Parx Werk AG

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 2018

	Notes	As at June 30, 2018 (In ₹)	Unaudited As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	5.1	4,406,360	4,375,982
		4,406,360	4,375,982
Financial assets			
- Investments	6	2,017,734	2,003,645
- Loans	7	39,542,068	76,396,064
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	837,339	11,114,592
		46,803,501	**93,890,283**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
- Trade receivables	9	67,020,975	59,660,442
- Cash and cash equivalents	10	29,842,719	10,603,037
- Other current financial assets	11	59,128,598	52,320,118
Current tax assets (net)		8,666,358	5,632,575
Other current assets	12	9,037,854	9,546,209
		173,696,504	**137,762,381**
TOTAL		**220,500,005**	**231,652,664**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	4	16,582,400	16,582,400
Other equity	5	55,795,510	26,249,646
		72,377,910	**42,832,046**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Trade payables	13	37,641,970	76,366,973
- Other current financial liabilities	14	692,666	313,059
Other current liabilities	15	53,630,724	47,926,005
Provisions	16	56,156,735	64,214,581
		148,122,095	**188,820,618**
TOTAL		**220,500,005**	**231,652,664**
Summary of significant accounting policies	3		

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

As per our report of even date

For JOSHI APTE & Co. **Firm registration no. 104370W** **Chartered Accountants**	**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of** **Parx Werk AG**	
per C.K. Joshi Partner Membership No. 030428	Sunil Sapre Director	Silvio Galfetti Director
Place: Pune Date : July 27, 2018	Place: Pune Date : July 27, 2018	Place: Zurich Date : July 27, 2018

Parx Werk AG

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2018.

	Notes	For the quarter ended June 30, 2018 (In ₹)	Unaudited For the period ended March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Income			
Revenue from operations	17	111,446,281	322,764,154
Other income	18	34,188,477	12,031,492
Total income (A)		**145,634,758**	**334,795,646**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	19.1	66,517,248	239,440,901
Cost of technical professionals	19.2	13,409,297	64,132,864
Finance costs		990	-
Depreciation and amortization expense	5.1	934,982	8,254,436
Other expenses	20	25,172,139	65,470,788
Total expenses (B)		**106,034,656**	**377,298,989**
Profit/(loss) before tax (A - B)		**39,600,102**	**(42,503,343)**
Tax expense			
Current tax		-	5,632,575
Tax credit in respect of earlier years		-	(5,632,575)
Deferred tax charge / (credit)		10,355,405	(11,114,592)
Total tax expense		**10,355,405**	**(11,114,592)**
Net profit/(loss) for the period (C)		**29,244,697**	**(31,388,751)**
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		301,168	(3,094,979)
Total other comprehensive income for the period (D) + (E)		**301,168**	**(3,094,979)**
Total comprehensive income for the period (C) + (D) + (E)		**29,545,865**	**(34,483,730)**
Earnings per equity share	21		
[Nominal value of share CHF 1 (Previous period: CHF 1)]			
Basic (In ₹)		116.98	(125.56)
Diluted (In ₹)		116.98	(125.56)
Summary of significant accounting policies	3		

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

As per our report of even date

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

per C.K. Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 030428

Place: Pune
Date : July 27, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Parx Werk AG

Sunil Sapre
Director
Date : July 27, 2018

Silvio Galfetti
Director
Date : July 27, 2018

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

		For the quarter ended June 30, 2018 (In ₹)	Unaudited For the period ended March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit/loss before tax		**39,600,102**	**(42,503,343)**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization expense		934,982	8,254,436
Interest income		(469,075)	(1,875,627)
Excess provision written back		(33,719,402)	(2,058,730)
Unrealised exchange (gain)/ loss (net)		(16,415,115)	24,637
Exchange (gain)/ loss on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents		454,466	-
Operating profit before working capital changes		**(9,614,042)**	**(38,158,627)**
Movements in working capital :			
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables		(7,360,533)	1,608,736
(Increase)/ Decrease in other current assets (including financial assets)		(5,831,105)	(74,310,886)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables and current liabilities		386,059	59,808,227
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions		(8,057,846)	(57,166,848)
Operating profit after working capital changes		**(30,477,467)**	**(108,219,398)**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		(1,508,563)	(5,632,575)
Net cash generated/ (used in) from operating activities	**(A)**	**(31,986,030)**	**(113,851,973)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment towards capital expenditure		(241,926)	(4,763,314)
Inter corporate deposits refunded		51,922,104	-
Interest received		-	1,875,627
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(B)**	**51,680,178**	**(2,887,687)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of share capital		**-**	**-**
Net cash (used in) financing activities	**(C)**	**-**	**-**

	For the quarter ended June 30, 2018 (In ₹)	For the period ended March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Net (Decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	19,694,148	(116,739,660)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	10,603,037	-
Cash acquired on acquisition	-	127,342,697
Effect of exchange differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	(454,466)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**29,842,719**	**10,603,037**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	29,842,719	10,603,037
Cash and cash equivalents as per note 10	**29,842,719**	**10,603,037**

Summary of significant accounting policies - Refer note 3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed 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
Parx Werk AG

per C.K. Joshi
Partner
Membership No.030428

Place: Pune
Date : July 27, 2018

Sunil Sapre
Director

Place: Pune
Date : July 27, 2018

Silvio Galfetti
Director

Place: Zurich
Date : July 27, 2018

Parx Werk AG

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

(In ₹)

Balance as at April 01, 2018	Changes in equity share capital during the period	Balance as at June 30, 2018
16,582,400	-	16,582,400

Unaudited

(In ₹)

Balance as at August 01, 2017	Changes in equity share capital during the period	Balance as at March 31, 2018
16,582,400	-	16,582,400

Parx Werk AG

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

(In ₹)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at April 1, 2018	29,344,624	(3,094,979)	26,249,645
On acquisition	-	-	-
Change during the period	29,244,697	301,168	29,545,865
Balance at June 30, 2018	**58,589,321**	**(2,793,811)**	**55,795,510**

Unaudited

(In ₹)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at August 1, 2017	-	-	-
On acquisition	60,733,376	-	60,733,376
Change during the year	(31,388,751)	(3,094,979)	(34,483,730)
Balance at March 31, 2018	**29,344,625**	**(3,094,979)**	**26,249,646**

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
Parx Werk AG

per C.K. Joshi
Partner
Membership No.030428

Sunil Sapre
Director

Silvio Galfetti
Director

Place: Pune
Date : July 27, 2018

Place: Pune
Date : July 27, 2018

Place: Zurich
Date : July 27, 2018

Notes forming part of condensed financial statements

1. Nature of operations

Parx Werk AG is a Company incorporated in Switzerland. The Company is engaged in providing services based on the Salesforce.com platforms. The Company was acquired by Persistent Systems Germany GmbH by virtue of Share purchase agreement.

2. Basis of preparation

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

Statement of compliance

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as “Ind AS”) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 with effect from April 1, 2016. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS 34 Interim Financial Reporting for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Accounting year

The accounting year of the Company is from January 01 to December 31.

(b) Functional currency

The Company’s functional currency is CHF.

(c) Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of year. Although these estimates are based on the management’s best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

Critical accounting estimates

i. 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.

ii. Income Taxes

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

iii. Provisions

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

(This space is intentionally left blank)

(d) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price and directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Capital work-in-progress includes cost of 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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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	3 years
Computers - Servers and networks*	3 years
Office equipments	5 years

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

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

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

(g) Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment and other intangible assets

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

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.

(h) 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 instruments at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as financial instrument at FVTPL. Financial instruments included within the FVTPL category are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

- **Financial liabilities at amortized cost**

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

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

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

iii) Impairment

i) Financial assets

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

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

ii) Non-financial assets

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

Recoverable amount of intangible under development that is not yet available for use is estimated at least at each financial year end even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired.
An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

(i) 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 year they occur.

(j) Leases

Where the Company is a lessee

Leases that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalized at the lower of the inception date fair value of the leased assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are classified as operating leases.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss as per the terms of the lease agreements.

(k) 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:

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(i) Income from sale of software services and products

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(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.

(iv) Foreign currency translation

(i) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Initial recognition

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

Conversion

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

Exchange differences

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

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

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

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

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

Translation of foreign operations

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

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

(l) Income taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

(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 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.

(p) 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.

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4. Share capital

	As at June 30, 2018	Unaudited As at March 31, 2018
Authorized shares		
250,000 equity shares of CHF 1 each	CHF 250,000	CHF 250,000
	CHF 250,000	**CHF 250,000**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
250,000 equity shares of CHF 1 each	16,582,400	16,582,400
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**16,582,400**	**16,582,400**

All the shares are held by Persistent Systems Germany GmBH.

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

There is no movement in the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

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

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

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Notes forming part of condensed financial statements

5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

(In ₹)

	Computers	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Gross block (At cost)				
As at April 01, 2018	16,217,083	1,254,754	9,398,589	26,870,426
Additions	656,229	-	278,363	934,592
- Exchange differences	114,030	8,824	66,085	188,939
As at June 30, 2018	**16,987,342**	**1,263,578**	**9,743,037**	**27,993,957**
Depreciation and amortization				
As at April 01, 2018	12,751,414	1,177,629	8,565,401	22,494,444
Charge for the year	843,390	4,080	87,512	934,982
- Exchange differences	89,662	8,281	60,228	158,171
As at June 30, 2018	**13,684,466**	**1,189,990**	**8,713,141**	**23,587,597**
Net block				
As at June 30, 2018	**3,302,876**	**73,588**	**1,029,896**	**4,406,360**
As at March 31, 2018	**3,465,669**	**77,125**	**833,188**	**4,375,982**

Unaudited
(In ₹)

	Computers	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Gross block (At cost)				
As at August 1, 2017	11,615,968	1,137,603	8,903,983	21,657,554
Additions	4,222,442	80,066	204,342	4,506,850
- Exchange differences	378,673	37,085	290,264	706,022
As at March 31, 2018	**16,217,083**	**1,254,754**	**9,398,589**	**26,870,426**
Depreciation and amortization				
As at August 1, 2017	7,769,487	799,685	5,221,276	13,790,448
Charge for the year	4,728,647	351,874	3,173,915	8,254,436
- Exchange differences	253,280	26,070	170,210	449,560
As at March 31, 2018	**12,751,414**	**1,177,629**	**8,565,401**	**22,494,444**
Net block				
As at March 31, 2018	**3,465,669**	**77,125**	**833,188**	**4,375,982**

6. Non-current assets - Investments

	As at June 30, 2018 (In ₹)	Unaudited As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Investments carried at cost		
Unquoted investments		
Investments in equity instruments		
- In wholly owned subsidiary companies		
Parx Consulting GmbH	2,017,734	2,003,645
	2,017,734	**2,003,645**

7. Non-current assets: Loans

	As at June 30, 2018 (In ₹)	Unaudited As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Loan to related parties		
- Parx Consulting GmbH	37,113,447	89,121,110
Less: Provision for doubtful loan	-	15,136,710
	37,113,447	73,984,400
Security deposit	2,428,621	2,411,664
	39,542,068	**76,396,064**

8. Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

	As at June 30, 2018 (In ₹)	Unaudited As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Deferred Tax Assets		
On carried forward losses	837,339	11,114,592
	837,339	**11,114,592**

9. Trade receivables

	As at June 30, 2018 (In ₹)	Unaudited As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Outstanding for a period less than six months from the date they are due for payment		
Unsecured, considered good		
Unsecured, considered doubtful	284,534	-
	284,534	**-**
Less : Provision for doubtful receivables	284,534	-
	-	**-**
Others		
Unsecured, considered good	67,020,975	59,660,442
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	11,369,655
	67,020,975	**71,030,097**
Less : Provision for doubtful receivables	-	11,369,655
	67,020,975	**59,660,442**
	67,020,975	**59,660,442**

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at June 30, 2018 (In ₹)	Unaudited As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Cash and cash equivalents as presented in cash flow statement		
Cash on hand	58,555	116,513
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	29,784,164	10,486,524
	29,842,719	**10,603,037**

11. Other current financial assets

	As at June 30, 2018 (In ₹)	Unaudited As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Interest accrued on loan to related party	469,020	-
Advance to related parties (Unsecured, considered good)		
- Parx Consulting GmbH	4,444,101	-
Unbilled revenue	54,215,477	52,320,118
	59,128,598	**52,320,118**

12. Other current assets

	As at June 30, 2018 (In ₹)	Unaudited As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Advances recoverable in cash or kind or for value to be received	9,037,854	9,546,209
	9,037,854	**9,546,209**

13. Trade payables

	As at June 30, 2018 (In ₹)	Unaudited As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Trade payables for goods and services	37,641,970	76,366,973
	37,641,970	**76,366,973**

14. Other current financial liabilities

	As at June 30, 2018 (In ₹)	Unaudited As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Capital creditors	692,666	
Accrued employee liabilities	-	313,059
	692,666	**313,059**

15. Other current liabilities

	As at June 30, 2018 (In ₹)	Unaudited As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Unearned revenue	12,029,501	30,110,026
Other payables		
- Statutory liabilities	29,192,390	9,718,635
- Vat payable	11,656,342	7,350,108
- Other liabilities	752,491	747,236
	53,630,724	**47,926,005**

16. Current Liabilities: Provisions

	As at June 30, 2018 (In ₹)	Unaudited As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Provision for employee benefits		
- Leave encashment	10,539,180	8,393,682
- Other employee benefit provisions	45,617,555	55,820,899
	56,156,735	**64,214,581**

Parx Werk AG

Notes forming part of condensed financial statements

17. Revenue from operations

	For the quarter ended June 30, 2018 (In ₹)	Unaudited For the period ended March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Software services	111,446,281	322,764,154
	111,446,281	**322,764,154**

18. Other income

	For the quarter ended June 30, 2018 (In ₹)	Unaudited For the period ended March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Interest income		
On others	469,075	1,875,627
Foreign exchange gain (net)	-	7,941,008
Excess provision in respect of earlier periods/ years written back	33,719,402	2,058,730
Miscellaneous income	-	156,127
	34,188,477	**12,031,492**

19. Personnel expenses

	For the quarter ended June 30, 2018 (In ₹)	Unaudited For the period ended March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
19.1. Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	51,672,364	218,379,608
Contribution to provident and other funds	4,696,268	9,323,542
Staff welfare and benefits	10,148,616	11,737,751
	66,517,248	**239,440,901**
19.2 Cost of technical professionals		
Technical professionals - related parties	6,105,750	6,858,334
Technical professionals - others	7,303,547	57,274,530
	13,409,297	**64,132,864**
	79,926,545	**303,573,765**

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Parx Werk AG

Notes forming part of condensed financial statements

20. Other expenses

	For the quarter ended June 30, 2018 (In ₹)	**Unaudited For the period ended March 31, 2018 (In ₹)**
Travelling and conveyance	3,359,272	15,370,868
Electricity expenses (net)	111,816	257,992
Internet link expenses	1,153,971	1,558,704
Communication expenses	1,093,455	1,919,042
Recruitment expenses	74,312	2,288,082
Training and seminars	1,781,691	619,882
Purchase of software licenses and support expenses	4,516,674	10,821,450
Bad debts	-	3,424,595
Rent	4,047,130	8,095,431
Insurance	390,382	906,619
Rates and taxes	51,819	202,329
Legal and professional fees	4,550,187	6,859,299
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and Machinery	105,618	249,404
- Others	(97,297)	129,557
Advertisement and sponsorship fees	1,664,563	4,138,950
Auditors' remuneration (Refer note 26)	721,978	1,180,458
Books, memberships, subscriptions	51,735	34,164
Foreign exchange loss (net)	76,495	-
Miscellaneous expenses	1,518,338	7,413,962
	25,172,139	**65,470,788**

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21. Earnings per share

		For the quarter ended June 30, 2018	Unaudited For the period ended March 31, 2018
Numerator for Basic and Diluted EPS			
Net Profit after tax (In ₹)	(A)	29,244,697	(31,388,751)
Denominator for Basic EPS			
Weighted average number of equity shares	(B)	250,000	250,000
Denominator for Diluted EPS			
Number of equity shares	(C)	250,000	250,000
Basic Earnings per share of face value of CHF 1 each (In ₹)	(A/B)	116.98	(125.56)
Diluted Earnings per share of face value of CHF 1 each (In ₹)	(A/C)	116.98	(125.56)

	For the quarter ended June 30, 2018	For the period ended March 31, 2018
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	250,000	250,000
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of stock options	-	-
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	**250,000**	**250,000**

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22. Contingent liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liabilities as at June 30, 2018. (Previous period and year - ₹ Nil)

23. 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)

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

25. Previous year’s figures have been regrouped where necessary to conform to current period’s classification. The Company was acquired by Persistent Systems Germany GmbH on August 1, 2017 by virtue of share purchase agreement. Hence comparative information for corresponding period of the previous year is not available.

26. The comparative figures for the period ended March 31, 2018 are unaudited.

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** **Parx Werk AG**	
per C.K. Joshi Partner Membership No.030428 Place: Pune Date: July 27, 2018	Sunil Sapre Director Place: Pune Date: July 27, 2018	Silvio Galfetti Director Place: Zurich Date: July 27, 2018