1.51	1.30

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

Particulars	As at 'March 31, 2026 (In ₹ million)	As at 'March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
- Less than one year	22.40	118.56
- One to five years	127.11	-
- More than five years	-	

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

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116, Leases; and has recognized interest on lease liability of ₹ 5.63 Million (Previous period ₹ 0.43 Million) under finance costs.

The aggregate depreciation on ROU assets has been included under depreciation and amortisation expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss

35. In Financial Year 2025 Persistent Systems UK Limited, Persistent UK branch has entered into business transfer agreement and accordingly business of the UK branch has been transferred to Persistent Systems UK Limited with effect from April 01, 2024. Since both the entities are under common control of PSL, it falls under purview of appendix C of Ind-AS 103 accordingly accounting is done under pooling of interest method. Accordingly, there is reduction in opening balance of other equity amounting to INR 462.26 Million on account of Capital reserve.

(In ₹ million)

Particulars	As at
Assets	
Property, Plant & Equipment	18.72
Other current financial assets	433.67
Other Current Assets	29.22
Long term loans	2.75
Trade receivables	949.83
Cash and cash equivalents	167.51
Current Tax Assets (Net)	15.88
Total Assets (A)	**1,617.57**
Liabilities	
Other Current Assets	(237.70)
Other current liabilities	(223.60)
Short-term provisions	(90.93)
Trade payables	(586.38)
Total Liabilities (B)	**(1,138.61)**
Net Assets Transferred (A+B)	478.97
Purchase Consideration (C)	941.23
Capital Reserve (A+B-C)	**(462.26)**

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

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

As per our report of even date

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly known as Aepona Limited)

Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Rajasekar Sukumar
Director

Narasinha Upadhye
Director

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: Portugal
Date : April 18, 2026

Place: India
Date : April 18, 2026