Persistent Systems Germany GmbH

CONDENSED INTERIM BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 2026

	Note	As at June 30, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at June 30, 2025 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	5.1	11,815.10	14,437.36	12,266.98
Right-of-use asset	5.2	206,957.07	234,471.35	221,979.11
		218,772.17	**248,908.71**	**234,246.09**
Non-current investments	6	-	1,134,407.52	-
Other Non-Current Financial Asset	7	20,274.07	20,111.18	20,390.78
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	118,648.73	110,589.43	119,797.55
		357,694.97	**1,514,016.84**	**374,434.43**
Current assets				
Financial assets				
-Trade receivables	9			
- Billed		138,744.69	78,461.28	79,313.04
- Unbilled		7,053.14	11,554.82	14,276.77
-Cash and cash equivalents	10	243,488.89	17,353.90	298,406.84
-Other financial assets	11	4,286.56	9,649.68	4,339.96
Other current assets	12	9,281.00	8,469.81	14,325.24
		402,854.28	**125,489.49**	**410,661.85**
TOTAL		**760,549.25**	**1,639,506.33**	**785,096.28**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
Equity share capital	4	1,413,301.11	1,413,301.11	1,413,301.11
Other equity		(1,057,733.26)	(1,292,850.86)	(1,040,138.66)
		355,567.85	**120,450.25**	**373,162.45**
LIABILITIES				
Non- current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
- Borrowings	13	-	934,227.00	-
-Lease Liabilities	14	164,820.76	199,081.31	179,937.01
		164,820.76	**1,133,308.31**	**179,937.01**
Current Liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
-Trade payables	15	151,791.06	286,177.21	130,444.96
'-Lease Liabilities	14	53,251.48	47,860.00	53,558.22
-Other financial liabilities	16	6,644.47	9,961.31	20,147.11
Other current liabilities	17	20,171.07	34,388.60	24,154.93
Provisions	18	8,302.56	7,360.65	3,691.60
		240,160.64	**385,747.77**	**231,996.82**
TOTAL		**760,549.25**	**1,639,506.33**	**785,096.28**
Summary of material accounting policy information	3			

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

As per our report of even date

For Joshi Apte & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Germany GmbH

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : July 30, 2026

Arnaud Pierrel
Director

Place: France
Date : July 30, 2026

Anand Deshpande
Director

Place: India
Date : July 30, 2026

Persistent Systems Germany GmbH

CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

	Note	For the quarter ended		For year ended
		June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2026
		(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)	(In ₹'000)
Income				
Revenue from operations	19	107,079.09	129,558.78	414,261.06
Other income	20	10,708.37	480.46	410,024.02
Total income (A)		**117,787.46**	**130,039.24**	**824,285.08**
Expenses				
Employee benefits expense	21.1	66,725.67	72,916.72	297,794.71
Subcontracting costs	21.2	35,373.62	36,689.84	139,566.44
Finance costs	22	901.21	10,366.29	31,885.35
Depreciation and amortization expense	5.3	14,606.73	12,471.85	55,812.36
Other expenses	23	15,057.80	20,456.80	84,930.15
Total expenses (B)		**132,665.03**	**152,901.50**	**609,989.01**
Profit/(Loss) before tax (A - B)		**(14,877.57)**	**(22,862.26)**	**214,296.07**
Tax expense				
Current tax		-		-
Tax charge in respect of earlier years		-		-
Deferred tax Charge/(Credit)		-	-	-
Total tax expense		**-**	**-**	**-**
Profit/(Loss) for the quarter / year (C)		**(14,877.57)**	**(22,862.26)**	**214,296.07**
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (D)		-	-	-
		-	**-**	**-**
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss (E)				
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		(2,717.04)	10,254.57	25,808.45
		(2,717.04)	**10,254.57**	**25,808.45**
Total comprehensive income for the quarter/ year (C) + (D) + (E)		**(17,594.61)**	**(12,607.69)**	**240,104.52**
Earnings per equity share [nominal value of Share EUR 1]	24			
Basic (In ₹)		(0.89)	(1.37)	12.81
Diluted (In ₹)		(0.89)	(1.37)	12.81
Summary of material accounting policy information	3			

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

As per our report of even date

For Joshi Apte & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Germany GmbH

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Arnaud Pierrel
Director

Anand Deshpande
Director

Place: India
Date : July 30, 2026

Place: France
Date : July 30, 2026

Place: India
Date : July 30, 2026

Persistent Systems Germany GmbH

CONDENSEND INTERIM CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

		For the quarter ended		For the year ended
		June 30, 2026 (In ₹'000)	June 30, 2025 (In ₹'000)	March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)
Cash flow from operating activities				
Profit before tax		**(14,877.57)**	**(22,862.26)**	**214,296.07**
Adjustments for:				
Miscellaneous income		(10,586.41)	(271.27)	(6,505.80)
Interest Others - Income		(80.38)	-	-
Depreciation and amortization expense		14,606.73	12,471.85	55,812.36
Unrealised exchange loss/ (gain) (net)		(1,429.67)	(24,681.05)	(19,408.94)
Excess provision written back		-	-	(3.00)
Finance cost		901.21	10,366.29	31,885.35
Sundry balances written off/ (back)		-	-	140.45
Profit on on sale of Assets		-	-	(1,618.56)
Profit on sale of investment		-	-	(401,896.66)
Provision for doubtful debts		-	724.58	(31.50)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**(11,466.09)**	**(24,251.86)**	**(127,330.23)**
Movements in working capital :				
Decrease / (Increase) in trade receivables		(40,402.32)	84,752.40	80,190.06
(Increase) / Decrease in other non-current assets		116.70	(476.63)	(2,685.05)
Decrease / (Increase) in other financial assets		5,044.24	(4,666.20)	3,222.71
(Decrease) / Increase in trade payables, current liabilities and non-current liabilities		2,623.64	(31,158.36)	(194,937.29)
Increase in provisions		4,610.96	4,537.79	(846.18)
Operating profit after working capital changes		**(39,472.87)**	**28,737.13**	**(242,385.98)**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		-	-	-
Net cash generated from/ used in operating activities	**(A)**	**(39,472.87)**	**28,737.13**	**(242,385.98)**
Cash flows from investing activities				
Payment towards capital expenditure		(1,121.02)	(7,652.40)	(9,139.68)
Sales proceeds on fixed asset		-	-	1,618.54
Sale of Investment- subsidiary		-	-	1,592,069.86
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(B)**	**(1,121.02)**	**(7,652.40)**	**1,584,548.72**
Cash flows from financing activities				
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(13,422.88)	(11,509.96)	(49,256.28)
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities		(901.18)	(948.75)	(3,814.31)
Repayment of inter corporate deposits		-	-	(898,813.75)
Interest repaid on Intercorporate interest		-	-	(100,599.44)
Net cash generated/ used in financing activities	**(C)**	**(14,324.06)**	**(12,458.71)**	**(1,052,483.78)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		(54,917.95)	8,626.02	289,678.96
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the quarter / year		298,406.84	8,727.88	8,727.88
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter/ year		**243,488.89**	**17,353.90**	**298,406.84**

	As at June 30, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at June 30, 2025 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Current account	243,488.89	17,353.90	298,406.84
Cash and cash equivalents as per note 10	**243,488.89**	**17,353.90**	**298,406.84**

Summary of material accounting policy information - Refer note 3

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

As per our report of even date

For Joshi Apte & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Germany GmbH

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807
Place: India
Date : July 30, 2026

Arnaud Pierrel
Director
Place: France
Date : July 30, 2026

Anand Deshpande
Director
Place: India
Date : July 30, 2026

Persistent Systems Germany GmbH

CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

A. Equity share capital (Refer note 4)

(In ₹'000)

Balance as at April 1, 2025	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the quarter	Balance as at June 30, 2026
1,413,301.11	-	-	1,413,301.11

(In ₹'000)

Balance as at April 1, 2025	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the quarter	Balance as at June 30, 2025
1,413,301.11	-	-	1,413,301.11
1,413,301.11	**-**	**-**	**1,413,301.11**

(In ₹'000)

Balance as at April 1, 2025	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31,2026
1,413,301.11	-	-	1,413,301.11

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Persistent Systems Germany GmbH

CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

B. Other equity

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Items of other comprehensive income	
	Securities Premium	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2026	306,098.16	293,175.30	(1,687,722.03)	48,309.91	(1,040,138.65)
Net profit/(loss) for the quarter	-	-	(14,877.57)	-	(14,877.57)
Other comprehensive income for the quarter	-	-	-	(2,717.04)	(2,717.04)
Balance at June 30, 2026	**306,098.16**	**293,175.30**	**(1,702,599.60)**	**45,592.87**	**(1,057,733.26)**

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Items of other comprehensive income	
	Securities Premium	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2025	306,098.16	293,175.30	(1,902,018.10)	22,501.46	(1,280,243.18)
Net profit/(loss) for the quarter	-	-	(22,862.26)	-	(22,862.26)
Other comprehensive income for the quarter	-	-	-	10,254.57	10,254.57
Balance at June 30, 2025	**306,098.16**	**293,175.30**	**(1,924,880.36)**	**32,756.03**	**(1,292,850.86)**

(In ₹'000)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Items of other comprehensive income	
	Securities Premium	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2025	306,098.16	293,175.30	(1,902,018.10)	22,501.46	(1,280,243.18)
Net profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	214,296.07	-	214,296.07
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	25,808.45	25,808.45
Balance at March 31, 2026	**306,098.16**	**293,175.30**	**(1,687,722.03)**	**48,309.91**	**(1,040,138.66)**

Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Foreign currency translation reserve

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

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

As per our report of even date

For Joshi Apte & Co.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per Tejashree Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 139807

Place: India
Date : July 30, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems Germany GmbH

Arnaud Pierrel
Director

Place: France
Date : July 30, 2026

Anand Deshpande
Director

Place: India
Date : July 30, 2026

1 Nature of operations

Persistent Systems Germany GmbH was incorporated on December 19, 2016 is a wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Ireland Operations Limited (formerly known as Aepona Group Limited). The Company is specializing in software development.

2 Basis of preparation

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

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

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

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

Amounts in the financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees in thousand as permitted by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Per share data are presented in Indian Rupees.

The accompanying condensed interim financial statements have been prepared solely to assist the management of Persistent Systems Limited in preparation of its consolidated financials statements for the quarter ended 30 June 2026

3 Summary Material accounting policies

A Accounting year

The accounting year of the company is from April 1 to March 31.

B Functional currency

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

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

3.1 Use of estimates and judgements

a) The preparation of the condensed interim financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the end of reporting period. The application of accounting policies that require 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 condensed interim financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material their effects are disclosed in the notes to the condensed interim financial statements.

3.2 Critical accounting estimates

i. Revenue recognition

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

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

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

ii. Income taxes

A deferred tax is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits are available against which deductible temporary differences and tax 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. The company uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities.

v. Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to the Company’s operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances. After considering current and future economic conditions, the Company has concluded that no changes are required to lease periods relating to the existing lease contracts.

3.3 Summary of Significant accounting Policies

a) Current vs Non current classification

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

b) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

c) Intangible assets

a) Acquired intangible assets

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

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

b) Research and development cost

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

-technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;

-its intention to complete the asset and use or sell it;

-its ability to use or sell the asset;

-how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits;

-the availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and

-the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

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

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

d) Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is provided using the Straight Line Method (‘SLM’) over the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management.

The management estimates the useful lives for the Property, plant and equipment as follows:

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

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

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

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

e) Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment and other intangible assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors.

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

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

f) Financial instruments

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

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

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

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

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

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

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

c) Impairment of financial assets

i) Financial assets

The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial assets that are debts instruments and are measured at 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 recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. In determining the allowances for doubtful trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and allowance rates used in the provision matrix. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 months expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition

ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of Property, plant and equipment and Goodwill are reviewed at each balance sheet date or whenever there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. If any indications exist, the Company estimates the asset’s recoverable amount.

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

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

g) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangements of borrowings. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or development of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as a part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year in which they occur.

h) Leases

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

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

i. The contract involves the use of an identified asset;
ii. The Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease; and
iii. The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset

Where The Company is a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located.

The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, The Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments based on an index or rate, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where The Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or statement of profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

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

Company as a lessor

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

i) Revenue recognition

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

(i) Income from sale of software services and products

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unearned revenue represents the billing in respect of contracts for which the revenue is not recognized.
The Company collects value added taxes (VAT) on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.
In cases where company acts as an agent, the revenue is recognised in form of a commission on delivery of the software licenses.

ii. Interest

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

iii. Dividends

Dividend Income is recognized when the company’s right to receive payment is established by the balance sheet date. Dividend income is included under the head ‘Other Income’ in the statement of profit and loss.

j) Investments

Investments that are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than a year are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments. Current investments are carried at lower of cost and fair value determined on category basis.

Long-term investments presented as non- current investments are carried at cost.

k) Foreign currency transactions

i. Initial recognition

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

ii. Conversion

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

iii Exchange differences

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

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

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

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

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

iv.Translation of foreign operations

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

The assets and liabilities of a foreign operation are translated into the reporting currency (INR) at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date.

l) Income taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

m) Earnings per share (EPS)

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

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

n) Provisions

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

o) Contingent liabilities

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

p) Cash and cash equivalents

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

q) Business Combination

Business combinations arising from transfer of interest in entities that are under common control are accounted at historical cost. The difference between any consideration given and the aggregate historical carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of the acquired entity is recorded in shareholders equity.

3.4 Recent accounting pronouncement

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

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

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

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

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

Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately – The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its financial statements.

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Persistent Systems Germany GmbH

NOTES FORMING PART OF CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. Share capital

	As at June 30, 2026	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2026
Authorised			
16,727.52 Thousand equity shares of EUR 1 each (in Thousand)	EUR 16,727.52	EUR 16,727.52	EUR 16,727.52
	EUR 16,727.52	**EUR 16,727.52**	**EUR 16,727.52**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares (in ₹'000)			
16,727.52 Thousand equity shares of EUR 1 each (in ₹ Thousand)	₹ 1,413,301.11	₹ 1,413,301.11	₹ 1,413,301.11
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**₹ 1,413,301.11**	**₹ 1,413,301.11**	**₹ 1,413,301.11**

a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the quarter/year end

	As at June 30, 2026	As at June 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2026
Shares outstanding (in thousand) as at beginning of quarter/ year	16,727.52	16,727.52	16,727.52
Shares outstanding (in thousand) as at quarter / year	**16,727.52**	**16,727.52**	**16,727.52**

b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

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

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5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

(In ₹'000)

	Computers	Office equipments	Plant & Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
Gross block (At cost)					
As at April 1, 2026	49,699.56	1,205.27	484.53	584.15	51,973.51
Additions	1,121.02	-	-	-	1,121.02
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-
- Exchange differences	(505.19)	(11.56)	(4.65)	(5.60)	(527.00)
As at June 30, 2026	**50,315.39**	**1,193.71**	**479.88**	**578.55**	**52,567.53**
Depreciation and amortization					
As at April 1, 2026	37,669.09	1,183.65	420.92	432.87	39,706.53
Charge for the quarter	1,455.03	-	-	-	1,455.03
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-
- Exchange differences	(435.60)	(6.41)	8.19	24.69	(409.13)
As at June 30, 2026	**38,688.52**	**1,177.24**	**429.11**	**457.56**	**40,752.43**
As at June 30, 2026	**11,626.87**	**16.47**	**50.77**	**120.99**	**11,815.10**
As at March 31, 2026	**12,030.47**	**21.62**	**63.61**	**151.28**	**12,266.98**

(In ₹'000)

	Computers	Office equipments	Plant & Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
Gross block (At cost)					
As at April 1, 2025	36,890.54	1,382.50	3,642.78	8,655.72	50,571.54
Additions	7,652.40	-	-	-	7,652.40
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-
- Exchange differences	3,512.08	121.03	318.91	757.76	4,709.78
As at June 30, 2025	**48,055.02**	**1,503.53**	**3,961.69**	**9,413.48**	**62,933.72**
Depreciation and amortization					
As at April 1, 2025	30,128.24	1,347.15	3,546.76	8,428.15	43,450.30
Charge for the quarter	1,204.23	-	-	-	1,204.23
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-
- Exchange differences	2,632.67	122.54	321.89	764.73	3,841.83
As at June 30, 2025	**33,965.14**	**1,469.69**	**3,868.65**	**9,192.88**	**48,496.36**
As at June 30, 2025	**14,089.88**	**33.84**	**93.04**	**220.60**	**14,437.36**
As at March 31, 2025	**6,762.30**	**35.35**	**96.02**	**227.57**	**7,121.24**

(In ₹'000)

	Computers	Office equipments	Plant & Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
Gross block (At cost)					
As at April 1, 2025	36,890.54	1,382.50	3,642.78	8,655.72	50,571.54
Additions	9,139.68	-	-	-	9,139.68
Deletions	3,090.97	323.95	2,905.47	7,348.58	13,668.97
- Exchange differences	6,760.31	146.72	(252.78)	(722.99)	5,931.26
As at March 31, 2026	**49,699.56**	**1,205.27**	**484.53**	**584.15**	**51,973.51**
Depreciation and amortization					
As at April 1, 2025	30,128.24	1,347.15	3,546.76	8,428.15	43,450.30
Charge for the year	5,331.50	-	-	-	5,331.50
Deletions	2,518.12	323.95	2,905.47	7,348.58	13,096.12
- Exchange differences	4,727.47	160.45	(220.37)	(646.70)	4,020.85
As at March 31, 2026	**37,669.09**	**1,183.65**	**420.92**	**432.87**	**39,706.53**
As at March 31, 2026	**12,030.47**	**21.62**	**63.61**	**151.28**	**12,266.98**
As at March 31, 2025	**6,762.30**	**35.35**	**96.02**	**227.57**	**7,121.25**

5.2 Right of use assets

	Right of use asset	Total
		(In ₹'000)
Gross Block (at cost)		
As at April 1, 2026	491,701.77	491,701.77
Additional	-	-
- Exchange differences	(4,715.31)	(4,715.31)
As at June 30, 2026	**486,986.46**	**486,986.46**
Amortisation		
As at April 1, 2025	269,722.66	269,722.66
Charge for the quarter	13,151.70	13,151.70
Deletions	-	-
- Exchange differences	(2,844.97)	(2,844.97)
As at June 30, 2026	**280,029.39**	**280,029.39**
Net block		
As at June 30, 2026	**206,957.07**	**206,957.07**
As at March 31, 2026	**221,979.11**	**221,979.11**

	Right of use asset	Total
		(In ₹'000)
Gross Block (at cost)		
As at April 1, 2025	410,031.57	410,031.57
Additions	-	-
Deletions	-	-
- Exchange differences	35,896.07	35,896.07
As at June 30, 2025	**445,927.64**	**445,927.64**
Amortisation		
As at April 1, 2025	183,688.49	183,688.49
Charge for the quarter	11,267.61	11,267.61
Deletions	-	-
- Exchange differences	16,500.19	16,500.19
As at June 30, 2025	**211,456.29**	**211,456.29**
Net block		
As at June 30, 2025	**234,471.35**	**234,471.35**
As at March 31, 2025	**226,343.08**	**226,343.08**

	Right of use asset	Total
		(In ₹'000)
Gross Block (at cost)		
As at April 1, 2025	410,031.57	410,031.57
Additions	8,170.80	8,170.80
- Exchange differences	73,499.40	73,499.40
As at March 31, 2026	**491,701.77**	**491,701.77**
Amortisation		
As at April 1, 2025	183,688.49	183,688.49
Charge for the year	50,480.87	50,480.87
- Exchange differences	35,553.30	35,553.30
As at March 31, 2026	**269,722.66**	**269,722.66**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2026	**221,979.11**	**221,979.11**
As at March 31, 2025	**226,343.08**	**226,343.08**

5.3 Depreciation and amortisation

	For the quarter ended June 30, 2026 (In ₹000)	For the quarter ended June 30, 2025 (In ₹000)	For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹000)
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,455.03	1,204.24	5,331.50
Right of use asset	13,151.70	11,267.61	50,480.86
	14,606.73	**12,471.85**	**55,812.36**

Persistent Systems Germany GmbH
NOTES FORMING PART OF CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. Non-current investments

	As at June 30, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at June 30, 2025 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)
Investments carried at cost			
Unquoted investments			
Investments in equity instruments			
- In wholly owned subsidiary companies	-		
Persistent Systems Switzerland AG 250 Thousand Shares (100% held by the company) of CHF 1 each		770,930.52	-
Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada 0.004 Thousand Shares of CRC 10,000 each	-	352,146.90	-
Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania 54 Thousand Shares of 10 LEI each	-	11,330.10	-
	-	**1,134,407.52**	**-**

During the comparative year, the Company sold its 100% equity investments in Persistent Systems Switzerland and Persistent Systems Costa Rica Limitada to Persistent Systems Ireland Operations Limited (formerly known as Aepona Group Limited) and Persistent Systems Inc., respectively. The investments were sold for a consideration of EUR 9,488,068.92 and EUR 4,801,547.11,respectively.The gain arising on disposal of the aforesaid investments has been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the comparative year.

During the comparative year, the Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with Persistent Systems Ireland Operations Limited (formerly known as Aepona Group Limited) for the sale of its 100% equity investment in Persistent Systems S.R.L. (Romania).The investments were sold for a consideration of EUR 7,87,499.04. The gain arising on disposal of the aforesaid investments has been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the comparative year.

7. Other non-current financial asset

	As at June 30, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at June 30, 2025 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31,2026 (In ₹'000)
Unsecured, considered good - Deposits Long term			
Security Deposits	20,274.07	20,111.18	20,390.78
	20,274.07	**20,111.18**	**20,390.78**

8. Deferred tax assets (net)

	As at June 30, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at June 30, 2025 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31,2026 (In ₹'000)
Deferred tax assets (net) Refer note 27	118,648.73	110,589.43	119,797.55
	118,648.73	**110,589.43**	**119,797.55**

9. Trade receivables

	As at June 30, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at June 30, 2025 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)
Trade receivables- Billed			
Unsecured, considered good	138,744.69	78,461.28	79,313.04
Unsecured, considered doubtful	74.62	777.06	75.34
	138,819.31	79,238.34	79,388.38
Less : Expected credit loss	(74.62)	(777.06)	(75.34)
	138,744.69	**78,461.28**	**79,313.04**
Trade receivables- Unbilled	7,053.14	11,554.82	14,276.77
	145,797.83	**90,016.10**	**93,589.81**

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at June 30, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at June 30, 2025 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)
Cash and cash equivalents as presented in cash flow statement			
Balances with banks			
On current accounts	243,488.89	17,353.90	298,406.84
	243,488.89	**17,353.90**	**298,406.84**

Persistent Systems Germany GmbH
NOTES FORMING PART OF CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. Other current financial assets

	As at June 30, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at June 30, 2025 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)
Advance to related parties (Unsecured, considered good)			-
-Persistent Systems S.R.L.- Romania	73.28	27.01	102.52
-Persistent Systems Ltd	350.62		354.02
Other receivables			
-Persistent Systems Ltd	1,890.55	1,712.40	1,892.75
-Persistent Systems UK Limited	-	6,959.87	-
-Persistent Systems Inc.	-	894.44	-
Security Deposits	1,910.32	-	1,928.82
Contract Asset	61.78	55.96	61.85
	4,286.56	**9,649.68**	**4,339.96**

12. Other current assets

	As at June 30, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at June 30, 2025 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)
Advance to vendors	64.92	186.48	65.00
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	1,019.85	661.86	399.55
Prepaid expense	8,196.22	2,004.95	9,302.36
VAT receivable	-	5,616.52	4,558.33
	9,281.00	**8,469.81**	**14,325.24**

13.Borrowings

	As at June 30, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at June 30, 2025 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)
-Non current			
Unsecured considered good			
- Persistent Systems Inc.	-	856,560.62	-
Intercompany deposits from related parties			
(Repayment Terms : After 36 months)			
(Rate of interest: 3 month EURIBOR plus 225 basis points)			
Interest accrued but not due on loans	-	77,666.38	-
	-	**934,227.00**	**-**

14. Lease Liabilities

	As at June 30, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at June 30, 2025 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)
-Non current			
Lease liability	218,072.24	246,941.31	233,495.23
Less: current maturity of lease liability	(53,251.48)	(47,860.00)	(53,558.22)
	164,820.76	**199,081.31**	**179,937.01**
-Current			
Lease liability			
	53,251.48	47,860.00	53,558.22
	53,251.48	**47,860.00**	**53,558.22**

Movement of lease liabilities

	As at June 30, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at June 30, 2025 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)
Opening balance	233,495.23	237,958.90	237,958.90
Additions	-	-	8,170.80
Deletions	-	-	-
Add: interest recognised during the year (Ref, Note 22)	901.21	948.76	3,814.31
Less: payments made	(14,324.09)	(12,458.72)	(53,070.59)
Translation Adjustment	(2,000.11)	20,492.37	36,621.81
Closing balance	**218,072.24**	**246,941.31**	**233,495.23**

15. Trade payables

	As at June 30, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at June 30, 2025 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)
Trade payables for goods and services	151,791.06	286,177.21	130,444.96
	151,791.06	**286,177.21**	**130,444.96**

16. Other current financial liabilities

	As at June 30, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at June 30, 2025 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)
Advance from related parties (Unsecured, considered good)			
Persistent Systems France SAS	4,433.82	4,132.65	8,381.89
Accrued employee liabilities	2,210.65	5,828.66	11,765.22
	6,644.47	**9,961.31**	**20,147.11**

17. Other current liabilities

	As at June 30, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at June 30, 2025 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)
Statutory liabilities	137.38	8,698.71	0.16
Unearned revenue	19,523.17	25,689.89	24,154.77
VAT payable	510.52	-	-
	20,171.07	**34,388.60**	**24,154.93**

18. Current liabilities: Provisions

	As at June 30, 2026 (In ₹'000)	As at June 30, 2025 (In ₹'000)	As at March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)
Provision for Leave encashment	8,302.56	7,360.65	3,691.60
	8,302.56	**7,360.65**	**3,691.60**

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Persistent Systems Germany GmbH
NOTES FORMING PART OF CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19. Revenue from operations

	For the quarter ended June 30, 2026 (In ₹'000)	June 30, 2025 (In ₹'000)	For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)
Sale of Services	104,696.59	126,298.88	393,801.80
Sale of Products	2,382.50	3,259.90	20,459.26
	107,079.09	**129,558.78**	**414,261.06**

20. Other Income

	For the quarter ended June 30, 2026 (In ₹'000)	June 30, 2025 (In ₹'000)	For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)
Foreign exchange gain (net)	41.58	209.19	-
Profit on sale of investments	-	-	401,896.66
Gain on sale of Assets	-	-	1,618.56
Miscellaneous Income	10,586.41	271.27	6,505.80
Interest Others - Income	80.38	-	-
Excess Provision written back	-	-	3.00
	10,708.37	**480.46**	**410,024.02**

21. Personnel expenses

	For the quarter ended June 30, 2026 (In ₹'000)	June 30, 2025 (In ₹'000)	For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)
21.1 Employee benefit expenses			
Salaries wages and bonus	58,717.61	60,697.84	254,129.98
Defined contribution to other funds	7,769.64	10,912.13	40,579.48
Staff welfare and benefits	238.42	1,306.75	3,085.25
	66,725.67	**72,916.72**	**297,794.71**
21.2 Subcontracting costs			
Related parties	29,077.46	30,826.66	122,847.20
Others	6,296.16	5,863.18	16,719.24
	35,373.62	**36,689.84**	**139,566.44**
	102,099.28	**109,606.56**	**437,361.15**

22. Finance costs

	For the quarter ended June 30, 2026 (In ₹'000)	June 30, 2025 (In ₹'000)	For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)
Interest on intercoporate deposit	-	9,417.53	28,071.04
Interest on lease liability	901.21	948.76	3,814.31
	901.21	**10,366.29**	**31,885.35**

23. Other expenses

	For the quarter ended June 30, 2026 (In ₹'000)	June 30, 2025 (In ₹'000)	For the year ended March 31, 2026 (In ₹'000)
Traveling and conveyance	1,002.60	3,901.28	8,189.11
Electricity expenses	118.84	104.71	449.82
Internet link expenses	1,083.26	388.34	1,660.73
Communication expenses	355.95	385.11	1,446.28
Training and seminars	-	8.87	18.46
Purchase of software licenses and support expenses	19.01	120.10	7,747.23
Allowances/(Reversal) for Expected Credit Loss (Net)	-	724.58	(31.50)
Books & Subscription	69.12	13.29	36.94
Rent-Others	51.50	479.44	1,603.01
Rent-Office	1,624.81	70.53	5,320.22
Office expenses	1,796.05	1,596.88	10,212.90
Insurance	-	-	-
Rates and taxes	471.13	41.22	1,225.47
Legal and professional fees	4,717.38	10,464.92	37,038.11
Repairs and maintenance			
-Plant and machinery	144.08	122.90	522.54
- Buildings	-	918.52	918.52
Advertisement and sponsorship fees	-	26.77	149.07
Auditors' remuneration	550.60	494.31	3,000.30
Foreign exchange loss (net)	-	-	85.96
Sundry Balance Written Off	-	-	140.45
Miscellaneous expenses	3,053.48	595.03	5,196.53
	15,057.80	**20,456.80**	**84,930.15**

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Persistent Systems Germany GmbH

NOTES FORMING PART OF CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

24. Earnings per share

Particulars		**For the quarter ended**		**For the year ended**
		June 30, 2026	**June 30, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**
Basic earnings per share				
Numerator				
Net Profit / (loss) after tax (in ₹'000)	A	(14,877.57)	(22,862.26)	214,296.07
Denominator for basic EPS	B	16,727,520	16,727,520	16,727,520
Denominator for diluted EPS				
Weighted average number of equity share	C	16,727,520	16,727,520	16,727,520
Basic earnings per share (Face value of EUR 1 each) (in ₹)	A / B	(0.89)	(1.37)	12.81
Diluted earnings per share (Face value of EUR 1 each) (in ₹)	A/C	(0.89)	(1.37)	12.81

	For the quarter ended		**For the year ended**
	June 30, 2026	**June 30, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	16,727,520	16,727,520	16,727,520
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of stock options	-	-	-
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	**16,727,520**	**16,727,520**	**16,727,520**

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25. Contingent liability

The Company does not have any contingent liability as at June 30, 2026-₹ Nil, (June 30, 2025-₹ Nil, March 31,2026 ₹ Nil).

26. Capital Commitments

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

27. The Company has cumulative unutilized corporate income tax losses as of June 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.

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

29. Previous year figures have been regrouped where necessary to conform to current year's classification.

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

As per our report of even date.

For Joshi Apte &Co., **Firm registration no. 104370W** **Chartered Accountants**	**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of** **Persistent Systems Germany GmbH**	
Tejashree Joshi Partner Membership No.139807	**Arnaud Pierrel** Director	**Anand Deshpande** Director
Place: India Date : July 30, 2026	Place: France Date : July 30, 2026	Place: India Date : July 30, 2026