

Persistent Systems Pte Ltd.**CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 2019**

	Notes	As at June 30, 2019 (In ₹ '000)	As at June 30, 2018 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2019 (In ₹ '000)
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	5.1	-	51.67	-
		-	51.67	-
Financial assets				
- Investments (net)	6	-	-	-
- Loans	7	220,864.00	219,104.00	193,184.12
		220,864.00	219,155.67	193,184.12
Current assets				
Financial Assets				
- Trade receivables	8	4,170.32	5,962.18	5,071.21
- Cash and cash equivalents	9	50,935.38	79,651.86	62,827.42
- Loans	10	4,800.40	2,334.74	30,466.18
- Other financial assets	11	867.21	855.88	-
Current tax assets (net)		109.38	6,563.00	291.64
Other current assets	12	467.41	68,077.23	889.78
		61,350.10	163,444.89	99,546.23
TOTAL		282,214.10	382,600.56	292,730.35
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
Equity share capital	4	15,503.53	15,503.53	15,503.53
Other equity		264,299.46	282,365.49	261,925.93
		279,802.99	297,869.02	277,429.46
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
- Trade payables	13	1,727.50	1,193.86	11,215.85
- Other financial liabilities	14	226.10	254.15	106.64
Other current liabilities	15	392.33	80,730.61	614.18
Provisions	16	65.18	2,552.92	3,364.22
		2,411.11	84,731.54	15,300.89
TOTAL		282,214.10	382,600.56	292,730.35
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 Pte Ltd.

per C. K. Joshi
Partner
Membership no. 030428

Azlin Ghazali
Director

John Ryan
Director

Place: Pune
Date : July 24, 2019

Place: Kuala Lumpur
Date : July 24, 2019

Place: Singapore
Date : July 24, 2019

Persistent Systems Pte Ltd.**CONDENSED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Notes	For the quarter ended		For the year ended
		June 30, 2019 (In ₹ '000)	June 30, 2018 (In ₹ '000)	March 31, 2019 (In ₹ '000)
Income				
Revenue from operations (net)	17	4,496.02	28,416.13	125,771.70
Other income	18	5,225.72	14,812.57	20,103.26
Total income (A)		9,721.74	43,228.70	145,874.96
Expenses				
Employee benefits expense	19.1	1,508.41	3,451.28	11,571.29
Cost of technical professionals	19.2	24.70	22,141.96	95,080.11
Depreciation and amortization expense	5.2	-	6.31	21.56
Other expenses	20	5,685.58	5,501.11	18,440.99
Total expenses (B)		7,218.69	31,100.66	125,113.95
Profit before tax (A - B)		2,503.05	12,128.04	20,761.01
Tax expense				
Current tax		182.00	817.44	906.38
Tax charge in respect of earlier years		-	-	8,053.50
Total tax expense		182.00	817.44	8,959.88
Net profit for the period / year (C)		2,321.05	11,310.60	11,801.13
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (D)				
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss (E)				
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements from functional currency to reporting currency		52.48	2,171.56	6,743.32
		52.48	2,171.56	6,743.32
Total comprehensive income for the period / year (C) + (D) + (E)		2,373.53	13,482.16	18,544.45
Earnings per equity share				
[nominal value of share S\$ 1 (Corresponding period / Previous year: S\$ 1)]	21			
Basic (In ₹)		4.64	22.62	23.60
Diluted (In ₹)		4.64	22.62	23.60
Summary of significant accounting policies	3			

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**A. Equity share capital (Refer note 4)****(In ₹ '000)**

Balance as at April 1, 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the period	Balance as at June 30,2019
15,503.53	-	15,503.53

(In ₹ '000)

Balance as at April 1, 2018	Changes in equity share capital during the period	Balance as at June 30,2018
15,503.53	-	15,503.53

(In ₹ '000)

Balance as at April 1, 2018	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2019
15,503.53	-	15,503.53

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Persistent Systems Pte Ltd.**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2019****B. Other equity**

(In ₹ '000)

Particulars	<u>Reserves and surplus</u>	<u>Items of other comprehensive income</u>	Total
	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements	
Balance as at April 1, 2019	237,033.01	24,892.92	261,925.93
Net profit for the period	2,321.05	-	2,321.05
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	52.48	52.48
Balance at June 30, 2019	239,354.06	24,945.40	264,299.46

(In ₹ '000)

Particulars	<u>Reserves and surplus</u>	<u>Items of other comprehensive income</u>	Total
	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements	
Balance as at April 1, 2018	250,733.73	18,149.60	268,883.33
Net profit for the period	11,310.60	-	11,310.60
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	2,171.56	2,171.56
Balance at June 30, 2018	262,044.33	20,321.16	282,365.49

(In ₹ '000)

Particulars	<u>Reserves and surplus</u>	<u>Items of other comprehensive income</u>	Total
	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements	
Balance as at April 1, 2018	250,733.73	18,149.60	268,883.33
Net profit for the year	11,801.13	-	11,801.13
Interim dividend	(25,501.85)	-	(25,502)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	6,743.32	6,743.32
Balance at March 31, 2019	237,033.01	24,892.92	261,925.93

Nature and purpose of reserves**a) Foreign currency translation reserve**

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

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 Pte Ltd.

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1. Nature of operations

Persistent Systems Pte. Ltd. ("the Company") is a Singapore based wholly owned subsidiary of Persistent Systems Ltd. The Company is engaged in software development, professional and marketing services.

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 which have been measured at fair value. 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 ended June 30, 2019 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 April 01 to March 31.

(b) Functional currency

The Company's functional currency is Singapore dollar (SGD)

(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) 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 tax jurisdictions is Singapore. 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.

(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 fixed assets 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

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 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 net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

(h) 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 net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

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(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 period/ year they occur.

(j) Leases***Where the Company is a lessee***

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. The Company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss. The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease expenses associated with these leases are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on accrual basis.

(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:

(i) Income from software services and products

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

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a time-and-material or a fixed-price basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as and when the related services are performed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Company collects Goods and service tax (GST) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

(ii) Interest

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

(iii) Dividend

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

(I) Foreign currency translation

(i) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Initial recognition

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

Conversion

The transactions are in SGD, which are converted for reporting in Indian currency on the following basis. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction and fixed assets are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All current assets and current liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All Income and Expense items are converted at weighted average of Inter Bank Selling Rate for the period.

The exchange difference arising out of the period / year end conversion is translated to Currency Translation Reserve and the said amount is shown under the head "Other equity".

Settlement

Revenue and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit or loss for the period in which the transaction is settled.

(m) Retirement and other employee benefits**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 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.

(n) 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 Inland Revenue Authority Singapore (IRAS). The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

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

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

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

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

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

(o) 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 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.

(p) 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.

(q) 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.

(r) 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, 2019 In ₹000's	As at June 30, 2018 In ₹000's	As at March 31, 2019 In ₹000's
Authorized shares (No.)			
500,000 Ordinary Shares of S\$ 1 each (previous year 500,000 Ordinary Shares of S\$ 1 each)	SGD 500.00	SGD 500.00	SGD 500.00
	SGD 500.00	SGD 500.00	SGD 500.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares (No.)			
500,000 Ordinary Shares of S\$ 1 each (previous year 500,000 Ordinary Shares of S\$ 1 each)	15,503.53	15,503.53	15,503.53
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	15,503.53	15,503.53	15,503.53

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

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital is set out below:

	(In 000's)					
	As at June 30, 2019		As at June 30, 2018		As at March 31, 2019	
	No of shares	Amount (₹)	No of shares	Amount (₹)	No of shares	Amount (₹)
Number of shares at the beginning of the period / year	500.00	15,503.53	500.00	15,503.53	500.00	15,503.53
Add : Issued during the period / year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of shares at the end of the period / year	500.00	15,503.53	500.00	15,503.53	500.00	15,503.53

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Persistent Systems Pte Ltd.**Notes forming part of condensed financial statements****5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment**

	(In ₹ '000)	
	Computers	Total
Gross block (At cost)		
As at April 1, 2019	52.21	52.21
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	0.01	0.01
As at June 30, 2019	52.22	52.22
Depreciation and amortization		
As at April 1, 2019	52.21	52.21
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	0.01	0.01
As at June 30, 2019	52.22	52.22
Net block		
As at June 30, 2019	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	-	-
	(In ₹ '000)	
	Computers	Total
Gross block (At cost)		
As at April 1, 2018	126.34	126.34
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	0.97	0.97
As at June 30, 2018	127.31	127.31
Depreciation and amortization		
As at April 1, 2018	68.81	68.81
Charge for the period	6.31	6.31
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	0.52	0.52
As at June 30, 2018	75.64	75.64
Net block		
As at June 30, 2018	51.67	51.67
As at March 31, 2018	57.53	57.53
	(In ₹ '000)	
	Computers	Total
Gross block (At cost)		
As at April 1, 2018	126.34	126.34
Disposals	79.77	79.77
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	5.64	5.64
As at March 31, 2019	52.21	52.21
Depreciation and amortization		
As at April 1, 2018	68.81	68.81
Charge for the year	21.56	21.56
Disposals	39.81	39.81
Effect of foreign currency translation from functional currency to reporting currency	1.65	1.65
As at March 31, 2019	52.21	52.21
Net block		
As at March 31, 2019	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	57.53	57.53

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Persistent Systems Pte Ltd.

Notes forming part of condensed financial statements

5.2. Depreciation and amortization

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	March 31, 2019
	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹ '000)
On Property, Plant and Equipment	-	6.31	21.56
	-	6.31	21.56

6. Non-current financial assets : Investments

	As at June 30, 2019	As at June 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2019
	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹ '000)
Investments designated as Fair Value through Profit and Loss			
Unquoted Investments			
(i) Investments in Equity Instruments			
Others*			
Ciquil Limited [Holding 2.38% (Corresponding period / Previous year 2.38%)]			
42,857 (Corresponding period / Previous year: 42,857) shares of GBP 0.01 each, fully paid up	13,814.21	13,594.59	13,811.80
Less : Provision for diminution in value of investment	(13,814.21)	(13,594.59)	(13,811.80)
Total carrying amount of investments	-	-	-
Aggregate amount of diminution in value of investments	13,814.21	13,594.59	13,811.80
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	13,814.21	13,594.59	13,811.80

* Investments, where the Company does not have joint-control or significant influence including situations where such joint-control or significant influence is intended to be temporary, are classified as "investments in others"

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Persistent Systems Pte Ltd.**Notes forming part of condensed financial statements****7. Non-current financial assets : Loans**

	As at June 30, 2019 (In ₹ '000)	As at June 30, 2018 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2019 (In ₹ '000)
Carried at amortized cost			
Other loans and advances			
Loan to related parties			
Unsecured, considered good			
-Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc.	220,864.00	219,104.00	193,184.12
	220,864.00	219,104.00	193,184.12

8. Trade receivables

	As at June 30, 2019 (In ₹ '000)	As at June 30, 2018 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2019 (In ₹ '000)
Outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due for payment			
Unsecured, considered good		-	-
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	2,094.65	-
	-	2,094.65	-
Less : Provision for doubtful receivables	-	(2,094.65)	-
	-	-	-
Others			
Unsecured, considered good	4,170.32	5,962.18	5,071.21
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-	-
	4,170.32	5,962.18	5,071.21
Less : Provision for doubtful receivables	-	-	-
	4,170.32	5,962.18	5,071.21

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at June 30, 2019 (In ₹ '000)	As at June 30, 2018 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2019 (In ₹ '000)
Cash and cash equivalents as presented in cash flow statement			
Balances with banks			
On current accounts	50,935.38	79,651.86	62,827.42
	50,935.38	79,651.86	62,827.42

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Persistent Systems Pte Ltd.**Notes forming part of condensed financial statements****10. Current financial assets : Loans**

	As at June 30, 2019 (In ₹ '000)	As at June 30, 2018 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2019 (In ₹ '000)
Carried at amortised costs			
Loan to related parties (Unsecured, considered good)			
- Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc.	-	-	27,967.88
Add: Interest accrued but not due on loan	4,565.74	2,103.81	2,263.68
	4,565.74	2,103.81	30,231.56

Security Deposits

Unsecured, considered good	234.66	230.93	234.62
	234.66	230.93	234.62
	4,800.40	2,334.74	30,466.18

11. Other current financial assets

	As at June 30, 2019 (In ₹ '000)	As at June 30, 2018 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2019 (In ₹ '000)
Unbilled revenue	867.21	855.88	-
	867.21	855.88	-
	867.21	855.88	-

12. Other current assets

	As at June 30, 2019 (In ₹ '000)	As at June 30, 2018 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2019 (In ₹ '000)
Advances to related parties (Unsecured, considered good)			
Advances recoverable in cash or kind or for value to be received			
- Persistent Systems Inc.	281.95	64,318.80	303.95
- Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc.	-	252.86	-
	281.95	64,571.66	303.95
Advances to suppliers (Unsecured, considered good)			
Advances recoverable in cash or kind or for value to be received	185.46	3,191.70	585.83
	185.46	3,191.70	585.83
Other Advances (Unsecured, considered good)			
GST Receivable (Net)	-	313.87	-
	-	313.87	-
	467.41	68,077.23	889.78

Persistent Systems Pte Ltd.**Notes forming part of condensed financial statements****13. Trade payables**

	As at June 30, 2019 (In ₹ '000)	As at June 30, 2018 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2019 (In ₹ '000)
Trade payables for goods and services	1,727.50	1,193.86	11,215.85
	1,727.50	1,193.86	11,215.85

14. Other financial liabilities

	As at June 30, 2019 (In ₹ '000)	As at June 30, 2018 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2019 (In ₹ '000)
Advance from related parties (Unsecured, considered good)			
-Persistent Systems Limited	226.10	254.15	106.64
	226.10	254.15	106.64

15. Other current liabilities

	As at June 30, 2019 (In ₹ '000)	As at June 30, 2018 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2019 (In ₹ '000)
- Unearned revenue	352.40	80,714.49	379.92
Other payables			
- Statutory liabilities	36.33	16.12	234.26
- GST payable (net)	3.60	-	-
	392.33	80,730.61	614.18

16. Current liabilities : Provisions

	As at June 30, 2019 (In ₹ '000)	As at June 30, 2018 (In ₹ '000)	As at March 31, 2019 (In ₹ '000)
Provision for employee benefits			
- Other employee benefits	65.18	2,552.92	3,364.22
	65.18	2,552.92	3,364.22

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Persistent Systems Pte Ltd.**Notes forming part of condensed financial statements****17. Revenue from operations (net)**

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	March 31, 2019
	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹ '000)
Software services	4,495.85	27,564.85	120,511.06
Software licenses	0.17	851.28	5,260.64
	4,496.02	28,416.13	125,771.70

18. Other income

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	March 31, 2019
	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹ '000)
Interest income			
On others	2,300.97	2,104.63	8,951.22
Foreign exchange gain (net)	-	12,707.94	10,877.66
Excess provision written back in respect of earlier period / year	2,924.75	-	274.38
	5,225.72	14,812.57	20,103.26

19. Personnel expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	March 31, 2019
	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹ '000)
19.1 Employee benefits expense			
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,375.72	3,267.29	10,805.22
Defined contribution to other funds	29.64	3.16	89.50
Staff welfare and benefits	103.05	180.83	676.57
	1,508.41	3,451.28	11,571.29
19.2 Cost of technical professionals			
Technical professionals - related parties	24.70	22,141.96	95,080.11
	24.70	22,141.96	95,080.11
	1,533.11	25,593.24	106,651.40

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20. Other expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the year ended
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	March 31, 2019
	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹ '000)	(In ₹ '000)
Travelling and conveyance	1,198.51	182.12	3,123.19
Communication expenses	-	-	28.59
Purchase of software licenses and support expenses	394.56	2,032.26	5,036.30
Bad debts	-	-	285.19
Provision for doubtful receivables/ (provision for doubtful receivables written back) (net)	-	1,867.97	(219.72)
Rent	549.97	361.59	1,656.41
Legal and professional fees	727.71	775.06	3,274.98
Advertisement and sponsorship fees	2,137.14	-	4,274.09
Computer consumables	-	-	11.64
Auditor's remuneration	186.43	167.54	747.51
Books, memberships, subscriptions	3.81	3.76	15.32
Foreign exchange loss (net)	419.61	-	-
Miscellaneous expenses	67.84	110.81	207.49
	5,685.58	5,501.11	18,440.99

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Persistent Systems Pte Ltd.**Notes forming part of condensed financial statements****21. Earnings per share**

		For the quarter ended June 30, 2019	For the quarter ended June 30, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2019
<u>Numerator for Basic and Diluted EPS</u>				
Net Profit after tax (In ₹000)	(A)	2,321.05	11,310.60	11,801.13
<u>Denominator for Basic EPS</u>				
Weighted average number of equity shares of S\$ 1 each	(B)	500,000	500,000	500,000
<u>Denominator for Diluted EPS</u>				
Number of equity shares	(C)	500,000	500,000	500,000
Basic Earnings per share of S\$ 1 each (In ₹)	(A/B)	4.64	22.62	23.60
Diluted Earnings per share of S\$ 1 each (In ₹)	(A/C)	4.64	22.62	23.60

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22. Contingent liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liability as on June 30, 2019 (previous period / year ₹ Nil).

23. Despite of Persistent Telecom Solutions Inc. having negative net worth, the dues receivable from it are considered good based on the financial support by the holding or ultimate holding company.

24. Previous period / year's figures have been regrouped where necessary to conform to current period / year's classification.

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

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 Pte Ltd.**

per C.K. Joshi
Partner
Membership No.030428
Place: Pune
Date: July 24, 2019

Azlin Ghazali
Director
Place: Kuala Lumpur
Date: July 24, 2019

Mr. John Ryan
Director
Place: Singapore
Date: July 24, 2019
