

# Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly Aepona Limited)

Filleted Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

KNAV Limited  
Statutory Auditors  
Hygeia Building  
Ground Floor  
66-68 College Road  
Harrow  
Middlesex  
HA1 1BE

# **Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly Aepona Limited)**

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## **Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly Aepona Limited)**

### **Company Information**

<b>Directors</b>	Mr R Sukumar Mr S Y Sapre Mr N Upadhye
<b>Company secretary</b>	Mr S Y Sapre
<b>Registered office</b>	Forsyth House Cromac Square Belfast BT2 8LA
<b>Auditors</b>	KNAV Limited Statutory Auditors Hygeia Building Ground Floor 66-68 College Road Harrow Middlesex HA1 1BE

**Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly Aepona Limited)**

**(Registration number: NI036899)  
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>31 March 2023 £</b>	<b>31 March 2022 £</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	<u>6</u>	315,060	368,684
Tangible assets	<u>7</u>	4,965	23,231
		<u>320,025</u>	<u>391,915</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors (including £808,407 (2022: £Nil) due after one year)	<u>8</u>	2,589,870	1,054,657
Cash at bank and in hand		657,886	286,581
		3,247,756	1,341,238
<b>Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year</b>	<u>9</u>	(3,459,650)	(3,134,751)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		(211,894)	(1,793,513)
<b>Net assets/(liabilities)</b>		<u>108,131</u>	<u>(1,401,598)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	<u>10</u>	12,393,827	12,393,827
Retained earnings		(12,285,696)	(13,795,425)
<b>Shareholders' funds/(deficit)</b>		<u>108,131</u>	<u>(1,401,598)</u>

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. As permitted by section 444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006, the directors have not delivered to the registrar a copy of the Profit and Loss Account.

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 27 March 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

.....  
Mr N Upadhye  
Director

# **Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly Aepona Limited)**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023**

### **1 General information**

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in the UK.

The company was formerly known as Aepona Limited.

The address of its registered office is:

Forsyth House  
Cromac Square  
Belfast  
BT2 8LA  
Northern Ireland

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 27 March 2024.

### **2 Accounting policies**

#### **Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates**

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### **Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102), and the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The functional and presentational currency is GBP Sterling (£), being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates in. The amounts are presented rounded to the nearest pound.

#### **Going concern**

The directors consider that the company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least the next 12 months from the approval of the financial statements. This belief is underpinned by the anticipated revenues that will be generated from the company's operational activities and the existence of net positive shareholder funds as at 31st March 2023. Moreover, the ultimate parent company has assured its continued support for the company to meet its financial obligations for a minimum of 12 months from the financial statements' signing date. While this assurance does not equate to a formal guarantee, the likelihood of this support being withdrawn is deemed highly unlikely. As a result, the financial statements have been prepared based on the going concern principle, reflecting the directors' confidence in the company's ability to continue its operations along with the strategic support of the ultimate parent.

## **Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly Aepona Limited)**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023 (continued)**

#### **2 Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **Audit report**

The Independent Auditor's Report was unqualified. . The name of the Senior Statutory Auditor who signed the audit report on 27 March 2024 was Amanjit Singh FCA, who signed for and on behalf of KNAV Limited.

##### **Revenue recognition**

The company sells software and related professional services. As the related service are considered essential to the customers use of software products, both the software licence revenue and the service revenue are recognised in conformity with the percentage of completion contract accounting method. Changes in estimated costs and anticipated losses, if any, are recognised immediately in the period in which they are determined.

The policy for revenue recognition is as follows:

Product sales:

Revenue for licences, integration, implementation and added functionality are treated as one contract and recognised based on an estimate of percentage completion. With respect to licences, where the customer obtains the "right to use" the licences, revenue is recognised when the licence is made available to the customer. Where the customer obtains a "right to access", revenue is recognised evenly over the access period.

Service sales:

Revenue for consultancy is recognised based on time and expenses incurred;

Revenue for training services is recognised based on the provision of services;

Revenue for fixed price contracts is recognised based on an estimate of percentage completion; and

Revenue for maintenance and support is recognised based on time apportionment over the length of the contract.

When services are completed in advance of invoicing the customer, the associated revenue is recorded on the balance sheet as accrued income. When invoicing occurs in advance of completion of service the revenue attributable to uncompleted work is recorded on the balance sheet as deferred income.

##### **Foreign currency transactions and balances**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate on the date when the fair value is re-measured.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

##### **Taxation**

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit or loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

# Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly Aepona Limited)

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax arises from timing differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price and costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Equipment, fixtures & fittings and computers	Straight line over 3 years

#### Goodwill

Goodwill recognised represents the excess of over the cost of the assets acquired (contractual customer relationships) and the amount paid for these assets recognised at the date of acquisition.

Goodwill is amortised over its expected useful life which is estimated to be seven years. In estimating the useful economic life, account has been taken of the nature of the customer relationships acquired and the useful economic life of these relationships. Goodwill is assessed for impairment when there are indicators of impairment and any impairment is charged to the profit or loss. No reversals of impairment are recognised.

#### Acquired intangible assets

Acquired intangible assets consist of customer relationships and is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequently, they are amortised over the finite useful economic life and reviewed annually for impairment.

Subsequent expenditures are capitalised only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate.

#### Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Customer relationships	Straight line over 7 years

#### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

## **Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly Aepona Limited)**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023 (continued)**

#### **2 Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **Defined contribution pension obligation**

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

##### **Financial instruments**

###### **i. Financial assets**

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, unless they are receivable within one year. In these instances, assets are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be received.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party, or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

###### **ii. Financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans, and amounts due from fellow group undertakings, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method, unless they are payable within one year. In these instances, assets are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid.



## **Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly Aepona Limited)**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023 (continued)**

#### **2 Accounting policies (continued)**

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit or Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

#### **3 Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS102 requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, turnover, costs, expenses and other comprehensive income that are reported and disclosed in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

##### **Significant estimates and assumptions are used as follows:**

###### *Provisions against impairment of intangible assets*

Using information available at the balance sheet date, the Directors make assumptions on any indication that intangible asset has suffered an impairment loss. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's weighted average cost of capital.

Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the year in which the changes are made. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### **4 Staff numbers**

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 1 (2022 - 1).

**Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly Aepona Limited)**

**Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023 (continued)**

**5 Profit before tax**

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	<b>31 March 2023 £</b>	<b>31 March 2022 £</b>
Depreciation expense	18,266	20,080
Amortisation expense	53,624	4,070
Income from shares in group undertakings	(2,508)	-
Foreign currency (gains)/losses	<u>22,332</u>	<u>16,932</u>

**6 Intangible assets**

	<b>Goodwill £</b>	<b>Contractual customer relationships £</b>	<b>Internally generated software development costs £</b>	<b>Total £</b>
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 April 2022	37,275	335,479	749,245	1,121,999
Transfers	<u>308,641</u>	<u>(308,641)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2023	<u>345,916</u>	<u>26,838</u>	<u>749,245</u>	<u>1,121,999</u>
<b>Amortisation</b>				
At 1 April 2022	-	4,070	749,245	753,315
Amortisation charge	<u>53,535</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>53,624</u>
At 31 March 2023	<u>53,535</u>	<u>4,159</u>	<u>749,245</u>	<u>806,939</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 March 2023	<u>292,381</u>	<u>22,679</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>315,060</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>37,275</u>	<u>331,409</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>368,684</u>

During the prior year, the company acquired customer relationships and goodwill from Data Glove Solutions Limited as of 31st March 2022. Utilising the provisions available under FRS 102:19.19, the company availed itself of a twelve-month period post-acquisition to finalise the purchase price allocation accounting. This process was concluded in the current financial year, leading to adjustments in the recorded values of contractual customer relationships and goodwill to mirror the final purchase price allocation, effected through a reallocation from contractual customer rights to goodwill.

The company foresees a long-term benefit from this acquisition and as such, both the goodwill and contractual assets acquired are being amortised over 7 years.

**Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly Aepona Limited)**

**Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023 (continued)**

**7 Tangible assets**

	<b>Equipment, fixtures, fittings and computers £</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2022	1,271,151
At 31 March 2023	1,271,151
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 April 2022	1,247,920
Charge for the year	18,266
At 31 March 2023	1,266,186
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2023	4,965
At 31 March 2022	23,231

**8 Debtors**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>31 March 2023 £</b>	<b>31 March 2022 £</b>
Trade debtors		995,683	796,875
Amounts owed by group undertakings	<u>11</u>	1,242,301	103,663
Other debtors		158,050	7,858
Prepayments		24,978	18,618
Accrued income		168,858	127,643
Total current trade and other debtors		2,589,870	1,054,657

**Amounts due after more than one year**

Included within the amounts owed by group undertakings is a loan of £808,407, attracting interest at SOFR + 3%, which is due to be repaid to the company by March 2026. The remainder of the amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, bear no interest, and are payable on demand.

# Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly Aepona Limited)

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

### 9 Creditors

#### Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	31 March 2023 £	31 March 2022 £
<b>Due within one year</b>			
Trade creditors		18,815	19,860
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<u>11</u>	3,053,704	2,849,914
Taxation and social security		26,807	1,295
Other creditors		6,735	2,491
Accrued expenses		149,428	59,799
Deferred income		204,161	201,392
		<u>3,459,650</u>	<u>3,134,751</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured and are payable on demand. Of this balance, £2,434,404 (2022: £2,434,404), accrues interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 3% per annum. The remainder of the balance is interest-free.

### 10 Share capital

#### Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	12,393,827	12,393,827	12,393,827	12,393,827

### 11 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in FRS 102 1A from disclosing related party transactions with other companies that are wholly owned within the group.

## **Persistent Systems UK Limited (formerly Aepona Limited)**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023 (continued)**

#### **12 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking**

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Aepona Group Limited, incorporated in Dublin, Ireland.

The ultimate parent undertaking is Persistent Systems Limited, incorporated in India.

The parent of the largest and smallest group for which group financial statements including Aepona Limited are drawn up is Persistent Systems Limited. These financial statements are available upon request from

Persistent Systems Limited

Bhageerath

402 Senapati Bapat Road

Pune 411016

India

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.