Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Notes	As at December 31, 2018 (In ₹)	As at December 31, 2017 (In ₹)	As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	5.1	28,675,773	36,492,725	35,945,133
		28,675,773	**36,492,725**	**35,945,133**
Financial assets				
- Loans	6	792,174	148,791	162,543
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	10,624,020	6,070,669	7,251,513
Other non-current assets	8	8,100	-	570,368
		40,100,067	**42,712,185**	**43,929,557**
Current assets				
Financial assets				
- Trade receivables	9	32,518,979	23,833,824	45,470,642
- Cash and cash equivalents	10	7,821,377	3,698,616	4,339,918
- Other financial assets	11	26,331,719	49,072,240	27,127,204
Current tax assets (net)		2,330,809	11,459,197	13,678,109
Other current assets	12	3,254,845	11,916,622	11,027,889
		72,257,729	**99,980,499**	**101,643,762**
TOTAL		**112,357,796**	**142,692,684**	**145,573,319**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
Equity share capital	4	3,646,800	3,646,800	3,646,800
Other equity		13,812,828	8,081,623	6,750,850
		17,459,628	**11,728,423**	**10,397,650**
Non- current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	13	78,741,424	103,459,992	105,353,389
		78,741,424	**103,459,992**	**105,353,389**
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
- Trade payables	14	887,885	5,632,200	3,439,707
- Other financial liabilities	15	6,202,232	1,073,669	1,781,994
Other current liabilities	16	1,913,444	16,693,710	15,701,606
Provisions	17	7,153,183	4,104,690	8,898,973
		16,156,744	**27,504,269**	**29,822,280**
TOTAL		**112,357,796**	**142,692,684**	**145,573,319**
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** **Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.**	
per C.K. Joshi Partner Membership No. 030428	Thomas Klein Director	Sunil Sapre Director
Place: Pune Date : January 25, 2019	Place: Santa Clara, USA Date : January 25, 2019	Place: Pune Date : January 25, 2019

Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE QUARTER AND NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Notes	For the quarter ended		For nine months ended		For the year ended
		December 31, 2018 (In ₹)	December 31, 2017 (In ₹)	December 31, 2018 (In ₹)	December 31, 2017 (In ₹)	March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Income						
Revenue from operations	18	47,518,256	39,867,412	170,706,932	127,793,420	173,430,643
Other income	19	2,705,772	17,294	2,705,772	17,294	3,319,436
Total income (A)		**50,224,028**	**39,884,706**	**173,412,704**	**127,810,714**	**176,750,079**
Expenses						
Employee benefits expense	20	33,027,693	25,863,289	124,005,602	90,439,816	136,847,042
Finance costs		510,426	360,379	1,660,292	1,344,507	1,921,302
Depreciation and amortization expense	5.2	2,748,342	3,041,282	10,407,862	10,959,217	15,983,172
Other expenses	21	6,834,685	16,061,943	29,988,833	20,587,035	20,995,094
Total expenses (B)		**43,121,146**	**45,326,893**	**166,062,589**	**123,330,575**	**175,746,610**
Profit/ (loss) before tax (A - B)		**7,102,882**	**(5,442,187)**	**7,350,115**	**4,480,139**	**1,003,469**
Tax expense						
Current tax		118,507	(2,780,030)	2,407,662	1,298,411	562,188
Tax in respect of earlier years		1,260,440	-	1,260,440	-	-
Deferred tax charge / (credit)		(1,140,342)	1,124,786	(3,355,331)	405,983	(176,298)
Total tax expense		**238,605**	**(1,655,244)**	**312,771**	**1,704,394**	**385,890**
Net profit/ (loss) for the period/year (C)		**6,864,277**	**(3,786,943)**	**7,037,344**	**2,775,745**	**617,579**
Other comprehensive income						
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (D)						
- Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		-	-	-	-	-
- Tax effect on remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss (E)						
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		(867,607)	(957,852)	24,634	(586,898)	240,495
Total other comprehensive income for the period/year (D) + (E)		**(867,607)**	**(957,852)**	**24,634**	**(586,898)**	**240,495**
Total comprehensive income for the period/year (C) + (D) + (E)		**5,996,670**	**(4,744,795)**	**7,061,978**	**2,188,847**	**858,074**
Earnings per equity share	22					
[Nominal value of share MXN 1 (Previous period/year : Nil)]						
Basic (In ₹)		6.86	(3.79)	7.04	2.78	0.62
Diluted (In ₹)		6.86	(3.79)	7.04	2.78	0.62
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 : January 25, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.

Thomas Klein	Sunil Sapre
Director	Director
Place: Santa Clara, USA	Place: Pune
Date : January 25, 2019	Date : January 25, 2019

Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

		For nine months ended		For the year ended
		December 31, 2018 (In ₹)	December 31, 2017 (In ₹)	March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Cash flow from operating activities				
Profit before tax		**7,350,115**	**4,480,139**	**1,003,469**
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortization expense		10,407,862	10,959,217	15,983,172
Unrealised exchange (gain)/loss		33,400,179	3,684,466	1,775,877
Loss on sale of asset		128,143	65,319	71,355
Finance costs		1,660,292	1,344,507	1,921,302
Operating profit before working capital changes		**52,946,591**	**20,533,648**	**20,755,175**
Movements in working capital :				
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables		2,531,867	5,194,237	(16,442,581)
Decrease / (Increase) in other current assets		9,130,797	(15,546,437)	7,273,580
Increase /(Decrease) Increase in trade payables and current liabilities (including short term borrowings)		(12,196,308)	14,684,605	11,677,016
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions		(1,745,790)	(1,720,043)	3,074,240
Operating profit after working capital changes		**50,667,157**	**23,146,010**	**26,337,430**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		(9,316,163)	(13,208,898)	(14,691,587)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**(A)**	**41,350,994**	**9,937,112**	**11,645,843**
Cash flow from investing activities				
Payment towards capital expenditure		(3,186,200)	(6,480,239)	(7,547,668)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(B)**	**(3,186,200)**	**(6,480,239)**	**(7,547,668)**
Cash flow from financing activities				
Intercorporate Deposit received		10,663,181	51,782,712	51,782,712
Intercorporate Deposit repaid		(44,429,201)	(55,944,622)	(55,944,622)
Payment of interest on intercorporate deposits		(917,315)	(1,478,394)	(1,478,394)
Net cash generated from financing activities	**(C)**	**(34,683,335)**	**(5,640,304)**	**(5,640,304)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		**3,481,459**	**(2,183,431)**	**(1,542,129)**
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the reporting period/year		4,339,918	5,882,047	5,882,047
Exchange difference on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents		-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period/year		**7,821,377**	**3,698,616**	**4,339,918**

Components of cash and cash equivalents	**As at December 31, 2018 (In ₹)**	**As at December 31, 2017 (In ₹)**	**As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)**
Cash on hand	-	42	-
Balances with banks			
- on current account	7,821,377	3,698,574	4,339,918
Cash and cash equivalents as per note 10	**7,821,377**	**3,698,616**	**4,339,918**

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.
Firm registration no. 104370W
Chartered Accountants

per C.K. Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 030428

Place: Pune
Date : January 25, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.

Thomas Klein
Director

Place: Santa Clara, USA
Date : January 25, 2019

Sunil Sapre
Director

Place: Pune
Date : January 25, 2019

Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

A. Equity Share Capital (Refer Note 4)

(In ₹)

Balance as at April 1, 2018	Changes in equity share capital during the period	Balance as at December 31, 2018
3,646,800	-	3,646,800
3,646,800	**-**	**3,646,800**

(In ₹)

Balance as at April 1, 2017	Changes in equity share capital during the period	Balance as at December 31, 2017
3,646,800	-	3,646,800
3,646,800	**-**	**3,646,800**

(In ₹)

Balance as at April 1, 2017	Changes in equity share capital during the period	Balance as at March 31, 2018
3,646,800	-	3,646,800
3,646,800	**-**	**3,646,800**

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Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

B. Other Equity

(In ₹)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at April 1, 2018	6,698,255	52,595	6,750,850
Net profit/ (loss) for the period	7,037,344	24,634	7,061,978
Balance at December 31, 2018	**13,735,599**	**77,229**	**13,812,828**

(In ₹)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at April 1, 2017	6,080,676	(187,900)	5,892,776
Net profit for the period	2,775,745	(586,898)	2,188,847
Balance at December 31, 2017	**8,856,421**	**(774,798)**	**8,081,623**

(In ₹)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at April 1, 2017	6,080,676	(187,900)	5,892,776
Net profit for the period	617,579	240,495	858,074
Balance at March 31, 2018	**6,698,255**	**52,595**	**6,750,850**

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 : January 25, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.

Thomas Klein
Director

Place: Santa Clara, USA
Date : January 25, 2019

Sunil Sapre
Director

Place: Pune
Date : January 25, 2019

Notes forming part of condensed financial statements

1. Nature of operations

Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V. was incorporated on March 1, 2016 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Inc. The Company has adopted indirect sales model, with services revenue being billed to Persistent Systems Inc. Sale of services are then contracted between Persistent Systems Inc. and customers. The Company commenced its operations from April 1, 2016.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments and equity settled employee stock options which have been measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of consideration given in exchange of goods and services. The accounting policies are consistently applied by the Company during the period and are consistent with those used in previous year 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 and nine months ended December 31, 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) Use of estimates

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

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.

ii. Income taxes

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

iii. Property, plant and equipment

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

iv. Provisions

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

(b) Accounting year

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

(c) Functional currency

The Company's functional currency is Mexican Peso.

(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 period during which such expenses are incurred.

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

(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
Buildings*	25 years
Computers	3 years
Computers - Servers and networks*	3 years
Office equipments	5 years
Plant and equipment*	3 to 5 years
Furniture and fixtures*	5 years
Vehicles*	5 years

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

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

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

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

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

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

- **Financial liabilities at amortized cost**

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

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

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

iii) Impairment

i) Financial assets

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

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

ii) Non-financial assets

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

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

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

(h) Borrowing costs

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

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

(i) 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.

(j) Revenue recognition

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

(i) Income from 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.

(k) Foreign currency translation

(i) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Initial recognition

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

Conversion

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

Exchange differences

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

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

(l) Retirement and other employee benefits

(i) Leave encashment

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

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

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

(m) Income taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

(n) Earnings per share (EPS)

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

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

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

(o) 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.

(p) Contingent liabilities

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

(q) 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 December 31, 2018 In ₹	As at December 30, 2017 In ₹	As at March 31, 2018 In ₹
Authorized shares			
2,000,000 Ordinary shares of Mexican Peso 1 each.	MXN 2,000,000	MXN 2,000,000	MXN 2,000,000
	MXN 2,000,000	**MXN 2,000,000**	**MXN 2,000,000**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up			
1,000,000 Ordinary shares of Mexican Peso 1 each.	3,646,800	3,646,800	3,646,800
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**3,646,800**	**3,646,800**	**3,646,800**

999,999 Ordinary shares of Mexican Peso 1 each are held by Persistent Systems Inc.

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.

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Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.

Notes forming part of condensed financial statements

5.1 Tangible assets

(In ₹)

	Plant and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Total
Gross block (At cost)					
As at April 1, 2018	2,127,928	20,172,884	8,935,113	23,032,110	54,268,035
Additions	-	-	2,462,841	723,359	3,186,200
Deletions	-	-	-	265,936	265,936
- Exchange differences	5,041	47,785	21,166	54,559	128,551
As at December 31, 2018	**2,132,969**	**20,220,669**	**11,419,120**	**23,544,092**	**57,316,850**
Depreciation and amortization					
As at April 1, 2018	693,830	4,357,505	1,937,733	11,333,834	18,322,902
Charge for the period	476,290	3,046,946	1,565,985	5,318,641	10,407,862
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	133,089	133,089
- Exchange differences	1,644	10,322	4,589	26,847	43,402
As at December 31, 2018	**1,171,764**	**7,414,773**	**3,508,307**	**16,546,233**	**28,641,077**
Net block					
As at December 31, 2018	**961,205**	**12,805,896**	**7,910,813**	**6,997,859**	**28,675,773**
As at March 31, 2018	**1,434,098**	**15,815,379**	**6,997,380**	**11,698,276**	**35,945,133**

(In ₹)

	Plant and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Total
Gross block (At cost)					
As at April 1, 2017	1,919,207	19,023,220	8,715,395	18,660,236	48,318,058
Additions	122,648	613,393	-	3,755,064	4,491,105
Deletions	-	-	-	242,789	242,789
- Exchange differences	(118,075)	(1,170,355)	(536,192)	(1,148,023)	(2,972,645)
As at December 31, 2017	**1,923,780**	**18,466,258**	**8,179,203**	**21,024,488**	**49,593,729**
Depreciation and amortization					
As at April 1, 2017	67,962	322,957	147,961	1,829,548	2,368,428
Charge for the period	429,843	2,775,108	1,231,806	6,522,460	10,959,217
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	80,930	80,930
- Exchange differences	(4,181)	(19,869)	(9,103)	(112,558)	(145,711)
As at December 31, 2017	**493,624**	**3,078,196**	**1,370,664**	**8,158,520**	**13,101,004**
As at December 31, 2017	**1,430,156**	**15,388,062**	**6,808,539**	**12,865,968**	**36,492,725**
As at March 31, 2017	**1,851,245**	**18,700,263**	**8,567,434**	**16,830,688**	**45,949,630**

(In ₹)

	Plant and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Total
Gross block (At cost)					
As at April 1, 2017	1,919,207	19,023,220	8,715,395	18,660,236	48,318,058
Additions	160,337	670,082	-	4,166,670	4,997,089
Disposals	-	-	-	265,227	265,227
- Exchange differences	48,384	479,582	219,718	470,431	1,218,115
As at March 31, 2018	**2,127,928**	**20,172,884**	**8,935,113**	**23,032,110**	**54,268,035**
Depreciation and amortization					
As at April 1, 2017	67,962	322,957	147,961	1,829,548	2,368,428
Charge for the period	624,154	4,026,406	1,786,041	9,546,571	15,983,172
Disposals	-	-	-	88,409	88,409
- Exchange differences	1,714	8,142	3,731	46,124	59,711
As at March 31, 2018	**693,830**	**4,357,505**	**1,937,733**	**11,333,834**	**18,322,902**
As at March 31, 2018	**1,434,098**	**15,815,379**	**6,997,380**	**11,698,276**	**35,945,133**
As at March 31, 2017	**1,851,245**	**18,700,263**	**8,567,434**	**16,830,688**	**45,949,630**

5.2 Depreciation and amortization (In ₹)

	For the quarter ended		For nine months ended		For the year ended
	December 31, 2018 (In ₹)	December 31, 2017 (In ₹)	December 31, 2018 (In ₹)	December 31, 2017 (In ₹)	March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Property, Plant and Equipment	2,748,342	3,041,282	10,407,862	10,959,217	15,983,172
	2,748,342	**3,041,282**	**10,407,862**	**10,959,217**	**15,983,172**

6. Loans

	As at December 31, 2018 (In ₹)	As at December 31, 2017 (In ₹)	As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Security deposit			
Unsecured, considered good	792,174	148,791	162,543
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-	-
	792,174	148,791	162,543
Less: Provision for doubtful deposits	-	-	-
	792,174	**148,791**	**162,543**

7. Deferred tax assets (net)

	As at December 31, 2018 (In ₹)	As at December 31, 2017 (In ₹)	As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Deferred tax liabilities			
Differences in book values and tax base values of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets.	-	578,101	282,713
	-	**578,101**	**282,713**
Deferred tax assets			
Differences in book values and tax base values of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets.	3,891,798	-	-
Others	4,586,267	5,912,275	6,578,637
Provision for leave encashment	772,112	736,495	-
Performance and retention bonus	1,373,843	-	955,589
	10,624,020	**6,648,770**	**7,534,226**
Deferred tax assets (net)	**10,624,020**	**6,070,669**	**7,251,513**

8. Other non current assets

	As at December 31, 2018 (In ₹)	As at December 31, 2017 (In ₹)	As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Advances recoverable in cash or kind or for value to be received	8,100	-	570,368
	8,100	**-**	**570,368**

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9. Trade receivables

	As at December 31, 2018 (In ₹)	As at December 31, 2017 (In ₹)	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	32,518,979	23,833,824	45,470,642
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-	-
	32,518,979	**23,833,824**	**45,470,642**
Less : Provision for doubtful receivables	**-**	-	-
	32,518,979	**23,833,824**	**45,470,642**

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at December 31, 2018 (In ₹)	As at December 31, 2017 (In ₹)	As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Cash and cash equivalents as presented in cash flow statement			
Cash on hand	-	42	-
Balances with banks			
On current accounts	7,821,377	3,698,574	4,339,918
	7,821,377	**3,698,616**	**4,339,918**

11. Other financial assets

	As at December 31, 2018 (In ₹)	As at December 31, 2017 (In ₹)	As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Unbilled revenue	26,331,719	49,072,240	27,127,204
	26,331,719	**49,072,240**	**27,127,204**

12. Other current assets

	As at December 31, 2018 (In ₹)	As at December 31, 2017 (In ₹)	As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Advances recoverable in cash or kind or for value to be received	2,943,347	2,384,629	692,931
VAT receivable (net)	311,498	9,531,993	10,334,958
	3,254,845	**11,916,622**	**11,027,889**

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13. Borrowings

	As at December 31, 2018 (In ₹)	As at December 31, 2017 (In ₹)	As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Borrowings from related parties			
Intercorporate Deposit			
- Persistent Systems Inc	78,741,424	103,459,992	105,353,389
(Repayment terms: After 36 months @ Libor plus 70 basis points)			
	78,741,424	**103,459,992**	**105,353,389**

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14. Trade payables

	As at December 31, 2018 (In ₹)	As at December 31, 2017 (In ₹)	As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Trade payables for goods and services	887,885	5,632,200	3,439,707
	887,885	**5,632,200**	**3,439,707**

15. Other financial liabilities

	As at December 31, 2018 (In ₹)	As at December 31, 2017 (In ₹)	As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	1,660,292	852,413	1,383,730
Accrued employee liabilities	4,075,638	-	-
Advance from related parties (Unsecured, considered good)			
Persistent Systems Ltd	466,302	221,256	398,264
	6,202,232	**1,073,669**	**1,781,994**

16. Other current liabilities

	As at December 31, 2018 (In ₹)	As at December 31, 2017 (In ₹)	As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Statutory liabilities	1,913,444	16,693,710	15,701,606
	1,913,444	**16,693,710**	**15,701,606**

17. Provisions

	As at December 31, 2018 (In ₹)	As at December 31, 2017 (In ₹)	As at March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Provision for employee benefits			
- Leave encashment	2,573,707	1,875,369	2,512,015
- Other employee benefits	4,579,476	2,229,321	6,386,958
	7,153,183	**4,104,690**	**8,898,973**

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Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.

Notes forming part of condensed financial statements

18. Revenue from operations

	For the quarter ended		For nine months ended		For the year ended
	December 31, 2018 (In ₹)	December 31, 2017 (In ₹)	December 31, 2018 (In ₹)	December 31, 2017 (In ₹)	March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Software services	47,518,256	39,867,412	170,706,932	127,793,420	173,430,643
	47,518,256	**39,867,412**	**170,706,932**	**127,793,420**	**173,430,643**

19. Other income

	For the quarter ended		For nine months ended		For the year ended
	December 31, 2018 (In ₹)	December 31, 2017 (In ₹)	December 31, 2018 (In ₹)	December 31, 2017 (In ₹)	March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Foreign exchange gain (net)	-	-	-	-	2,888,101
Excess provision in respect of earlier periods/ years written back	2,705,756	-	2,705,756	-	412,443
Miscellaneous income	16	17,294	16	17,294	18,892
	2,705,772.00	**17,294**	**2,705,772**	**17,294**	**3,319,436**

20. Employee benefits expense

	For the quarter ended		For nine months ended		For the year ended
	December 31, 2018 (In ₹)	December 31, 2017 (In ₹)	December 31, 2018 (In ₹)	December 31, 2017 (In ₹)	March 31, 2018 (In ₹)
Employee benefits expense					
Salaries, wages and bonus	24,916,826	19,991,804	94,743,822	69,197,461	105,083,981
Defined contribution to other funds	6,792,039	4,890,990	24,848,841	18,229,249	27,261,093
Staff welfare and benefits	1,318,828	980,495	4,412,939	3,013,106	4,501,968
	33,027,693	**25,863,289**	**124,005,602**	**90,439,816**	**136,847,042**

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21. Other expenses

	For the quarter ended		For nine months ended		For the year ended
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
	(In ₹)	(In ₹)	(In ₹)	(In ₹)	(In ₹)
Travelling and conveyance	122,851	24,212	668,979	389,126	567,250
Electricity expenses (net)	156,760	115,295	535,445	414,370	577,538
Internet link expenses	262,194	225,803	943,701	861,822	1,255,294
Communication expenses	(104)	(59)	1,248	544	595
Recruitment expenses	68,648	(69,738)	932,980	651,817	927,777
Training and seminars	79,888	(2,087)	90,669	61,018	66,657
Purchase of software licenses and support expenses	534,855	159,178	1,179,123	830,925	1,220,317
Rent	1,914,553	1,570,817	6,698,873	5,769,289	8,505,584
Insurance	42,553	31,537	158,078	433,339	530,271
Rates, Fees and professional tax	274,225	(13,283)	274,225	124,147	141,699
Legal and professional fees	863,397	892,278	2,006,206	4,224,836	5,080,718
Repairs and maintenance	-	-		-	
- Plant and Machinery	184,717	13,877	237,244	13,877	30,319
- Buildings	-	(2,044)	-	19,105	21,572
- Others	-	-	-	-	656
Advertisement and sponsorship fees	(1,094)	(19,794)	13,152	257,874	282,975
Auditors' remuneration	17,700	8,850	53,100	26,550	35,293
Donations	-	2,119	-	(19,801)	(21,631)
Books, memberships, subscriptions	(6,377)	(60,769)	76,613	567,989	642,645
Foreign exchange loss (net)	2,107,622	12,893,079	15,185,984	5,131,391	-
Loss on sale of assets	(10,667)	65,319	128,143	65,319	71,355
Miscellaneous expenses	222,964	227,353	805,070	763,498	1,058,210
	6,834,685	**16,061,943**	**29,988,833**	**20,587,035**	**20,995,094**

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22. Earnings per equity share

		For the quarter ended		For nine months ended		For the year ended
		December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Numerator for Basic and Diluted EPS						
Net Profit/ (loss) after tax (In ₹)	(A)	6,864,277	(3,786,943)	7,037,344	2,775,745	617,579
Denominator for Basic EPS						
Weighted average number of equity shares	(B)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Denominator for Diluted EPS						
Number of equity shares	(C)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Basic Earnings per share of face value of MXN 1 each (In ₹)	(A/B)	6.86	(3.79)	7.04	2.78	**0.62**
Diluted Earnings per share of face value of MXN 1 each (In ₹)	(A/C)	6.86	(3.79)	7.04	2.78	**0.62**

	For the quarter ended		For nine months ended		For the year ended
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of stock options	-	-	-	-	-
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**

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23. Contingent liabilities:

The Company does not have any contingent liability as at December 31, 2018 (Previous period and year - ₹ Nil).

24. 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).

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

26. Previous period's figures have been regrouped where necessary to conform to current period's classification.

As per our report of even date

For Joshi Apte & Co., Firm registration no. 104370W Chartered Accountants	**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Persistent Systems México, S.A. de C.V.**	
per C.K. Joshi Partner Membership No.030428 Place: Pune Date: January 25, 2019	Thomas Klein Director Place: Santa Clara, USA Date: January 25, 2019	Sunil Sapre Director Place: Pune Date: January 25, 2019