

# Independent Auditors' Report

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To the Members of Infosys Limited

## Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Infosys Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as 'standalone Ind AS financial statements').

## Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

This responsibility also includes the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

## Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the standalone Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the Auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

## Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March, 2017, and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
  - a. we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - b. in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

- c. the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d. in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rule issued thereunder;
- e. on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2017 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- f. with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure B'; and
- g. with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us :
  - i. the Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements. Refer to Note 2.24 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements;
  - ii. the Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts. Refer to Note 2.16 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements;
  - iii. there has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and
  - iv. the Company has provided requisite disclosures in its standalone Ind AS financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8 November, 2016 to 30 December, 2016 and these are in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the Company. Refer to Note 2.27 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

for B S R & Co. LLP  
Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number : 101248W/W-100022



Supreet Sachdev  
Partner

Membership number : 205385

Bengaluru  
13 April, 2017

## Annexure A to the Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017, we report that :

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which fixed assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this program, certain fixed assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) The Company is a service company, primarily rendering software services. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Thus, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) The Company has granted loans to two bodies corporate covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').
  - (a) In our opinion, the rate of interest and other terms and conditions on which the loans had been granted to the bodies corporate listed in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act were not, prima facie, prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
  - (b) In the case of the loans granted to the bodies corporate listed in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act, the borrowers have been regular in the payment of the principal and interest as stipulated.

- (c) There are no overdue amounts in respect of the loan granted to a body corporate listed in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and investments made.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public.
- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the services rendered by the Company.

- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income tax, sales tax, value added tax, duty of customs, service tax, cess and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of employees' state insurance and duty of excise.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, sales tax, value added tax, duty of customs, service tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2017 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of duty of customs which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute. However, according to information and explanations given to us, the following dues of income tax, sales tax, duty of excise, service tax and value added tax have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (in ₹)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Service tax	Service tax and penalty	<sup>(5)</sup> 5,75,63,973	July 2004 to October 2005	CESTAT, Bengaluru
Service tax	Service tax	<sup>(5)</sup> 2,57,84,864	January 2005 to March 2009	CESTAT, Bengaluru
Service tax	Service tax and penalty	<sup>(5)</sup> 23,15,21,178	February 2007 to March 2009	CESTAT, Bengaluru
Service tax	Service tax	<sup>(5)</sup> 4,19,72,658	April 2009 to March 2010	CESTAT, Bengaluru
Service tax	Service tax	<sup>(5)</sup> 6,46,54,051	April 2010 to March 2011	CESTAT, Bengaluru
Service tax	Service tax and penalty	<sup>(1)</sup> 11,94,51,864	April 2009 to March 2012	CESTAT, Bengaluru
Service tax	Service tax and penalty	<sup>(1)</sup> 64,93,657	April 2009 to September 2011	Commissioner (Appeals)
Service tax	Service tax and penalty	<sup>(1)</sup> 4,87,030	October 2008 to September 2013	CESTAT, Bengaluru
Service tax	Service tax and penalty	<sup>(1)</sup> 4,75,80,094	April 2012 to March 2013	CESTAT, Bengaluru
Service tax	Service tax and penalty	<sup>(1)</sup> 98,194	October 2011 to December 2011	Commissioner (Appeals), Bengaluru
Service tax	Service tax and penalty	4,21,06,232	October 2014 to June 2015	CESTAT, Bengaluru
Service tax	Service tax and penalty	<sup>(1)(5)</sup> 63,63,914	Assessment year 2007-08	Commissioner (Appeals)
Service tax	Service tax and penalty	<sup>(1)</sup> 61,03,641	July 2012 to March 2014	Commissioner, Bengaluru
Service tax	Service tax and penalty	1,35,21,166	April 2013 to September 2014	<sup>(2)</sup>
Service tax	Service tax and penalty	<sup>(1)</sup> 1,31,07,821	April 2014 to March 2015	Commissioner (Appeals)
APVAT Act, 2005	Sales tax	<sup>(1)(5)</sup> 31,12,450	April 2007 to March 2008	High Court of Andhra Pradesh
MVAT Act, 2005	Sales tax	<sup>(1)(5)</sup> 9,35,455	April 2006 to December 2007	Joint Commissioner (Appeals)
MVAT Act, 2005	Sales tax	4,52,50,506	September 2008 to October 2011	Specified Officer of SEZ
KVAT Act, 2003	Sales tax, interest and penalty	<sup>(1)(5)</sup> 48,10,45,876	April 2005 to March 2009	Supreme Court

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (in ₹)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
MVAT Act, 2005	Sales tax, interest and penalty	<sup>(5)</sup> 6,99,250	January 2008 to March 2008	Joint Commissioner (Appeals)
MVAT Act, 2005	Sales tax, interest	<sup>(1)(5)</sup> 22,01,534	April 2008 to March 2009	Joint Commissioner (Appeals)
MVAT Act, 2005	Sales tax, interest	<sup>(5)</sup> 31,32,547	April 2009 to March 2010	Joint Commissioner (Appeals)
KVAT	Sales tax, interest and penalty	<sup>(1)(5)</sup> 3,57,79,253	Assessment year 2009-10	Joint Commissioner (Appeals)
KVAT	Sales tax and penalty	<sup>(1)</sup> 6,32,81,133	Assessment year 2010-11	Joint Commissioner (Appeals)
KVAT	Sales tax and penalty	<sup>(1)</sup> 10,25,39,169	Assessment year 2012-13	<sup>(3)</sup>
TNVAT	Sales tax and penalty	63,16,338	Assessment year 2015-16	<sup>(4)</sup>
MVAT Act, 2005	Sales tax, interest	<sup>(1)(5)</sup> 98,01,056	April 2010 to March 2011	Joint Commissioner (Appeals)
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty and penalty	<sup>(5)</sup> 38,61,48,018	March 2006 to December 2009	CESTAT, Bengaluru
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty and penalty	<sup>(5)</sup> 2,67,46,497	January 2010 to December 2010	CESTAT, Bengaluru
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty and penalty	4,51,32,885	January 2011 to June 2011	CESTAT, Bengaluru
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty and penalty	<sup>(5)</sup> 3,23,44,749	July 2011 to December 2011	CESTAT, Bengaluru
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty and penalty	<sup>(5)</sup> 4,20,03,700	January 2012 to November 2012	CESTAT, Bengaluru
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty and penalty	<sup>(5)</sup> 4,81,39,052	December 2012 to September 2013	CESTAT, Bengaluru
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty and penalty	5,64,00,395	October 2013 to September 2014	CESTAT, Bengaluru
Income-tax Act, 1961	Interest	3,81,54,376	Assessment year 2009-10	CIT (Appeals)
Income-tax Act, 1961	TDS and interest	<sup>(1)(5)</sup> 26,65,123	Assessment year 2010-11	CIT (Appeals)
Income-tax Act, 1961	Interest	2,08,88,269	Assessment year 2011-12	ITAT, Bengaluru
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income tax and interest	<sup>(1)</sup> 13,29,20,96,950	Assessment Year 2012-13	ITAT
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income tax and interest	<sup>(1)</sup> 3,58,99,73,710	Assessment Year 2013-14	CIT (Appeals)

<sup>(1)</sup> Net of amounts paid under protest.

<sup>(2)</sup> The Company is in the process of filing an appeal before Commissioner (Appeals).

<sup>(3)</sup> The Company is in the process of filing an appeal before Joint Commissioner (Appeals).

<sup>(4)</sup> The Company is in the process of filing an appeal before Deputy Commissioner.

<sup>(5)</sup> A stay order has been obtained against the amount disputed and not been deposited.

- (viii) The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institution, banks, government or debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid / provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197, read with Schedule V to the Act.

- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

for B S R & Co. LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's registration number: 101248W/W-100022



Supreet Sachdev  
Partner

Membership number: 205385

Bengaluru  
13 April, 2017

## Annexure B to the Auditors' Report

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### Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Infosys Limited ('the Company') as of 31 March 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

#### Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

#### Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material

weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

### Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

### Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

### Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

*for B S R & Co. LLP*  
*Chartered Accountants*

Firm's registration number: 101248W/W-100022



Supreet Sachdev

*Partner*

Membership number: 205385

Bengaluru  
13 April, 2017

## Balance Sheet

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Note	As at March 31,		As at April 1,
		2017	2016	2015
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Property, plant and equipment	2.3	8,605	8,248	7,347
Capital work-in-progress		1,247	934	769
Intangible assets	2.4	–	–	–
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Investments	2.5	15,334	11,076	6,108
Loans	2.6	5	5	4
Other financial assets	2.7	216	192	110
Deferred tax assets (net)	2.17	346	405	433
Other non-current assets	2.10	996	755	349
Income tax assets (net)	2.17	5,454	5,020	3,941
Total non-current assets		32,203	26,635	19,061
<b>Current assets</b>				
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Investments	2.5	9,643	2	749
Trade receivables	2.8	10,960	9,798	8,627
Cash and cash equivalents	2.9	19,153	29,176	27,722
Loans	2.6	310	355	225
Other financial assets	2.7	5,403	4,801	4,045
Other current assets	2.10	2,213	1,965	1,384
Total current assets		47,682	46,097	42,752
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>79,885</b>	<b>72,732</b>	<b>61,813</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Equity</b>				
Equity share capital	2.12	1,148	1,148	574
Other equity		66,869	59,934	51,617
Total equity		68,017	61,082	52,191
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Other financial liabilities	2.13	40	62	27
Other non-current liabilities	2.15	42	–	–
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	2.17	–	–	–
Total non-current liabilities		82	62	27
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Trade payables	2.14	269	623	124
Other financial liabilities	2.13	5,056	5,132	4,847
Other current liabilities	2.15	2,349	2,093	1,564
Provisions	2.16	350	436	382
Income tax liabilities (net)	2.17	3,762	3,304	2,678
Total current liabilities		11,786	11,588	9,595
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>79,885</b>	<b>72,732</b>	<b>61,813</b>

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

As per our report of even date attached

for B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 101248W/W-100022

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Infosys Limited

Supreet Sachdev  
Partner

Membership number : 205385

Bengaluru  
April 13, 2017

R. Seshasayee  
Chairman

Roopa Kudva  
Director

Dr. Vishal Sikka  
Chief Executive Officer and  
Managing Director

M. D. Ranganath  
Chief Financial Officer

U. B. Pravin Rao  
Chief Operating Officer and  
Whole-time Director

A. G. S. Manikantha  
Company Secretary



## Statement of Profit and Loss

in ₹ crore, except equity share and per equity share data

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31,	
		2017	2016
Revenue from operations	2.18	59,289	53,983
Other income, net	2.19	3,062	3,006
Total income		62,351	56,989
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	2.20	30,944	28,207
Deferred consideration pertaining to acquisition		–	149
Cost of technical sub-contractors		4,809	4,417
Travel expenses		1,638	1,655
Cost of software packages and others	2.20	1,235	1,049
Communication expenses		372	311
Consultancy and professional charges		538	563
Depreciation and amortization expense	2.3 & 2.4	1,331	1,115
Other expenses	2.20	2,546	1,923
Total expenses		43,413	39,389
Profit before tax		18,938	17,600
Tax expense			
Current tax	2.17	5,068	4,898
Deferred tax	2.17	52	9
Profit for the period		13,818	12,693
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset		(42)	(2)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	2.5 & 2.17	(5)	–
		(47)	(2)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value changes on cash flow hedges, net		39	–
Fair value changes on investments, net	2.5	(10)	–
		29	–
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		(18)	(2)
Total comprehensive income for the period		13,800	12,691
Earnings per equity share			
Equity shares of par value ₹ 5 each			
Basic (₹)		60.16	55.26
Diluted (₹)		60.15	55.26
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share			
Basic	2.23	2,29,69,44,664	2,29,69,44,664
Diluted	2.23	2,29,71,59,670	2,29,69,44,664

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

As per our report of even date attached

for B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number : 101248W/W-100022

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Infosys Limited

Supreet Sachdev  
Partner  
Membership number : 205385  
Bengaluru  
April 13, 2017

R. Seshasayee  
Chairman

Roopa Kudva  
Director

Dr. Vishal Sikka  
Chief Executive Officer and  
Managing Director

M. D. Ranganath  
Chief Financial Officer

U. B. Pravin Rao  
Chief Operating Officer and  
Whole-time Director

A. G. S. Manikantha  
Company Secretary



## Statement of Changes in Equity

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Equity share capital	OTHER EQUITY										Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Reserves and surplus							Other comprehensive income			
		Securities premium reserve	Retained earnings	Capital reserve	General reserve	Share options outstanding account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve <sup>(1)</sup>	Business transfer adjustment reserve <sup>(2)</sup>	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Cash flow hedge reserve	Other items of other comprehensive income	
Balance as of April 1, 2015	574	2,778	40,065	54	8,291	2	–	412	–	–	15	52,191
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2016												
Increase in share capital on account of bonus issue (Refer to Note 2.12)	574	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	574
Transfer to general reserve	–	–	(1,217)	–	1,217	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amounts utilized for bonus issue (Refer to Note 2.12)	–	(574)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(574)
Transferred to Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve	–	–	(591)	–	–	–	591	–	–	–	–	–
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve on utilization	–	–	591	–	–	–	(591)	–	–	–	–	–
Share-based payment to employees (Refer to Note 2.12)	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	7
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset, net of tax effect (Refer to Notes 2.22 and 2.17)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2)	(2)
Dividends (including corporate dividend tax)	–	–	(6,843)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(6,843)
Profit on transfer of business <sup>(2)</sup>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,036	–	–	–	3,036
Profit for the period	–	–	12,693	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,693
Balance as of March 31, 2016	1,148	2,204	44,698	54	9,508	9	–	3,448	–	–	13	61,082

## Statement of Changes in Equity (contd.)

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Equity Share capital	OTHER EQUITY										Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Reserves and surplus							Other comprehensive income			
		Securities premium reserve	Retained earnings	Capital reserve	General reserve	Share Options Outstanding Account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve <sup>(1)</sup>	Business transfer adjustment reserve <sup>(2)</sup>	Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income	Cash flow hedge reserve	Other items of other comprehensive income	
Balance as of April 1, 2016	1,148	2,204	44,698	54	9,508	9	–	3,448	–	–	13	61,082
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2017												
Transfer to general reserve	–	–	(1,579)	–	1,579	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transferred to Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve	–	–	(953)	–	–	–	953	–	–	–	–	–
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve on utilization	–	–	953	–	–	–	(953)	–	–	–	–	–
Exercise of stock options (Refer to Note 2.12)	–	3	–	–	–	(3)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Share-based payment to employees of the Group (Refer to Notes 2.12 and 2.25)	–	–	–	–	–	114	–	–	–	–	–	114
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset, net of tax effect (Refer to Notes 2.22 and 2.17)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(42)	(42)
Fair value changes on cash flow hedge, net of tax (Refer to Note 2.11)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	–	39
Fair valuation of investments, net of tax effect (Refer to Note 2.5)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(10)	(10)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net of tax effect (Refer to Note 2.5)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(5)	–	–	(5)
Dividends (including corporate dividend tax)	–	–	(6,980)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(6,980)
Profit for the period	–	–	13,818	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,818
Balance as of March 31, 2017	1,148	2,208	49,957	54	11,087	120	–	3,448	(5)	39	(39)	68,017

- (1) The Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve has been created out of the profit of eligible SEZ units in terms of the provisions of Section 10AA(1) (ii) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The reserve should be utilized by the Company for acquiring new plant and machinery for the purpose of its business in the terms of the Section 10AA(2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
- (2) Profit on transfer of business between entities under common control taken to reserve on account of transition to Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS).

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

As per our report of even date attached

for B S R & Co. LLP  
Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number : 101248W/W-100022

Supreet Sachdev  
Partner

Membership number : 205385

Bengaluru  
April 13, 2017

R. Seshasayee  
Chairman

Roopa Kudva  
Director

Dr. Vishal Sikka  
Chief Executive Officer and  
Managing Director

M. D. Ranganath  
Chief Financial Officer

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Infosys Limited

U. B. Pravin Rao  
Chief Operating Officer and Whole-time  
Director

A. G. S. Manikantha  
Company Secretary

## Statement of Cash Flows

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Profit for the period	13,818	12,693
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	1,331	1,115
Income tax expense	5,120	4,907
Allowance for credit losses on financial assets	135	(48)
Deferred consideration pertaining to acquisition	–	149
Interest and dividend income	(2,553)	(2,563)
Other adjustments	48	141
Exchange differences on translation of assets and liabilities	39	31
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Trade receivables and unbilled revenue	(1,825)	(1,373)
Loans and other financial assets and other assets	(427)	(1,188)
Trade payables	(354)	499
Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions	179	565
Cash generated from operations	15,511	14,928
Income taxes paid	(5,033)	(5,350)
<b>NET CASH GENERATED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>10,478</b>	<b>9,578</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment net of sale proceeds, including changes in retention money and capital creditors	(2,292)	(2,308)
Deposits with corporations	(155)	(115)
Loans to employees	23	(64)
Repayment of debentures	420	–
Investment in subsidiaries	(369)	(258)
Payment towards contingent consideration pertaining to acquisition	(36)	–
Payment towards acquisition	–	(794)
Payment arising out of business transfer	–	(335)
Payments to acquire financial assets		
Preference securities	(43)	(82)
Liquid mutual fund and fixed maturity plan securities	(49,648)	(22,797)
Tax-free bonds	(312)	(299)
Non-convertible debentures	(3,664)	–
Certificates of deposit	(7,555)	–
Government bonds	–	(2)
Proceeds on sale of financial assets		
Liquid mutual fund and fixed maturity plan securities	47,495	23,545
Tax-free bonds	2	–
Interest and dividend received on investments	2,640	2,302
<b>NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>(13,494)</b>	<b>(1,207)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Loan given to subsidiaries	–	(193)
Loan repaid by subsidiaries	–	126
Payment of dividends	(6,968)	(6,841)
<b>NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>(6,968)</b>	<b>(6,908)</b>
Effect of exchange differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	(39)	(9)
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(9,984)</b>	<b>1,463</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	29,176	27,722
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>	<b>19,153</b>	<b>29,176</b>
<b>Supplementary information</b>		
Restricted cash balance	411	341

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

As per our report of even date attached

for B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration number: 101248W/W-100022

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Infosys Limited

Supreet Sachdev  
Partner

R. Seshasayee  
Chairman

Dr. Vishal Sikka  
Chief Executive Officer and  
Managing Director

U. B. Pravin Rao  
Chief Operating Officer and  
Whole-time Director

Membership number: 205385

Bengaluru  
April 13, 2017

Roopa Kudva  
Director

M. D. Ranganath  
Chief Financial Officer

A. G. S. Manikantha  
Company Secretary

### 1. Company overview and significant accounting policies

#### 1.1 Company overview

Infosys (‘the Company’) is a leading provider of consulting, technology, outsourcing and next-generation services. Along with its subsidiaries, Infosys provides business IT services (comprising application development and maintenance, independent validation, infrastructure management, engineering services comprising product engineering and life-cycle solutions and business process management); consulting and systems integration services (comprising consulting, enterprise solutions, systems integration and advanced technologies); products, business platforms and solutions to accelerate intellectual property-led innovation including Finacle®, its banking solution; and offerings in the areas of analytics, cloud, and digital transformation.

The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office in Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. The Company has its primary listings on the BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited. The Company’s American Depository Shares (ADSs) representing equity shares are also listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), Euronext London and Euronext Paris.

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company’s Board of Directors on April 13, 2017.

#### 1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (‘the Act’) (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The Company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, *First-Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards*. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP. Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition have been summarized in Note 2.1.

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

As the quarter and year figures are taken from the source and rounded to the nearest digits, the figures already reported for all the quarters during the year might not always add up to the year figures reported in this statement.

#### 1.3 Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in Note 1.4. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as the Management becomes aware of the changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

#### 1.4 Critical accounting estimates

##### a. Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. The 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 as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. 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.

##### b. Income taxes

The Company’s two major tax jurisdictions are India and the U.S., though the Company also files tax returns in other overseas jurisdictions. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid / recovered for uncertain tax positions. Refer to Notes 2.17 and 2.24.

##### c. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic 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 the Company’s assets are determined by the Management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. 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.

## 1.5 Revenue recognition

The Company derives revenues primarily from software development and related services and from the licensing of software products. Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a fixed-price, fixed-timeframe or on a time-and-material basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last billing to the Balance Sheet date is recognized as unbilled revenues. Revenue from fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts, 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 the measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates. Costs and earnings in excess of billings are classified as unbilled revenue while billings in excess of costs and earnings are classified as unearned revenue. Deferred contract costs are amortized over the term of the contract. Maintenance revenue is recognized rateably over the term of the underlying maintenance arrangement.

In arrangements for software development and related services and maintenance services, the Company has applied the guidance in Ind AS 18, *Revenue*, by applying the revenue recognition criteria for each separately identifiable component of a single transaction. The arrangements generally meet the criteria for considering software development and related services as separately identifiable components. For allocating the consideration, the Company has measured the revenue in respect of each separable component of a transaction at its fair value, in accordance with principles given in Ind AS 18. The price that is regularly charged for an item when sold separately is the best evidence of its fair value. In cases where the Company is unable to establish objective and reliable evidence of fair value for the software development and related services, the Company has used a residual method to allocate the arrangement consideration. In these cases, the balance of the consideration, after allocating the fair values of undelivered components of a transaction, has been allocated to the delivered components for which specific fair values do not exist.

License fee revenues are recognized when the general revenue recognition criteria given in Ind AS 18 are met. Arrangements to deliver software products generally have three elements: license, implementation and Annual Technical Services (ATS). The Company has applied the principles given in Ind AS 18 to account for revenues from these multiple element arrangements. Objective and reliable evidence of fair value has been established for ATS. Objective and reliable evidence of fair value is the price charged when the element is sold separately. When other services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and objective and reliable evidence of their fair values have been established, the revenue from such contracts are allocated to each component of the

contract in a manner, whereby revenue is deferred for the undelivered services and the residual amounts are recognized as revenue for delivered elements. In the absence of objective and reliable evidence of fair value for implementation, the entire arrangement fee for license and implementation is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method as the implementation is performed. Revenue from client training, support and other services arising due to the sale of software products is recognized as the services are performed. ATS revenue is recognized rateably over the period in which the services are rendered.

Advances received for services and products are reported as client deposits until all conditions for revenue recognition are met.

The Company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the rateable allocation of the discounts / incentives amount to each of the underlying revenue transaction that results in progress by the customer towards earning the discount / incentive. 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 the 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. The discounts are passed on to the customer either as direct payments or as a reduction of payments due from the customer.

The Company presents revenues net of value-added taxes in its Statement of Profit and Loss.

## 1.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Costs directly attributable to acquisition are capitalized until the property, plant and equipment are ready for use, as intended by the Management. The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Building <sup>(1)</sup>	22-25 years
Plant and machinery <sup>(1)</sup>	5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computer equipment <sup>(1)</sup>	3-5 years
Furniture and fixtures <sup>(1)</sup>	5 years
Vehicles <sup>(1)</sup>	5 years

<sup>(1)</sup> Based on technical evaluation, 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 for these assets is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the



cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment are capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying value or the fair value less cost to sell.

## 1.7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances), and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset. Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed periodically including at each financial year end.

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Software product development costs are expensed as incurred unless technical and commercial feasibility of the project is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable, the Company has an intention and ability to complete and use or sell the software and the costs can be measured reliably. The costs which can be capitalized include the cost of material, direct labor, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use. Research and development costs and software development costs incurred under contractual arrangements with customers are accounted as expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

## 1.8 Financial instruments

### 1.8.1 Initial recognition

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

### 1.8.2 Subsequent measurement

#### a. Non-derivative financial instruments

##### (i) Financial assets carried at amortized cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the

contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

##### (ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Further, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

##### (iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories is subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

##### (iv) Financial liabilities

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

##### (v) Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries is carried at cost in the separate financial statements.

### b. Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward and options contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank.

##### (i) Financial assets or financial liabilities, at fair value through profit or loss.

This category has derivative financial assets or liabilities which are not designated as hedges.

Although the Company believes that these derivatives constitute hedges from an economic perspective, they may not qualify for hedge accounting under Ind AS 109, *Financial Instruments*. Any derivative that is either not designated a hedge, or is so designated but is ineffective as per Ind AS 109, is categorized as a financial asset or financial liability, at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives not designated as hedges are recognized initially at fair value and attributable transaction costs are recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, these derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss and the resulting exchange gains or losses are included in other income. Assets / liabilities in this category are presented as current assets / current liabilities if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realized within 12 months after the Balance Sheet date.



## (ii) Cash flow hedge

The Company designates certain foreign exchange forward and options contracts as cash flow hedges to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange exposure on highly probable forecast cash transactions.

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedging reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in the net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in cash flow hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the forecasted transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified to net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

## c. Share capital

### Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

### 1.8.3 Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

## 1.9 Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realized.

Refer to Note 2.11 in for the disclosure on carrying value and fair value of financial assets and liabilities. For financial assets and liabilities maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date and which are not carried at fair value, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

## 1.10 Impairment

### a. Financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of ECLs (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

### b. Non-financial assets

#### (i) Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

## 1.11 Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that is reasonably estimable, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

### a. Post-sales client support

The Company provides its clients with a fixed-period post-sales support for corrections of errors and support on all its fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts. Costs associated with such support services are accrued at the time related revenues are recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company estimates such costs based on historical experience and estimates are reviewed on a periodic basis for any material changes in assumptions and likelihood of occurrence.

## b. Onerous contracts

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

## 1.12 Foreign currency

### Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company is the Indian rupee. These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (rounded off to crore; one crore equals 10 million).

### Transactions and translations

Foreign-currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the Balance Sheet date. The gains or losses resulting from such translations are included in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of the transaction.

Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the period in which the transaction is settled. Revenue, expense and cash-flow items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currencies using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction.

## 1.13 Earnings per equity share

Basic earnings per equity share are computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share are computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

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

## 1.14 Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries and branches where it is expected that the earnings of the subsidiary or branch will not be distributed in the foreseeable future. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Tax benefits of deductions earned on the exercise of employee share options in excess of compensation charged to income are credited to share premium.

## 1.15 Employee benefits

### 1.15.1 Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company.

Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each Balance Sheet date using the projected unit credit method. The Company fully contributes all ascertained liabilities to the Infosys Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust ('the Trust'). Trustees administer contributions made to the Trusts and contributions are invested in a scheme with the Life Insurance Corporation of India as permitted by Indian law.

The Company recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its Balance Sheet as an asset or liability.

Gains and losses through remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability / (asset) are recognized in other comprehensive income. The actual return of the portfolio of plan assets, in excess of the yields computed by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effect of any plan amendments are recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

### 1.15.2 Superannuation

Certain employees of Infosys are participants in a defined contribution plan. The Company has no further obligations to the plan beyond its monthly contributions which are periodically contributed to a trust fund, the corpus of which is invested with the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

### 1.15.3 Provident fund

Eligible employees of Infosys receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined benefit plan. Both the eligible employee and the Company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. The Company contributes a portion to the Infosys Limited Employees' Provident Fund Trust. The trust invests in specific designated instruments as permitted by Indian law. The remaining portion is contributed to the government-administered pension fund. The rate at which the annual interest is payable to the beneficiaries by the trust is being administered by the government. The Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the trust and the notified interest rate.

### 1.15.4 Compensated absences

The Company has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each Balance Sheet date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid / availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the Balance Sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

### 1.16 Share-based compensation

The Company recognizes compensation expense relating to share-based payments in net profit using fair value in accordance with Ind AS 102, *Share-Based Payment*. The estimated fair value of awards is charged to income on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was in-substance, multiple awards with a corresponding increase to share options outstanding account.

### 1.17 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

### 1.18 Dividends

The final dividend on shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders, and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

### 1.19 Other income

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income, dividend income, gain / loss on investments and exchange gain / loss on forward and options contracts and on translation of other assets and liabilities. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

### 1.20 Leases

Leases under which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. When acquired, such assets are capitalized at fair value or present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, whichever is lower. Lease payments under operating leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease term.

### 1.21 Recent accounting pronouncements

#### 1.21.1 Standards issued but not yet effective

In March 2017, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendments) Rules, 2017, notifying amendments to Ind AS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows* and Ind AS 102, *Share-Based Payment*. These amendments are in accordance with the recent amendments made by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to IAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows* and IFRS 2, *Share-Based Payment*, respectively. The amendments are applicable to the Company from April 1, 2017.

#### Amendment to Ind AS 7

The amendment to Ind AS 7 requires the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the Balance Sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement.

The Company has evaluated the disclosure requirements of the amendment and the effect on the standalone financial statements is not expected to be material.

#### Amendment to Ind AS 102

The amendment to Ind AS 102 provides specific guidance for the measurement of cash-settled awards, modification of cash-settled awards and awards that include a net settlement feature in respect of withholding taxes.

It clarifies that the fair value of cash-settled awards is determined on a basis consistent with that used for equity-settled awards. Market-based performance conditions and non-vesting conditions are reflected in the 'fair values', but non-market performance conditions and service vesting conditions are reflected in the estimate of the number of

awards expected to vest. Also, the amendment clarifies that if the terms and conditions of a cash-settled share-based payment transaction are modified with the result that it becomes an equity-settled share-based payment transaction, the transaction is accounted for as such from the date of the modification. Further, the amendment requires the award that include a net settlement feature in respect of withholding taxes to be treated as equity-settled in its entirety. The cash payment to the tax authority is treated as if it was part of an equity settlement.

The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the impact on the financial statements.

## 2. Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

### 2.1 First-time adoption of Ind AS

These standalone financial statements of Infosys Limited for the year ended March 31, 2017 have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For the purposes of transition to Ind AS, the Company has followed the guidance prescribed in Ind AS 101, *First-Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards*, with April 1, 2015 as the transition date and IGAAP as the previous GAAP.

The transition to Ind AS has resulted in changes in the presentation of the financial statements, disclosures in the notes thereto and accounting policies and principles. The accounting policies set out in Note 1 have been applied in preparing the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 and the comparative information. An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss, is set out in Notes 2.2 and 2.2.2. Exemptions on the first-time adoption of Ind AS availed in accordance with Ind AS 101 have been set out in Note 2.1.1.

#### 2.1.1 Exemptions availed on first-time adoption of Ind AS 101

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has accordingly applied the following exemptions.

##### (a) Share-based payment

The Company is allowed to apply Ind AS 102, *Share-Based Payment*, to equity instruments that remain unvested as of transition date. The Company has elected to avail itself of this exemption and apply the requirements of Ind AS 102 to all such grants under the 2015 Plan (formerly 'the 2011 Plan'). Accordingly, these options have been measured at fair value as against intrinsic value previously under IGAAP.

The excess of stock compensation expense measured using fair value over the cost recognized under IGAAP using intrinsic value has been adjusted in 'Share Option Outstanding Account', with the corresponding impact taken to the retained earnings as on the transition date.

##### (b) Designation of previously recognized financial instruments

Under Ind AS 109, at initial recognition of a financial asset, an entity may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument in other comprehensive income. Ind AS 101 allows such designation of previously recognized financial assets, as 'fair value through other comprehensive income' on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed at the date of transition to Ind AS.

Accordingly, the Company has designated its investments in certain equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed at the date of transition to Ind AS.

### 2.2 Reconciliations

The following reconciliations provide the effect of transition to Ind AS from IGAAP in accordance with Ind AS 101 :

- Equity as at April 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016
- Net profit for the year ended March 31, 2016

#### 2.2.1 Reconciliation of equity as previously reported under IGAAP to Ind AS

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Note	Opening Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2015			Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2016		
		IGAAP	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS	IGAAP	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
<b>ASSETS</b>							
<b>Non-current assets</b>							
Property, plant and equipment		7,347	–	7,347	8,248	–	8,248
Capital work-in-progress		769	–	769	934	–	934
Intangible assets		–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Financial assets</b>							
Investments	A	6,108	–	6,108	11,111	(35)	11,076
Loans		4	–	4	5	–	5
Other financial assets		110	–	110	192	–	192
Deferred tax assets (net)		433	–	433	405	–	405
Other non-current assets		349	–	349	755	–	755



Particulars	Note	Opening Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2015			Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2016		
		IGAAP	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS	IGAAP	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Income tax assets (net)		3,941	–	3,941	5,020	–	5,020
Total non-current assets		19,061	–	19,061	26,670	(35)	26,635
<b>Current assets</b>							
Financial assets							
Investments	A	749	–	749	2	–	2
Trade receivables		8,627	–	8,627	9,798	–	9,798
Cash and cash equivalents		27,722	–	27,722	29,176	–	29,176
Loans		225	–	225	355	–	355
Other financial assets		4,045	–	4,045	4,801	–	4,801
Other current assets		1,384	–	1,384	1,965	–	1,965
Total current assets		42,752	–	42,752	46,097	–	46,097
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>61,813</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>61,813</b>	<b>72,767</b>	<b>(35)</b>	<b>72,732</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>							
<b>Equity</b>							
Equity share capital		574	–	574	1,148	–	1,148
Other equity	E	47,494	4,123	51,617	56,009	3,925	59,934
Total equity		48,068	4,123	52,191	57,157	3,925	61,082
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Non-current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
Other financial liabilities	B	27	–	27	73	(11)	62
Other non-current liabilities	C	3	(3)	–	–	–	–
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		–	–	–	–	–	–
Total non-current liabilities		30	(3)	27	73	(11)	62
Current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
Trade payables		124	–	124	623	–	623
Other financial liabilities	B	4,885	(38)	4,847	5,138	(6)	5,132
Other current liabilities	C	1,568	(4)	1,564	2,097	(4)	2,093
Provisions	D	4,460	(4,078)	382	4,375	(3,939)	436
Income tax liabilities (net)		2,678	–	2,678	3,304	–	3,304
Total current liabilities		13,715	(4,120)	9,595	15,537	(3,949)	11,588
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>61,813</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>61,813</b>	<b>72,767</b>	<b>(35)</b>	<b>72,732</b>

Explanations for reconciliation of Balance Sheet as previously reported under IGAAP to Ind AS:

#### A. Investment

- Tax-free bonds are carried at amortized cost under Ind AS and IGAAP. Investment in equity instruments are carried at fair value through OCI in Ind AS, as compared to being carried at cost under IGAAP.
- Investments include discounted value of contingent consideration payable on acquisition of business under Ind AS, as compared to undiscounted value of contingent consideration under IGAAP.

#### B. Other financial liabilities

Adjustments include the impact of discounting the deferred and contingent consideration payable for acquisitions under Ind AS.

#### C. Other liabilities

Adjustments reflect unamortized negative past service cost arising on modification of the gratuity plan in an earlier

period. Ind AS 19 requires such gains and losses to be adjusted to retained earnings.

#### D. Provisions

Adjustments reflect dividend (including corporate dividend tax), declared and approved post reporting period.

#### E. Other equity

- Adjustments to retained earnings and other comprehensive income have been made in accordance with Ind AS for the above-mentioned line items.
- In addition, as per Ind AS 19, actuarial gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income as compared to being recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss under IGAAP.
- Profit on transfer of business between entities under common control, which were earlier recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss under IGAAP, are adjusted to reserves on transition to Ind AS.

## 2.2.2 Reconciliation Statement of Profit and Loss as previously reported under IGAAP to Ind AS

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31 2016		
		IGAAP	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Revenue from operations		53,983	–	53,983
Other income, net	G	3,009	(3)	3,006
Total income		56,992	(3)	56,989
Expenses				
Employee benefit expenses	F	28,206	1	28,207
Deferred consideration pertaining to acquisition	G	110	39	149
Cost of technical sub-contractors		4,417	–	4,417
Travel expenses		1,655	–	1,655
Cost of software packages and others		1,049	–	1,049
Communication expenses		311	–	311
Consultancy and professional charges		563	–	563
Depreciation and amortization expenses		1,115	–	1,115
Other expenses	G	1,909	14	1,923
Total expenses		39,335	54	39,389
Profit before exceptional items and tax		17,657	(57)	17,600
Profit on transfer of business	H	3,036	(3,036)	–
Profit before tax		20,693	(3,093)	17,600
Tax expense				
Current tax	I	4,898	–	4,898
Deferred tax		9	–	9
Profit for the period		15,786	(3,093)	12,693
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset	F	–	(2)	(2)
		–	(2)	(2)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		–	–	–
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		–	(2)	(2)
Total comprehensive income, for the period		15,786	(3,095)	12,691

Explanations for reconciliation of Statement of Profit and loss as previously reported under IGAAP to Ind AS:

### F. Employee benefit expenses

- As per Ind AS 19, *Employee Benefits*, actuarial gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and not reclassified to profit and loss in a subsequent period.
- Adjustments reflect unamortized negative past service cost arising on modification of the gratuity plan in an earlier period. Ind AS 19 requires such gains and losses to be adjusted to retained earnings.

### G. Deferred and contingent consideration pertaining to acquisition

Adjustments reflect impact of discounting pertaining to deferred consideration and contingent consideration payable for business combinations.

### H. Reversal of exceptional item

Profit on transfer of business between entities under common control has been reversed and taken to business transfer reserve on account of transition to Ind AS.

### I. Current tax

The tax component on actuarial gains and losses which are transferred to other comprehensive income under Ind AS.

## 2.2.3 Cash flow statement

There were no significant reconciliation items between cash flows prepared under Indian GAAP and those prepared under Ind AS.

## 2.3 Property, plant and equipment

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2017 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Land – Freehold	Land – Leasehold	Buildings <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	Plant and machinery <sup>(2)(4)</sup>	Office equipment <sup>(2)</sup>	Computer equipment <sup>(2)</sup>	Furniture and fixtures <sup>(2)</sup>	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as of April 1, 2016	970	638	6,173	1,679	679	3,481	1,070	19	14,709
Additions	123	21	310	344	122	654	237	6	1,817
Deletions	–	–	–	(4)	(32)	(249)	(30)	(1)	(316)
Gross carrying value as of March 31, 2017	1,093	659	6,483	2,019	769	3,886	1,277	24	16,210
Accumulated depreciation as of April 1, 2016	–	(21)	(2,150)	(1,044)	(369)	(2,195)	(671)	(11)	(6,461)
Depreciation	–	(5)	(227)	(250)	(111)	(572)	(162)	(4)	(1,331)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	–	–	–	4	8	164	10	1	187
Accumulated depreciation as of March 31, 2017	–	(26)	(2,377)	(1,290)	(472)	(2,603)	(823)	(14)	(7,605)
Carrying value as of March 31, 2017	1,093	633	4,106	729	297	1,283	454	10	8,605
Carrying value as of April 1, 2016	970	617	4,023	635	310	1,286	399	8	8,248

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2016 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Land – Freehold	Land – Leasehold	Buildings <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	Plant and machinery <sup>(2)</sup>	Office equipment <sup>(2)</sup>	Computer equipment <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	Furniture and fixtures <sup>(2)</sup>	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as of April 1, 2015	929	621	5,733	1,361	525	2,812	832	14	12,827
Additions	41	17	440	319	155	945	241	5	2,163
Deletions	–	–	–	(1)	(1)	(276)	(3)	–	(281)
Gross carrying value as of March 31, 2016	970	638	6,173	1,679	679	3,481	1,070	19	14,709
Accumulated depreciation as of April 1, 2015	–	(16)	(1,937)	(838)	(280)	(1,852)	(549)	(8)	(5,480)
For the period	–	(5)	(213)	(207)	(90)	(472)	(125)	(3)	(1,115)
Deduction / Adjustments during the period	–	–	–	1	1	129	3	–	134
Accumulated depreciation as of March 31, 2016	–	(21)	(2,150)	(1,044)	(369)	(2,195)	(671)	(11)	(6,461)
Carrying value as of March 31, 2016	970	617	4,023	635	310	1,286	399	8	8,248
Carrying value as of April 1, 2015	929	605	3,796	523	245	960	283	6	7,347

<sup>(1)</sup> Buildings include ₹250 being the value of five shares of ₹50 each in Mittal Towers Premises Co-operative Society Limited.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes certain assets provided on cancellable operating lease to subsidiaries.

<sup>(3)</sup> During the year ended March 31, 2016, computer equipment having net book value of ₹20 crore was transferred to EdgeVerve (Refer to Note 2.5.3).

<sup>(4)</sup> Includes ₹25 crore spent on CSR activities for the year ended March 31, 2017.



Gross carrying value of leasehold land represents amounts paid under certain lease-cum-sale agreements to acquire land including agreements where the Company has an option to purchase or renew the properties on expiry of the lease period.

The aggregate depreciation has been included under depreciation and amortization expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Tangible assets provided on operating lease to subsidiaries as at March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 are as follows:

Particulars	in ₹ crore		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value
Buildings	197	82	115
	197	75	122
Plant and machinery	33	19	14
	33	14	19
Furniture and fixtures	25	16	9
	25	12	13
Computer equipment	3	2	1
	3	2	1
Office equipment	18	10	8
	18	7	11

The aggregate depreciation charged on the above assets during the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 amounted to ₹19 crore each.

The rental income from subsidiaries for the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 amounted to ₹65 crore and ₹51 crore, respectively.

## 2.4 Intangible assets

The changes in the carrying value of acquired intangible assets for the year ended March 31, 2017 are as follows:

Particulars	in ₹ crore		
	Sub-contracting rights related	Others	Total
Gross carrying value as of April 1, 2016	21	9	30
Additions	–	–	–
Deletion	–	–	–
Gross carrying value as of March 31, 2017	21	9	30
Accumulated amortization as of April 1, 2016	(21)	(9)	(30)
Amortization expense	–	–	–
Deletion	–	–	–
Accumulated amortization as of March 31, 2017	(21)	(9)	(30)
Carrying value as of March 31, 2017	–	–	–
Carrying value as of April 1, 2016	–	–	–

The changes in the carrying value of acquired intangible assets for the year ended March 31, 2016 are as follows:

Particulars	in ₹ crore			
	Intellectual property rights-related	Sub-contracting rights-related	Others	Total
Gross carrying value as of April 1, 2015	12	21	9	42
Additions	–	–	–	–
Deletion / Retirement	(12)	–	–	(12)
Gross carrying value as of March 31, 2016	–	21	9	30
Accumulated amortization as of April 1, 2015	(12)	(21)	(9)	(42)
Amortization expense	–	–	–	–
Deletion / Retirement	12	–	–	12
Accumulated amortization as of March 31, 2016	–	(21)	(9)	(30)
Carrying value as of March 31, 2016	–	–	–	–
Carrying value as of April 1, 2015	–	–	–	–

Research and development expense recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 is ₹351 crore and ₹384 crore, respectively.

## 2.5 Investments

Particulars	in ₹ crore		
	As at March 31,		April 1,
	2017	2016	2015
<b>Non-current investments</b>			
Equity instruments of subsidiaries	7,305	6,901	4,873
Debentures of subsidiary	2,129	2,549	–
Preference securities, equity investments	132	93	1
Others	3	–	–
Tax-free bonds	1,833	1,533	1,234

Particulars	As at March 31,		April 1, 2015
	2017	2016	
Fixed maturity plan securities	357	–	–
Non-convertible debentures	3,575	–	–
	15,334	11,076	6,108
<b>Current investments</b>			
Liquid mutual fund units	1,755	–	749
Fixed maturity plan securities	151	–	–
Certificates of deposit	7,635	–	–
Government bonds	–	2	–
Non-convertible debentures	102	–	–
	9,643	2	749
Total carrying value	24,977	11,078	6,857

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2017	2016
<b>Non-current investments</b>		
<b>Unquoted</b>		
Investment carried at cost		
Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries		
Infosys BPO Limited	659	659
3,38,22,319 (3,38,22,319) equity shares of ₹10 each, fully paid		
Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited	236	169
Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty Limited	66	66
1,01,08,869 (1,01,08,869) equity shares of AUD 0.11 par value, fully paid		
Infosys Technologies, S. de R.L. de C.V., Mexico	65	65
17,49,99,990 (17,49,99,990) equity shares of MXN 1 par value, fully paid up		
Infosys Technologies (Sweden) AB	76	–
1,000 (1,000) equity shares of SEK 100 par value, fully paid		
Infosys Tecnologia do Brasil Ltda.	149	149
5,91,24,348 (5,91,24,348) shares of BRL 1.00 par value, fully paid		
Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Company Limited	826	646
Infosys Public Services, Inc.	99	99
3,50,00,000 (3,50,00,000) shares of USD 0.50 par value, fully paid		
Infosys Consulting Holding AG (formerly Lodestone Holding AG)	1,323	1,323
23,350 (23,350) – Class A shares of CHF 1,000 each and 29,400 (29,400) – Class B Shares of CHF 100 each, fully paid up		
Infosys Americas Inc.	1	1
10,000 (10,000) shares of USD 10 per share, fully paid up		
EdgeVerve Systems Limited (Refer to Note 2.5.3)	1,312	1,312
1,31,18,40,000 (1,31,18,40,000) equity shares of ₹10 each, fully paid		
Panaya Inc.	1,398	1,398
2 (2) shares of USD 0.01 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Nova Holdings LLC	94	94
Kallidus Inc. (Refer to Note 2.5.2)	619	619
10,21,35,416 (10,21,35,416) shares		
Skava Systems Private Limited (Refer to Note 2.5.2)	59	59
25,000 (25,000) shares of ₹10 per share, fully paid up		
Noah Consulting LLC (Refer to Note 2.5.1)	313	242
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd (formerly Lodestone Management Consultants Pte Ltd)	10	–
1,09,90,000 (Nil) shares of SGD 1.00 par value, fully paid		
	7,305	6,901
Investment carried at amortized cost		
Investment in debentures of subsidiary		
EdgeVerve Systems Limited (Refer to Note 2.5.3)		
21,29,00,000 (25,49,00,000) Unsecured redeemable, non-convertible debentures of ₹100 each fully paid up	2,129	2,549
	2,129	2,549
	9,434	9,450

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2017	2016
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Others	3	–
	3	–
Investment carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (Refer to Note 2.5.5)		
Preference securities	131	92
Equity instruments	1	1
	132	93
<b>Quoted</b>		
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Tax-free bonds (Refer to Note 2.5.6)	1,833	1,533
	1,833	1,533
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Fixed maturity plans (Refer to Note 2.5.7)	357	–
	357	–
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures (Refer to Note 2.5.8)	3,575	–
	3,575	–
<b>Total non-current investments</b>	<b>15,334</b>	<b>11,076</b>
<b>Current investments</b>		
<b>Unquoted</b>		
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss (Refer to Note 2.5.7)		
Liquid mutual fund units	1,755	–
Fixed maturity plan securities	151	–
	1,906	–
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Certificates of deposit (Refer to Note 2.5.8)	7,635	–
	7,635	–
<b>Quoted</b>		
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Government bonds (Refer to Note 2.5.6)	–	2
	–	2
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (Refer to Note 2.5.8)		
Non-convertible debentures	102	–
	102	–
<b>Total current investments</b>	<b>9,643</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>24,977</b>	<b>11,078</b>
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	5,867	1,535
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued)	6,327	1,627
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	19,110	9,543
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	6	6
Investments carried at cost	7,305	6,901
Investments carried at amortized cost	3,962	4,084
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	11,444	93
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	2,266	–

### 2.5.1 Investment in Noah Consulting LLC

On November 16, 2015, Infosys acquired 100% membership interest in Noah Consulting, LLC (Noah), a leading provider of advanced information management consulting services for the oil and gas industry. The business acquisition was conducted by entering into a share purchase agreement for cash consideration of US\$33 million (approximately ₹216 crore), contingent consideration up to US\$5 million (approximately ₹33 crore on acquisition date) and retention bonus up to US\$32 million (approximately ₹212 crore on

acquisition date). The payment of contingent consideration to the sellers of Noah was dependent upon the achievement of certain financial targets by Noah for the years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2016. During the year ended March 31, 2016, based on the assessment of Noah achieving the targets for the respective periods, the entire contingent consideration was reversed.

### 2.5.2 Investment in Kallidus Inc. and Skava Systems Pvt. Ltd.

On June 2, 2015, Infosys acquired 100% of the voting interests in Kallidus Inc. (d.b.a Skava) (Kallidus), a leading provider of digital experience solutions, including mobile commerce and in-store shopping experiences to large retail clients and 100% of the voting interests of Skava Systems Private Limited, India, an affiliate of Kallidus. The business acquisition was conducted by entering into a share purchase agreement for a cash consideration of US \$91 million (approximately ₹578 crore) and a contingent consideration of up to US \$20 million (approximately ₹128 crore on acquisition date), the payment of which is dependent upon the achievement of certain financial targets by Kallidus over a period of three years ending on December 31, 2017. During the year ended March 31, 2017, a contingent consideration of ₹40 crore was paid to the sellers of Kallidus on the achievement of certain financial targets.

### 2.5.3 Investment in EdgeVerve Systems Limited

On February 14, 2014, a wholly-owned subsidiary EdgeVerve Systems Limited ('EdgeVerve') was incorporated. EdgeVerve was created to focus on developing and selling products and platforms. The Company has undertaken an enterprise valuation by an independent valuer and accordingly, the business has been transferred for a consideration of ₹421 crore with effect from July 1, 2014. Net assets amounting to ₹9 crore were transferred and accordingly a gain of ₹412 crore was recorded as an exceptional item under previous GAAP. On adoption of Ind AS, the same has been reversed from retained earnings and transferred to 'Business Transfer Adjustment Reserve', in accordance with Ind AS 103, which requires common control transactions to be recorded at book values. The consideration has been settled through the issue of fully-paid-up equity shares in EdgeVerve.

On April 24, 2015, the Board of Directors of Infosys authorized the Company to execute a Business Transfer Agreement and related documents with EdgeVerve, to transfer the business of Finacle and Edge Services. Post the requisite approval from shareholders through a postal ballot on June 4, 2015,

a Business Transfer Agreement and other related documents were executed with EdgeVerve to transfer the business with effect from August 1, 2015. The Company has undertaken an enterprise valuation by an independent valuer and accordingly, the businesses were transferred for a consideration of ₹3,222 crore and ₹177 crore for Finacle and Edge Services, respectively. Net assets amounting to ₹363 crore, (including working capital amounting to ₹337 crore) were transferred and accordingly, a gain of ₹3,036 crore had been recorded as an exceptional item under previous GAAP. On adoption of Ind AS, the same has been recorded in business transfer adjustment reserve, in accordance with Ind AS 103, which requires common control transactions to be recorded at book values.

The consideration was settled through the issue of 85,00,00,000 equity shares amounting to ₹850 crore and 25,49,00,000 non-convertible redeemable debentures amounting to ₹2,549 crore in EdgeVerve, post the requisite approval from shareholders on December 11, 2015. During the year ended March 31, 2017, EdgeVerve had repaid ₹420 crore by redeeming proportionate number of debentures.

### 2.5.4 Investment in Infosys Consulting Holding AG (Formerly Lodestone Holding AG)

On October 22, 2012, Infosys acquired 100% of the outstanding share capital of Infosys Consulting Holding AG, a global management consultancy firm headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland. The acquisition was executed through a share purchase agreement for an upfront cash consideration of ₹1,187 crore and a deferred consideration of up to ₹608 crore.

The deferred consideration was payable to the selling shareholders of Lodestone on the third anniversary of the acquisition date and was contingent upon their continued employment for a period of three years. The investment in Lodestone was recorded at the acquisition cost and the deferred consideration was being recognized on a proportionate basis over a period of three years from the date of acquisition. During the year ended March 31, 2016, the liability towards deferred consideration was settled.

## 2.5.5 Details of investments

The details of investments in preference and equity instruments as at March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2017	2016
<b>Preference Securities</b>		
Airviz Inc.		
2,82,279 (2,82,279) Series A Preferred Stock, fully paid up, par value USD 0.001 each	9	13
ANSR Consulting		
52,631 (52,631) Series A Preferred Stock, fully paid up, par value USD 0.001 each	10	9
Whoop Inc.		
16,48,352 (16,48,352) Series B Preferred Stock, fully paid up, par value USD 0.0001 each	15	20
CloudEndure Ltd.		
25,59,290 (12,79,645) Preferred Series B Shares, fully paid up, par value ILS 0.01 each	37	13
Nivetti Systems Private Limited		
2,28,501 (2,28,501) Preferred Stock, fully paid up, par value ₹ 1 each	10	10
Waterline Data Science, Inc.		
39,33,910 (39,33,910) Preferred Series B Shares, fully paid up, par value USD 0.00001 each	24	27
Trifacta Inc.		
11,80,358 (Nil) Preferred Stock	26	–
<b>Equity Instrument</b>		
OnMobile Systems Inc., USA		
21,54,100 (21,54,100) common stock at USD 0.4348 each, fully paid up, par value USD 0.001 each	–	–
Merasport Technologies Private Limited		
2,420 (2,420) equity shares at ₹8,052 each, fully paid up, par value ₹10 each	–	–
Global Innovation and Technology Alliance		
15,000 (15,000) equity shares at ₹1,000 each, fully paid up, par value ₹1,000 each	1	1
<b>Others</b>		
Stellaris Venture Partners India I	3	–
	135	93

## 2.5.6 Details of investments in tax-free bonds and government bonds

The balances held in tax-free bonds as at March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Face value ₹	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
7.04% Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 03MAR2026	10,00,000	470	50	–	–
7.16% Power Finance Corporation Ltd. Bonds 17JUL2025	10,00,000	1,000	107	–	–
7.18% Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 19FEB2023	1,000	20,00,000	201	20,00,000	201
7.28% Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited 21DEC2030	1,000	4,22,800	42	4,22,800	42
7.28% National Highways Authority of India Bonds 18SEP2030	10,00,000	3,300	343	2,000	200
7.34% Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 19FEB2028	1,000	21,00,000	211	21,00,000	211
7.35% National Highways Authority of India Bonds 11JAN2031	1,000	5,71,396	57	5,71,396	57
7.93% Rural Electrification Corporation Limited Bonds 27MAR2022	1,000	2,00,000	21	2,00,000	21
8.10% Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 23FEB2027	1,000	5,00,000	53	5,00,000	53
8.26% India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited Bonds 23AUG2028	10,00,000	1,000	100	1,000	100
8.30% National Highways Authority of India Bonds 25JAN2027	1,000	5,00,000	53	5,00,000	53

Particulars	Face value ₹	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
8.35% National Highways Authority of India Bonds 22NOV2023	10,00,000	1,500	150	1,500	150
8.46% India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited Bonds 30AUG2028	10,00,000	2,000	200	2,000	200
8.46% Power Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 30AUG2028	10,00,000	1,500	150	1,500	150
8.48% India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited Bonds 05SEP2028	10,00,000	450	45	450	45
8.54% Power Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 16NOV2028	1,000	5,00,000	50	5,00,000	50
		68,05,416	1,833	68,02,646	1,533

The balances held in government bonds as at March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 are as follows :

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Face value PHP	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Treasury Notes PHY6972FW G18 MAT Date 22 Feb 2017	100	–	–	1,50,000	2
		–	–	1,50,000	2

### 2.5.7 Details of investments in liquid mutual fund units and fixed maturity plan securities

The balances held in liquid mutual fund as at March 31, 2017 are as follows :

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	
	Units	Amount
Birla Sun Life Cash Plus Growth Direct Plan	1,33,97,873	350
ICICI Prudential Liquid Direct Plan Growth	1,03,88,743	250
IDFC Cash Fund Growth (Direct Plan)	12,65,679	250
Kotak Low Duration Fund Direct Growth (Ultra Short-Term)	15,02,564	305
L&T Liquid Fund Direct Plan Growth	6,72,806	150
Reliance Liquid Fund – Treasury Plan – Direct Growth Plan – Growth Option	8,82,465	350
SBI Premier Liquid Fund Direct Plan Growth	3,91,909	100
	2,85,02,039	1,755

The balances held in fixed maturity plan securities as at March 31, 2017 are as follows :

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	
	Units	Amount
Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan-series OD 1145 Days – GR – direct	5,00,00,000	51
Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan – series OE 1153 days – GR direct	2,50,00,000	25
HDFC FMP 1155D Feb 2017-Direct Growth Series 37	2,80,00,000	28

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	
	Units	Amount
HDFC FMP 1169D Feb 2017 -Direct-Quarterly Dividend -Series 37	4,50,00,000	45
ICICI FMP Series 80-1194 D Plan F Div	4,00,00,000	40
ICICI Prudential Fixed maturity Plan Series 80-1187 Days Plan G direct Plan	4,20,00,000	42
ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan series 80-1253 Days Plan J Direct Plan	3,00,00,000	30
IDFC Fixed Term Plan Series 129 direct Plan-Growth 1147 Days	1,00,00,000	10
IDFC Fixed Term Plan Series 131 direct Plan-Growth 1139 Days	1,50,00,000	15
Kotak FMP Series 199 Direct – Growth	3,50,00,000	36
Reliance Fixed Horizon Fund-XXXII Series 8-Dividend Plan	3,50,00,000	35
Reliance Yearly Interval Fund Series-1-Direct Plan-Growth Plan	10,69,06,898	151
	46,19,06,898	508

## 2.5.8 Details of investments in non-convertible debentures and certificates of deposit

The balances held in non-convertible debenture as at March 31, 2017 are as follows :

Particulars	in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated		
	As at March 31, 2017		
	Face value ₹	Units	Amount
7.48% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 18NOV2019	1,00,00,000	50	52
7.58% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 28FEB2020	10,00,000	1,000	100
7.58% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 11JUN2020	10,00,000	500	51
7.59% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 14OCT2021	10,00,000	3,000	309
7.75% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 27AUG2021	10,00,000	1,250	129
7.79% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 19JUN2020	10,00,000	500	52
7.80% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 11NOV2019	1,00,00,000	150	155
7.81% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 27APR2020	10,00,000	2,000	208
7.95% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 23SEP2019	1,00,00,000	50	53
8.02% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 18FEB2020	10,00,000	500	51
8.26% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 12AUG2019	1,00,00,000	100	106
8.34% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 06MAR2019	1,00,00,000	200	217
8.37% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 03OCT2019	10,00,000	2,000	218
8.37% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 10MAY2021	10,00,000	500	55
8.43% IDFC Bank Limited 30JAN2018	10,00,000	1,000	102
8.46% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 11MAR2019	1,00,00,000	50	54
8.47% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 21JAN2020	10,00,000	500	52
8.50% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 31AUG2020	1,00,00,000	50	54
8.54% IDFC Bank Limited 30MAY2018	10,00,000	1,500	182
8.59% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 14JUN2019	1,00,00,000	50	51
8.60% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 29JUL2020	10,00,000	1,400	152
8.61% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 11DEC2019	10,00,000	1,000	104
8.66% IDFC Bank Limited 25JUN2018	10,00,000	1,520	184
8.72% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 15APR2019	1,00,00,000	75	77
8.75% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 13JAN2020	5,00,000	5,000	260
8.75% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 14JAN2020	10,00,000	1,070	112
8.75% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 21DEC2020	10,00,000	1,000	104
8.97% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 29OCT2019	10,00,000	500	53
9.45% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 21AUG2019	10,00,000	3,000	327
9.65% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 19JAN2019	10,00,000	500	53
		30,015	3,677

The balances held in certificates of deposit as at March 31, 2017 are as follows :

Particulars	in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated		
	As at March 31, 2017		
	Face value ₹	Units	Amount
Andhra Bank	1,00,000	35,000	344
Axis Bank	1,00,000	2,93,600	2,800
Corporation Bank	1,00,000	33,500	327
DBS Bank	1,00,000	5,000	49
ICICI Bank Limited	1,00,000	42,500	413
IDFC Bank	1,00,000	1,35,000	1,281
IndusInd Bank	1,00,000	1,06,400	1,011
Kotak Bank	1,00,000	74,000	704
Vijaya Bank	1,00,000	14,000	137
Yes Bank	1,00,000	60,000	569
		7,99,000	7,635

## 2.6 Loans

Particulars	in ₹ crore		
	As at March 31,		April 1,
	2017	2016	2015
<b>Non-current</b>			
Unsecured, considered good			
Other loans			
Loans to employees	5	5	4
	5	5	4
Unsecured, considered doubtful			
Loans to employees	17	13	10
	22	18	14
Less : Allowance for doubtful loans to employees	17	13	10
	5	5	4



Particulars	As at March 31,		April 1, 2015
	2017	2016	
<b>Current</b>			
Unsecured, considered good			
Loans to subsidiaries (Refer to Note 2.25)	69	91	24
Other loans			
Loans to employees	241	264	201
	310	355	225
Total loans	315	360	229

## 2.7 Other financial assets

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,		April 1, 2015
	2017	2016	
<b>Non-current</b>			
Security deposits <sup>(1)</sup>	81	73	65
Rental deposits <sup>(1)(4)</sup>	135	119	45
	216	192	110
<b>Current</b>			
Security deposits <sup>(1)</sup>	2	1	1
Rental deposits <sup>(1)</sup>	2	2	6
Restricted deposits <sup>(1)</sup>	1,309	1,154	1,039
Unbilled revenues <sup>(1)(5)</sup>	3,200	2,673	2,423
Interest accrued but not due <sup>(1)</sup>	514	696	433
Foreign currency forward and options contracts <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	268	109	94
Others <sup>(1)(6)</sup>	108	166	49
	5,403	4,801	4,045
Total	5,619	4,993	4,155
<sup>(1)</sup> Financial assets carried at amortized cost	5,351	4,884	4,061
<sup>(2)</sup> Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	52	–	–
<sup>(3)</sup> Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss	216	109	94
<sup>(4)</sup> Includes dues from subsidiaries (Refer to Note 2.25)	–	21	21
<sup>(5)</sup> Includes dues from subsidiaries (Refer to Note 2.25)	47	20	6
<sup>(6)</sup> Includes dues from subsidiaries (Refer to Note 2.25)	18	24	43

Restricted deposits represent deposits with financial institutions to settle employee-related obligations as and when they arise during the normal course of business.

## 2.8 Trade receivables <sup>(1)</sup>

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,		April 1, 2015
	2017	2016	
<b>Current</b>			
Unsecured			
Considered good <sup>(2)</sup>	10,960	9,798	8,627
Considered doubtful	289	249	322
	11,249	10,047	8,949

Particulars	As at March 31,		April 1, 2015
	2017	2016	
Less: Allowances for credit losses	289	249	322
	10,960	9,798	8,627
<sup>(1)</sup> Includes dues from companies where directors are interested	1	1	6
<sup>(2)</sup> Includes dues from subsidiaries (Refer to Note 2.25)	235	244	309

## 2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,		April 1, 2015
	2017	2016	
Balances with banks			
In current and deposit accounts	12,222	24,276	23,722
Cash on hand	–	–	–
Others			
Deposits with financial institution	6,931	4,900	4,000
	19,153	29,176	27,722
Balances with banks in unpaid dividend accounts	17	5	3
Deposit with more than 12 months maturity	6,765	237	182
Balances with banks held as margin money deposits against guarantees	394	336	185

Cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2017, March 31, 2016 and April 1, 2015 include restricted cash and bank balances of ₹411 crore, ₹341 crore and ₹188 crore, respectively. The restrictions are primarily on account of bank balances held as margin money deposits against guarantees and balances held in unpaid dividends bank accounts.

The deposits maintained by the Company with banks and financial institutions comprise time deposits, which can be withdrawn by the Company at any point without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

The details of balances as on Balance Sheet dates with banks are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2017	2016
<b>In current accounts</b>		
ANZ Bank, Taiwan	3	13
Bank of America, USA	769	563
BNP Paribas Bank, Norway	7	–
Citibank N.A., Australia	8	24
Citibank N.A., India	2	1
Citibank N.A., Dubai	1	1
Citibank N.A., EEFC (U.S. Dollar account)	1	–
Citibank N.A., Hungary	3	–
Citibank N.A., Japan	12	15

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2017	2016
Citibank N.A., New Zealand	6	2
Citibank N.A., South Africa	9	4
Citibank N.A., South Korea	1	–
Deutsche Bank, Philippines	4	11
Deutsche Bank, India	9	4
Deutsche Bank, EEFC (Euro account)	11	17
Deutsche Bank, EEFC (United Kingdom Pound Sterling account)	8	8
Deutsche Bank, EEFC (Australian Dollar account)	38	2
Deutsche Bank, EEFC (U.S. Dollar account)	73	95
Deutsche Bank, EEFC (Swiss Franc account)	2	2
Deutsche Bank, Belgium	10	59
Deutsche Bank, France	8	10
Deutsche Bank, Germany	48	17
Deutsche Bank, Netherlands	2	4
Deutsche Bank, Russia (U.S. Dollar account)	1	1
Deutsche Bank, Russia	3	2
Deutsche Bank, Singapore	6	4
Deutsche Bank, Switzerland	5	1
Deutsche Bank, Switzerland (U.S. Dollar Account)	1	–
Deutsche Bank, United Kingdom	25	170
Deutsche Bank, Malaysia	7	9
HSBC Bank, Hong Kong	1	1
ICICI Bank, India	40	57
ICICI Bank, EEFC (U.S. Dollar account)	3	10
Nordbanken, Sweden	22	5
Punjab National Bank, India	6	4
Royal Bank of Canada, Canada	5	24
State Bank of India	6	7
	1,166	1,147
<b>In deposit accounts</b>		
Andhra Bank	–	848
Axis Bank	945	1,170
Barclays Bank	825	–
Canara Bank	–	1,861
Central Bank of India	–	1,518
Corporation Bank	–	1,185
HDFC Bank	349	2,500
HSBC Bank	500	–
ICICI Bank	4,351	3,755
IDBI Bank	1,750	1,750
IndusInd Bank	191	250
Indian Overseas Bank	–	1,000
Jammu & Kashmir Bank	–	25
Kotak Mahindra Bank	500	492
Oriental Bank of Commerce	–	1,967
South Indian Bank	200	–
Standard Chartered Bank	500	–
State Bank of India	–	2,310
Syndicate Bank	49	1,250

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2017	2016
Union Bank of India	–	7
Vijaya Bank	–	200
Yes Bank	485	700
	10,645	22,788
<b>In unpaid dividend accounts</b>		
Axis Bank, unpaid dividend account	2	2
HDFC Bank, unpaid dividend account	2	1
ICICI Bank, unpaid dividend account	13	2
	17	5
<b>In margin money deposits against guarantees</b>		
Canara Bank	177	132
ICICI Bank	217	147
State Bank of India	–	57
	394	336
<b>Deposits with financial institution</b>		
HDFC Limited	6,231	4,900
LIC Housing Finance Ltd	700	–
	6,931	4,900
Total cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet	19,153	29,176

## 2.10 Other assets

Particulars	in ₹ crore		
	As at March 31,		April 1,
	2017	2016	2015
<b>Non-current</b>			
Capital advances	562	333	316
Advances other than capital advance			
Prepaid gratuity (Refer to Note 2.22)	56	2	26
Others			
Prepaid expenses	95	87	7
Deferred contract cost	283	333	–
	996	755	349
<b>Current</b>			
Advances other than capital advance			
Payment to vendors for supply of goods	87	58	60
Others			
Prepaid expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	387	209	71
Deferred contract cost	74	48	–
Withholding taxes and others	1,665	1,650	1,253
	2,213	1,965	1,384
Total other assets	3,209	2,720	1,733
<sup>(1)</sup> Includes dues from subsidiaries (Refer to Note 2.25)	56	43	–

Deferred contract costs are upfront costs incurred for the contract and are amortized over the term of the contract. Withholding taxes and others primarily consist of input tax credits.

## 2.11 Financial instruments

### Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2017 are as follows :

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer to Note 2.9)	19,153	–	–	–	–	19,153	19,153
<b>Investments (Refer to Note 2.5)</b>							
Equity, preference securities and others	–	–	3	132	–	135	135
Tax-free bonds and government bonds	1,833	–	–	–	–	1,833	(1) 2,142
Liquid mutual fund units	–	–	1,755	–	–	1,755	1,755
Redeemable, non-convertible debentures (2)	2,129	–	–	–	–	2,129	2,129
Fixed maturity plan securities	–	–	508	–	–	508	508
Certificates of deposit	–	–	–	–	7,635	7,635	7,635
Non-convertible debentures	–	–	–	–	3,677	3,677	3,677
Trade receivables (Refer to Note 2.8)	10,960	–	–	–	–	10,960	10,960
Loans (Refer to Note 2.6)	315	–	–	–	–	315	315
Other financial assets (Refer to Note 2.7)	5,351	–	216	–	52	5,619	5,619
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,741</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2,482</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>11,364</b>	<b>53,719</b>	
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Trade payables (Refer to Note 2.14)	269	–	–	–	–	269	269
Other financial liabilities (Refer to Note 2.13)	3,867	–	87	–	–	3,954	3,954
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,136</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>4,223</b>	

(1) On account of fair value changes including interest accrued

(2) The carrying value of debentures approximates fair value as the instruments are at prevailing market rates.

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2016 were as follows :

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer to Note 2.9)	29,176	–	–	–	–	29,176	29,176
<b>Investments (Refer to Note 2.5)</b>							
Equity and preference securities	–	–	–	93	–	93	93
Tax-free bonds and government bonds	1,535	–	–	–	–	1,535	(1) 1,627
Redeemable, non-convertible debentures (2)	2,549	–	–	–	–	2,549	2,549
Trade receivables (Refer to Note 2.8)	9,798	–	–	–	–	9,798	9,798
Loans (Refer to Note 2.6)	360	–	–	–	–	360	360
Other financial assets (Refer to Note 2.7)	4,884	–	109	–	–	4,993	4,993
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,302</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>48,504</b>	
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Trade payables (Refer to Note 2.14)	623	–	–	–	–	623	623
Other financial liabilities (Refer to Note 2.13)	3,947	–	117	–	–	4,064	4,064
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,570</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>4,687</b>	

(1) On account of fair value changes including interest accrued

(2) The carrying value of debentures approximates fair value as the instruments are at prevailing market rates.

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of April 1, 2015 were as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer to Note 2.9)	27,722	–	–	–	–	27,722	27,722
<b>Investments (Refer to Note 2.5)</b>							
Equity and preference securities	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Bonds and government bonds	1,234	–	–	–	–	1,234	<sup>(1)</sup> 1,269
Liquid mutual fund units	–	–	749	–	–	749	749
Trade receivables (Refer to Note 2.8)	8,627	–	–	–	–	8,627	8,627
Loans (Refer to Note 2.6)	229	–	–	–	–	229	229
Other financial assets (Refer to Note 2.7)	4,061	–	94	–	–	4,155	4,155
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,873</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>42,717</b>	
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Trade payables (Refer to Note 2.14)	124	–	–	–	–	124	124
Other financial liabilities (Refer to Note 2.13)	3,967	–	–	–	–	3,967	3,967
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,091</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>4,091</b>	

<sup>(1)</sup> On account of fair value changes including interest accrued

#### Fair value hierarchy

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 – Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value as of March 31, 2017 is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As of March 31, 2017	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period / year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Assets</b>				
Investments in liquid mutual fund units (Refer to Note 2.5)	1,755	1,755	–	–
Investments in tax-free bonds (Refer to Note 2.5)	2,142	206	1,936	–
Investments in equity instruments (Refer to Note 2.5)	1	–	–	1
Investments in preference securities (Refer to Note 2.5)	131	–	–	131
Investments in fixed maturity plan securities (Refer to Note 2.5)	508	–	508	–
Investments in certificates of deposit (Refer to Note 2.5)	7,635	–	7,635	–
Investments in non-convertible debentures (Refer to Note 2.5)	3,677	3,160	517	–
Others (Refer to Note 2.5)	3	–	–	3
Derivative financial instruments – gain on outstanding foreign currency forward and options contracts (Refer to Note 2.7)	268	–	268	–
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Derivative financial instruments – loss on outstanding foreign currency forward and options contracts (Refer to Note 2.13)	2	–	2	–
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer to Note 2.13) <sup>(1)</sup>	85	–	–	85

<sup>(1)</sup> Discounted US\$14 million (approximately ₹91 crore) at 14.2%

During the year ended March 31, 2017, tax-free bonds of ₹115 crore were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on market observable inputs.

The fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2016 was as follows :  
in ₹ crore

Particulars	As of March 31, 2016	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period / year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Assets</b>				
Investments in tax-free bonds (Refer to Note 2.5)	1,625	298	1,327	–
Investments in government bonds (Refer to Note 2.5)	2	2	–	–
Investments in equity instruments (Refer to Note 2.5)	1	–	–	1
Investments in preference securities (Refer to Note 2.5)	92	–	–	92
Derivative financial instruments – gain on foreign currency forward and options contracts (Refer to Note 2.7)	109	–	109	–
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Derivative financial instruments – loss on foreign currency forward and options contracts (Refer to Note 2.13)	2	–	2	–
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer to Note 2.13) <sup>(1)</sup>	115	–	–	115

<sup>(1)</sup> Discounted US \$20 million (approximately ₹ 132 crore) at 13.7%

The fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of April 1, 2015 was as follows :  
in ₹ crore

Particulars	As of April 1, 2015	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period / year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Assets</b>				
Investments in liquid mutual fund units (Refer to Note 2.5)	749	749	–	–
Investments in tax-free bonds (Refer to Note 2.5)	1,269	533	736	–
Investments in equity instruments (Refer to Note 2.5)	1	–	–	1
Derivative financial instruments – gain on foreign currency forward and options contracts (Refer to Note 2.7)	94	–	94	–
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Derivative financial instruments – loss on foreign currency forward and options contracts (Refer to Note 2.13)	–	–	–	–

A one percentage point change in the unobservable inputs used in fair valuation of Level 3 assets and liabilities does not have a significant impact in its value.

The movement in contingent consideration as of March 31, 2017 from March 31, 2016 is on account of settlement of contingent consideration of ₹ 40 crore and change in discount rates and passage of time.

The movement in Level 3 investments from fiscal 2016 to fiscal 2017 is on account of purchase of additional investments during the year and change in fair value.

The fair value of liquid mutual funds is based on quoted price. The fair value of tax-free bonds and government bonds is based on quoted prices and market observable inputs. The fair value of non-convertible debentures is based on quoted prices and market observable inputs. The fair value of fixed maturity plan securities and certificates of deposit is based on market observable inputs. Derivative financial instruments are valued based on quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace.

The amount invested and fair value of unquoted equity and preference securities of March 31, 2017 is ₹ 134 crore and ₹ 132 crore, respectively. The fair value is determined using Level 3 inputs like Discounted cash flows, Market multiple method, Option pricing model, etc.

## Financial risk management

**Financial risk factors :** The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks : market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risk to the Company is foreign exchange risk. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to mitigate foreign exchange related risk exposures. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers.

### Market risk

The Company operates internationally and a major portion of the business is transacted in several currencies. Consequently, the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through its sales and services in the United States and elsewhere, and purchases from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies. The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward and options contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The exchange rate between the rupee and foreign currencies has changed substantially in recent years and may fluctuate substantially in the future. Consequently, the results of the Company's operations are adversely affected as the rupee appreciates / depreciates against these currencies.

The foreign currency risks from financial instruments as of March 31, 2017 were as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	USD	Euro	GBP	AUD	Other currencies	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	849	79	33	45	97	1,103
Trade receivables	7,611	1,005	793	533	361	10,303
Other financial assets (including loans)	2,686	436	365	148	136	3,771
Trade payables	(145)	(5)	(11)	(12)	(22)	(195)
Other financial liabilities	(1,847)	(227)	(169)	(186)	(137)	(2,566)
Net assets / (liabilities)	9,154	1,288	1,011	528	435	12,416

The foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of March 31, 2016 were as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	USD	Euro	GBP	AUD	Other currencies	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	670	107	178	26	93	1,074
Trade receivables	6,875	973	664	539	296	9,347
Other financial assets (including loans)	2,005	370	210	108	125	2,818
Trade payables	(199)	(42)	(133)	(32)	(39)	(445)
Other financial liabilities	(2,241)	(232)	(139)	(200)	(146)	(2,958)
Net assets / (liabilities)	7,110	1,176	780	441	329	9,836

For each of the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016, every percentage point depreciation / appreciation in the exchange rate between the Indian rupee and US dollar, has affected the Company's incremental operating margins by approximately 0.52%.

Sensitivity analysis is computed based on the changes in the income and expenses in foreign currency upon conversion into functional currency, due to exchange rate fluctuations between the previous reporting period and the current reporting period.

#### Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency forward and options contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank or a financial institution. These derivative financial instruments are valued based on quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace.

The details of the outstanding foreign exchange forward and options contracts are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As of March 31, 2017		As of March 31, 2016	
	In million	In ₹ crore	In million	In ₹ crore
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges				
Forward contracts				
In Euro	95	658	–	–
In GBP	40	324	–	–
In AUD	130	644	–	–

Particulars	As of March 31, 2017		As of March 31, 2016	
	In million	In ₹ crore	In million	In ₹ crore
Options contracts				
In Euro	40	277	–	–
Other derivatives				
Forward contracts				
In USD	480	3,113	467	3,094
In Euro	106	735	84	633
In GBP	70	566	60	573
In AUD	30	149	50	255
In CHF	10	65	25	173
In SGD	5	23	–	–
In SEK	50	36	–	–
Options contracts				
In USD	195	1,265	125	828
In Euro	25	173	–	–
In GBP	30	243	–	–
In CAD	13	65	–	–
Total forwards and options		8,336		5,556



The foreign exchange forward and options contracts mature within 12 months. The table below analyzes the derivative financial instruments into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period as of the Balance Sheet date :

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	As of March 31,	
	2017	2016
Not later than one month	2,215	1,468
Later than one month and not later than three months	4,103	3,260
Later than three months and not later than one year	2,018	828
	8,336	5,556

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company has designated certain foreign exchange forward contracts as cash flow hedges to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange exposure on highly probable forecast cash transactions. The related hedge transactions for balance in cash flow hedging reserve are expected to occur and reclassified to revenue in the Statement of Profit and Loss within three months.

Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument, including whether the hedging instrument is expected to offset changes in cash flows of hedged items.

If the hedge ratio for risk management purposes is no longer optimal but the risk management objective remains unchanged and the hedge continues to qualify for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship will be rebalanced by adjusting either the volume of the hedging instrument or the volume of the hedged item so that the hedge ratio aligns with the ratio used for risk management purposes. Any hedge ineffectiveness is calculated and accounted for in profit or loss at the time of the hedge relationship rebalancing.

The reconciliation of cash flow hedge reserve for the year ended March 31, 2017 is as follows :

	in ₹ crore	
	Year ended March 31, 2017	
Balance at the beginning of the period	-	
Gain / (Loss) recognized in other comprehensive income during the period	121	
Amount reclassified to revenue during the period	(69)	
Tax impact on above	(13)	
Balance at the end of the period	39	

The Company offsets a financial asset and a financial liability when it currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The quantitative information about offsetting of derivative financial assets and derivative financial liabilities is as follows :

Particulars	in ₹ crore			
	As of March 31, 2017		As of March 31, 2016	
	Derivative financial asset	Derivative financial liability	Derivative financial asset	Derivative financial liability
Gross amount of recognized financial asset / liability	269	(3)	117	(10)
Amount set off	(1)	1	(8)	8
Net amount presented in Balance Sheet	268	(2)	109	(2)

### Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to ₹10,960 crore and ₹9,798 crore as of March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016, respectively and unbilled revenue amounting to ₹3,200 crore and ₹2,673 crore as of March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016, respectively. Trade receivables and unbilled revenue are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in the United States. Credit risk has always been managed by the Group through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Group grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of the adoption of Ind AS 109, the Group uses ECL model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Group uses a provision matrix to compute the ECL allowance for trade receivables and unbilled revenues. The provision matrix takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors such as credit default swap quotes, credit ratings from international credit rating agencies and the Group's historical experience for customers.

The details of percentage of revenues generated from top customer and top five customers are as follows :

Particulars	in %	
	Year ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Revenue from top customer	3.9	4.2
Revenue from top five customers	14.1	15.7

### Credit risk exposure

The allowance for lifetime ECL on customer balances for the year ended March 31, 2017 was ₹135 crore. The reversal for lifetime ECL on customer balances for the year ended March 31, 2016 was ₹48 crore.

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	Year ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Balance at the beginning	249	322
Impairment loss recognized / reversed	135	(48)
Amounts written off	(1)	(31)
Translation differences	(4)	6
Balance at the end	379	249



Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as we generally invest in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies. Investments primarily include investment in liquid mutual fund units, quoted bonds issued by government and quasi-government organizations, non-convertible debentures issued by government-aided institutions and certificates of deposit which are marketable securities of banks and eligible financial institutions for a specified time period with high credit rating given by domestic credit rating agencies.

### Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated

from operations. The Company has no outstanding bank borrowings. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements.

As of March 31, 2017, the Company had a working capital of ₹35,896 crore including cash and cash equivalents of ₹19,153 crore and current investments of ₹9,643 crore. As of March 31, 2016, the Company had a working capital of ₹34,509 crore including cash and cash equivalents of ₹29,176 crore and current investments of ₹2 crore.

As of March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016, the outstanding compensated absences were ₹1,142 crore and ₹1,130 crore, respectively, which have been substantially funded. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

The details of the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of March 31, 2017 are as follows:

Particulars	in ₹ crore				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Trade payables	269	–	–	–	269
Other financial liabilities (excluding liability towards acquisition) (Refer to Note 2.13)	3,867	–	–	–	3,867
Liability towards acquisitions on an undiscounted basis (including contingent consideration)	45	46	–	–	91

The details of the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of March 31, 2016 are as follows:

Particulars	in ₹ crore				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Trade payables	623	–	–	–	623
Other liabilities (excluding liability towards acquisition) (Refer to Note 2.13)	3,922	27	–	–	3,949
Liability towards acquisitions on an undiscounted basis (including contingent consideration)	86	46	–	–	132

## 2.12 Equity

### Equity share capital

Particulars	in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated		
	As at March 31, 2017	2016	April 1, 2015
Authorized			
Equity shares, ₹5 par value			
2,40,00,00,000 (2,40,00,00,000 <sup>(2)</sup> ) equity shares	1,200	1,200	600
Issued, subscribed and paid up			
Equity shares, ₹5 par value <sup>(1)</sup>			
2,29,69,44,664 (2,29,69,44,664 <sup>(2)</sup> ) equity shares, fully paid up	1,148	1,148	574
	1,148	1,148	574

<sup>(1)</sup> Refer to Note 2.23 for details of basic and diluted shares.

<sup>(2)</sup> Represents number of shares as of March 31, 2016

The authorized equity shares were 1,20,00,00,000 and the issued, subscribed and paid-up shares were 1,14,84,72,332 as of April 1, 2015. Forfeited shares amounted to ₹1,500 (₹1,500).

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹5. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The equity shares represented by ADSs carry similar rights to voting and dividends as the other equity shares. Each ADS represents one underlying equity share.

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The remittance of dividends outside India is governed by Indian law on foreign exchange and is subject to applicable distribution taxes.

In the period of five years immediately preceding March 31, 2017:

- The Company has allotted 1,14,84,72,332 and 57,42,36,166 fully paid-up shares of face value ₹5 each during the quarter ended June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, pursuant to bonus issue approved by the shareholders through a postal ballot. For both the bonus issues, a bonus share of one equity share for every equity share held, and a stock dividend of one ADS for every ADS held, respectively, has been allotted. Consequently, the ratio of equity shares underlying the ADSs held by an American Depositary Receipt (ADR) holder remains unchanged. Options granted under the restricted stock unit plan have been adjusted for bonus shares.

The Board has increased the dividend payout ratio from up to 40% to up to 50% of post-tax consolidated profits effective fiscal 2015.

The Board, in its meeting on April 15, 2016, recommended a final dividend of ₹14.25 per equity share and the same was approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on June 18, 2016. This resulted in a cash outflow of ₹3,939 crore including corporate dividend tax. (Refer to Note 2.2.1 for impact on transition to Ind AS)

The Board, in its meeting on October 14, 2016, declared an interim dividend of ₹11 per equity share, which resulted in a cash outflow of ₹3,041 crore, inclusive of corporate dividend tax.

The amount of per share dividend recognized as distributions to equity shareholders for the year ended March 31, 2015 includes final dividend of ₹29.50 per equity share

(not adjusted for the June 17, 2015 bonus issue) and an interim dividend of ₹10 per equity share.

The Board, in its meeting on April 13, 2017, has recommended a final dividend of ₹14.75 per equity share for the financial year ended March 31, 2017. The proposal is subject to the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting to be held on June 24, 2017 and, if approved, would result in a cash outflow of approximately ₹4,078 crore including corporate dividend tax.

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

The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares as at March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as stated otherwise

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016	
	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (Depository of ADRs – legal ownership)	38,33,17,937	16.69	38,53,17,937	16.78
Life Insurance Corporation of India	16,14,36,123	7.03	13,22,74,300	5.76

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital as at March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 is as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as stated otherwise

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the period	2,29,69,44,664	1,148	1,14,84,72,332	574
Add: Bonus shares issued (including bonus on treasury shares)	–	–	1,14,84,72,332	574
At the end of the period	2,29,69,44,664	1,148	2,29,69,44,664	1,148

## Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP)

**2015 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan (the 2015 Plan):** SEBI issued the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share-based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 ('SEBI Regulations') which replaced the SEBI ESOP Guidelines, 1999. The 2011 Plan (as explained below) was required to be amended and restated in accordance with the SEBI Regulations. Consequently, to effect this change and to further introduce stock options / ADRs and other stock incentives, the Company put forth the 2015 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan ('the 2015 Plan') for approval to the shareholders of the Company.

Pursuant to the approval by the shareholders through a postal ballot which ended on March 31, 2016, the Board of Directors has been authorized to introduce, offer, issue and allot share-based incentives to eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries under the 2015 Plan. The maximum number of shares under the 2015 Plan shall not exceed 2,40,38,883 equity shares (this includes 1,12,23,576 equity shares which were held by the trust towards the 2011 Plan as at March 31, 2016). 1,70,38,883 equity shares will be issued as RSUs at par value and 70,00,000 equity shares will be issued as stock options at market price. These instruments will vest over a period of four years and the Company expects

to grant the instruments under the 2015 Plan over a period of four to seven years.

On August 1, 2016, the Company granted 17,83,615 RSUs (including equity shares and equity shares represented by ADSs) at par value, to employees up to mid-management (excluding grants made to Dr. Vishal Sikka). Further, the Company granted 73,020 incentive units (cash-settled) to eligible employees. These instruments will vest equally over a period of four years and are subject to continued service.

On November 1, 2016, the Company granted 9,70,375 RSUs (including equity shares and equity shares represented by ADSs) at par value, 12,05,850 employee stock options (ESOPs) (including equity shares and equity shares represented by ADSs) to be exercised at market price at the time of grant, to certain employees at the senior management level. Further, the Company granted 20,640 incentive units (cash-settled) to certain employees at the senior management level. These instruments will vest equally over a period of four years and are subject to continued service.

On February 1, 2017, the Company granted 18,550 incentive units (cash-settled) to certain employees at the senior management level. These instruments will vest equally over a period of four years and are subject to continued service.

As of March 31, 2017, 1,12,89,514 shares are held by the trust under the 2015 Plan, out of which 1,00,000 shares have been earmarked for welfare activities for employees. As of March 31, 2017, 1,06,845 incentive units were outstanding (net of forfeitures) and the carrying value of the cash liability is ₹3 crore.

Pursuant to the approval from the shareholders through a postal ballot on March 31, 2016, Dr. Vishal Sikka (CEO & MD) is eligible to receive under the 2015 Plan, an annual grant of RSUs of fair value US\$2 million which will vest over time, subject to continued service, and an annual grant of performance-based equity and stock options of US\$5 million subject to achievement of performance targets set by the Board or its committee, which will vest over time. US\$2 million of fair value in RSUs for fiscal 2017 was granted on August 1, 2016 amounting to 1,20,700 RSUs in equity shares represented by ADSs.

The Board, based on the recommendations of the nomination and remuneration committee, approved on April 13, 2017, performance-based equity and stock options for fiscal 2017 comprising RSUs amounting to US\$1.9 million and ESOPs amounting to US\$0.96 million. Further, the Board also approved the annual time-based vesting grant for fiscal 2018 amounting to RSUs of US\$2 million. These RSUs and ESOPs will be granted w.e.f. May 2, 2017. Though the performance-based RSUs and stock options for fiscal 2017 and time-based RSUs for the remaining employment term have not been granted as of March 31, 2017, in accordance with Ind AS 102, *Share-Based Payment*, the Company has recorded employee stock-based compensation expense. The Company has recorded employee stock-based compensation expense of ₹28 crore and ₹7 crore during the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 respectively, towards CEO compensation.

The nomination and remuneration committee, in its meeting held on October 14, 2016, recommended a grant of 27,250 RSUs and 43,000 ESOPs to U. B. Pravin Rao, Chief Operating Officer (COO), under the 2015 Plan and the same was approved by the shareholders through a postal ballot on March 31, 2017. These RSUs and ESOPs will be granted w.e.f. May 2, 2017. These RSUs and stock options would vest over a period of four years and shall be exercisable within the period as approved by the committee. The exercise price of the RSUs will be equal to the par value of the shares and the exercise price of the stock options would be the market price as on the date of grant, as approved by the shareholders. Though these RSUs and ESOPs have not been granted as of March 31, 2017, in accordance with Ind AS 102, *Share-Based Payment*, the Company has recorded employee stock-based compensation expense for the same during the year ended March 31, 2017.

**2011 RSU Plan ('the 2011 Plan') now called 2015 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan ('the 2015 Plan'):** The Company had a 2011 RSU Plan which provided for the grant of RSUs to eligible employees of the Company. The Board of Directors recommended the establishment of the 2011 Plan to the shareholders on August 30, 2011 and the shareholders approved the recommendation of the Board of Directors on October 17, 2011 through a postal ballot. The maximum aggregate number of shares that may be awarded under the

plan was 1,13,34,400 as on the date of approval of the plan adjusted for bonus shares, and the plan was expected to continue in effect for a term of 10 years from the date of initial grant under the plan. Awards have been granted to Dr. Vishal Sikka under the 2011 RSU plan as detailed below. Further, the Company has earmarked 1,00,000 equity shares for welfare activities of the employees, approved by the shareholders vide a postal ballot which ended on March 31, 2016. The equity shares as of March 31, 2016 held under this plan, i.e. 1,12,23,576 equity shares (this includes the aggregate number of equity shares that may be awarded under the 2011 Plan as reduced by 10,824 equity shares already exercised by Dr. Vishal Sikka and 1,00,000 equity shares which have been earmarked for welfare activities of the employees) have been subsumed under the 2015 Plan.

During the year ended March 31, 2015, the Company made a grant of 1,08,268 RSUs (adjusted for bonus issues) to Dr. Vishal Sikka, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director. The Board in its meeting held on June 22, 2015, on recommendation of nomination and remuneration committee, further granted 1,24,061 RSUs to Dr. Vishal Sikka. These RSUs are vesting over a period of four years from the date of the grant in the proportions specified in the award agreement. The RSUs will vest subject to achievement of certain key performance indicators as set forth in the award agreement for each applicable year of the vesting tranche and continued employment through each vesting date.

The award granted to Dr. Vishal Sikka on June 22, 2015 was modified by the nomination and remuneration committee on April 14, 2016. There is no modification or change in the total number of RSUs granted or the vesting period (which is four years). The modifications relate to the criteria of vesting for each of the years. Based on the modification, the first tranche of the RSUs will vest subject to the achievement of certain key performance indicators for the year ended March 31, 2016. Subsequent vesting of RSUs for each of the remaining years would be subject to continued employment.

The activity in the 2015 Plan (formerly 'the 2011 RSU Plan') for equity-settled share-based payment transactions during the year ended March 31, 2017 is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	
	Shares arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
<b>2015 Plan : Indian equity shares (RSU – IES)</b>		
Outstanding at the beginning <sup>(1)</sup>	2,21,505	5
Granted	18,78,025	5
Forfeited and expired	61,540	5
Exercised	34,062	5
Outstanding at the end	20,03,928	5
Exercisable at the end	–	–
<b>2015 Plan : Employee Stock Options (ESOPs – IES)</b>		
Outstanding at the beginning	–	–
Granted	3,09,650	998

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	
	Shares arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
Forfeited and expired	–	–
Exercised	–	–
Outstanding at the end	3,09,650	998
Exercisable at the end	–	–

<sup>(1)</sup> Adjusted for bonus issues (Refer to Note 2.12 above)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	
	Shares arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price (\$)
Outstanding at the beginning	–	–
Granted	9,96,665	0.07
Forfeited and expired	39,220	0.07
Exercised	–	–
Outstanding at the end	9,57,445	0.07
Exercisable at the end	–	–

#### 2015 Plan : American Depositary Shares (RSU – ADS)

Outstanding at the beginning	–	–
Granted	9,96,665	0.07
Forfeited and expired	39,220	0.07
Exercised	–	–
Outstanding at the end	9,57,445	0.07
Exercisable at the end	–	–

#### 2015 Plan : Employee Stock Options (ESOPs – ADS)

Outstanding at the beginning	–	–
Granted	8,96,200	15.26
Forfeited and expired	8,200	15.26
Exercised	–	–
Outstanding at the end	8,88,000	15.26
Exercisable at the end	–	–

The activity in the 2015 Plan (formerly 'the 2011 RSU Plan') for equity-settled, share-based payment transactions during the year ended March 31, 2016 was as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2016	
	Shares arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
Outstanding at the beginning <sup>(1)</sup>	1,08,268	5
Granted	1,24,061	5
Forfeited and expired	–	–
Exercised <sup>(1)</sup>	10,824	5
Outstanding at the end	2,21,505	5
Exercisable at the end	–	–

#### 2015 Plan : Indian equity shares (IES)

Outstanding at the beginning <sup>(1)</sup>	1,08,268	5
Granted	1,24,061	5
Forfeited and expired	–	–
Exercised <sup>(1)</sup>	10,824	5
Outstanding at the end	2,21,505	5
Exercisable at the end	–	–

<sup>(1)</sup> adjusted for bonus issues (Refer to Note 2.12 above)

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the weighted average share price of options exercised under the 2015 Plan on the date of exercise was ₹1,084. During the year ended March 31, 2016, the weighted average share price of options exercised under the 2015 Plan on the date of exercise was ₹1,088.

The details of the equity-settled RSUs and ESOPs outstanding as of March 31, 2017 are as follows:

Range of exercise prices per share (₹)	Options outstanding		
	No. of shares arising out of options	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
0-5 (RSU)	29,61,373	1.88	5.00
900-1100 (ESOP)	11,97,650	7.09	1,026.50
	41,59,023	3.38	299.16

#### 2015 Plan : ADS and IES

0-5 (RSU)	29,61,373	1.88	5.00
900-1100 (ESOP)	11,97,650	7.09	1,026.50
	41,59,023	3.38	299.16

The weighted average remaining contractual life of RSUs outstanding as of March 31, 2016 under the 2015 Plan was 1.98 years.

The fair value of each equity-settled RSU is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton model, with the following assumptions:

Particulars	For options granted in fiscal 2017			
	Equity shares		ADSs	
	RSU	ESOP	RSU	ESOP
Grant date	1-Nov-16	1-Nov-16	1-Nov-16	1-Nov-16
Weighted average share price (₹) / (\$ – ADS)	989	989	15.26	15.26
Exercise price (₹) / (\$ – ADS)	5.00	998	0.07	15.26
Expected volatility (%)	24-29	27-29	26-29	27-31
Expected life of the option (years)	1-4	3-7	1-4	3-7
Expected dividends (%)	2.37	2.37	2.29	2.29
Risk-free interest rate (%)	6-7	6-7	1-2	1-2
Weighted average fair value as on grant date (₹) / (\$ – ADS)	929	285	14.35	3.46

Particulars	For options granted in			
	Fiscal 2017- Equity shares - RSU	Fiscal 2017- ADS - RSU	Fiscal 2016- Equity shares - RSU	Fiscal 2015- Equity shares - RSU
Grant date	1-Aug-16	1-Aug-16	22-Jun-15	21-Aug-14
Weighted average share price (₹) / (\$ – ADS) <sup>(1)</sup>	1,085	16.57	1,024	3,549
Exercise price (₹) / (\$ – ADS) <sup>(1)</sup>	5.00	0.07	5.00	5.00
Expected volatility (%)	25-29	26-30	28-36	30-37

Particulars	For options granted in			
	Fiscal 2017- Equity shares - RSU	Fiscal 2017- ADS - RSU	Fiscal 2016- Equity shares - RSU	Fiscal 2015- Equity shares - RSU
Expected life of the option (years)	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4
Expected dividends (%)	2.37	2.29	2.43	1.84
Risk-free interest rate (%)	6-7	0.5-1	7-8	8-9
Weighted average fair value as on grant date (₹) / (\$ – ADS) <sup>(1)</sup>	1,019	15.59	948	3,355

<sup>(1)</sup> Data for fiscal 2015 is not adjusted for bonus issues.

The expected term of the RSU / ESOP is estimated based on the vesting term and contractual term of the RSU / ESOP, as well as expected exercise behavior of the employee who receives the RSU / ESOP. Expected volatility during the expected term of the RSU / ESOP is based on historical volatility of the observed market prices of the Company's publicly traded equity shares during a period equivalent to the expected term of the RSU / ESOP.

During the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016, the Company recorded an employee stock compensation expense of ₹ 107 crore and ₹ 7 crore in the Statement of Profit and Loss, which includes cash-settled stock compensation expense of ₹ 1 crore and nil, respectively.

### 2.13 Other financial liabilities

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,		April 1, 2015
	2017	2016	
<b>Non-current</b>			
Rental deposits <sup>(1)</sup>	–	27	27
Payable for acquisition of business (Refer to Notes 2.5.1 and 2.5.2)	40	35	–
	40	62	27
<b>Current</b>			
Unpaid dividends	17	5	3
Others			
Accrued compensation to employees	1,404	1,764	1,719
Accrued expenses <sup>(2)</sup>	2,013	1,707	1,582
Retention monies	153	58	50
Payable for acquisition of business (Refer to Notes 2.5.1 and 2.5.2)			
Deferred consideration	–	–	487
Contingent consideration	45	80	–
Client deposits	25	16	20
Capital creditors	36	66	37
Compensated absences	1,142	1,130	907
Other payables <sup>(3)</sup>	219	304	42

Particulars	As at March 31,		April 1, 2015
	2017	2016	
Foreign currency forward and options contracts	2	2	–
	5,056	5,132	4,847
Total financial liabilities	5,096	5,194	4,874
Financial liability carried at amortized cost	3,867	3,947	3,967
Financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss	87	117	–
Liability towards acquisition of business on undiscounted basis	91	132	–
<sup>(1)</sup> Includes dues to subsidiaries (Refer to Note 2.25)	–	27	27
<sup>(2)</sup> Includes dues to subsidiaries (Refer to Note 2.25)	3	29	36
<sup>(3)</sup> Includes dues to subsidiaries (Refer to Note 2.25)	14	38	33

### 2.14 Trade payables

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,		April 1, 2015
	2017	2016	
Trade payables <sup>(1)</sup>	269	623	124
	269	623	124
<sup>(1)</sup> Includes dues to subsidiaries (Refer to Note 2.25)	135	145	102

As at March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016, there are no outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises. There are no interests due or outstanding on the same.

### 2.15 Other liabilities

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,		April 1, 2015
	2017	2016	
<b>Non-current</b>			
Deferred income	42	–	–
	42	–	–
<b>Current</b>			
Unearned revenue	1,320	1,025	831
Others			
Withholding taxes and others	1,027	1,068	733
Deferred rent	2	–	–
	2,349	2,093	1,564
	2,391	2,093	1,564

### 2.16 Provisions

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,		April 1, 2015
	2017	2016	
<b>Current</b>			
Others			
Post-sales client support and warranties and others	350	436	382
	350	436	382



## Provision for post-sales client support and warranties and others

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	Year ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Balance at the beginning	436	
Provision recognized / (reversed)	86	
Provision utilized	(167)	
Exchange difference	(5)	
Balance at the end	350	

Provision for post-sales client support and warranties and other provisions are expected to be utilized over a period of six months to one year.

### 2.17 Income taxes

Income tax expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss comprises:

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	Year ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Current taxes	5,068	4,898
Deferred taxes	52	9
Income tax expense	5,120	4,907

Current tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 includes reversals (net of provisions) amounting to ₹218 crore and ₹331 crore respectively pertaining to prior periods.

Entire deferred income tax for the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 relates to origination and reversal of temporary differences.

During the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016, a current tax credit of ₹8 crore and nil, respectively, have been recorded in other comprehensive income pertaining to remeasurement of defined benefit plan asset.

During the year ended March 31, 2017, a deferred tax liability of ₹13 crore has been recorded in other comprehensive income pertaining to unrealized gains on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges.

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before income taxes is summarized as follows:

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	Year ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Profit before income tax	18,938	17,600
Enacted tax rates in India (%)	34.61	34.61
Computed expected tax expense	6,554	6,091
Tax effect due to non-taxable income for Indian tax purposes	(1,915)	(1,659)
Overseas taxes	735	709
Tax reversals, overseas and domestic	(218)	(330)
Effect of exempt non-operating income	(51)	(69)
Effect of non-deductible expenses	16	185

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Additional deduction on research and development expense	–	(19)
Others	(1)	(1)
Income tax expense	5,120	4,907

The applicable Indian statutory tax rate for fiscal 2017 and fiscal 2016 is 34.61%.

The foreign tax expense is due to income taxes payable overseas, principally in the United States. In India, the Company has benefited from certain tax incentives that the Government of India has provided to the export of software for the units registered under the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Act, 2005. SEZ units which began the provision of services on or after April 1, 2005 are eligible for a deduction of 100% of profits or gains derived from the export of services for the first five years from the financial year in which the unit commenced the provision of services and 50% of such profits or gains for further five years. Up to 50% of such profits or gains is also available for a further five years subject to the creation of a Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve out of the profit of the eligible SEZ units and utilization of such reserve by the Company for acquiring new plant and machinery for the purpose of its business as per the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Infosys is subject to a 15% Branch Profit Tax (BPT) in the U.S. to the extent its U.S. branch's net profit during the year is greater than the increase in the net assets of the U.S. branch during the year, computed in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code. As of March 31, 2017, Infosys' U.S. branch net assets amounted to approximately ₹5,995 crore. As of March 31, 2017, the Company has provided for branch profit tax of ₹327 crore for its U.S. branch, as the Company estimates that these branch profits are expected to be distributed in the foreseeable future. The change in provision for branch profit tax includes the ₹7 crore movement on account of exchange rate during the year ended March 31, 2017.

Deferred income tax liabilities have not been recognized on temporary differences amounting to ₹5,309 crore and ₹4,195 crore as of March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016, respectively, associated with investments in subsidiaries and branches as it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The details of income tax assets and income tax liabilities as of March 31, 2017, March 31, 2016 and April 1, 2015 are as follows:

Particulars	in ₹ crore		
	As at March 31,		April 1,
	2017	2016	2015
Income tax assets	5,454	5,020	3,941
Current income tax liabilities	3,762	3,304	2,678
Net current income tax assets / (liability) at the end	1,692	1,716	1,263



The gross movement in the current income tax asset / (liability) for the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 is as follows:

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	Year ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Net current income tax asset / (liability) at the beginning	1,716	1,263
Income tax paid	5,033	5,350
Current income tax expense (Refer to Note 2.17)	(5,068)	(4,898)
Income tax on other comprehensive income	8	–
Tax benefit on the exercise of share-based payments	1	–
Translation difference	2	1
Net current income tax asset / (liability) at the end	1,692	1,716

The tax effects of significant temporary differences that resulted in deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

Particulars	in ₹ crore		
	As at March 31,		April 1,
	2017	2016	2015
Deferred income tax assets			
Property, plant and equipment	107	146	210
Computer software	40	50	51
Accrued compensation to employees	35	46	29
Trade receivables	123	79	100
Compensated absences	336	359	280
Post-sales client support	93	76	72
Others	32	21	7
Total deferred income tax assets	766	777	749
Deferred income tax liabilities			
Branch profit tax	327	334	316
Others	93	38	–
Total deferred income tax liabilities	420	372	316
Deferred income tax assets after set off	346	405	433
Deferred income tax liabilities after set off	–	–	–

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset wherever the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and where the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

In assessing the realizability of deferred income tax assets, the Management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods

in which the temporary differences become deductible. The Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, the Management believes that the Group will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

The gross movement in the deferred income tax account for the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016, is as follows:

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	Year ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Net deferred income tax asset at the beginning	405	433
Translation differences	6	(19)
Credits / (charge) relating to temporary differences (Refer to Note 2.17)	(52)	(9)
Temporary differences on other comprehensive income	(13)	–
Net deferred income tax asset at the end	346	405

The charge relating to temporary differences during the year ended March 31, 2017 is primarily on account of property, plant and equipment, accrued compensation and compensated absences partially offset by trade receivable. The credits relating to temporary differences during the year ended March 31, 2016 are primarily on account of accrued compensation to employees and compensated absences partially offset by reversal of credits pertaining to property, plant and equipment and trade receivables.

## 2.18 Revenue from operations

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	Year ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Revenue from software services	59,257	53,334
Revenue from software products	32	649
	59,289	53,983

## 2.19 Other income

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	Year ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Interest received on financial assets carried at amortized cost		
Tax-free bonds, government bonds and debentures	320	168
Deposits with banks and others	2,028	2,338
Interest received on financial assets fair valued through other comprehensive income		

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Non-convertible debentures and certificates of deposit	182	–
Dividend received on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Mutual fund units	23	57
Gain / (loss) on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	111	–
Exchange gains / (losses) on foreign currency forward and options contracts	551	26
Exchange gains / (losses) on translation of other assets and liabilities	(324)	141
Miscellaneous income, net	171	276
	3,062	3,006

## 2.20 Expenses

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31	
	2017	2016
<b>Employee benefit expenses</b>		
Salaries including bonus	30,111	27,551
Contribution to provident and other funds	640	548
Share-based payments to employees (Refer to Note 2.12)	107	7
Staff welfare	86	101
	30,944	28,207
<b>Cost of software packages and others</b>		
For own use	729	663
Third-party items bought for service delivery to clients	506	386
	1,235	1,049
<b>Other expenses</b>		
Power and fuel	180	179
Brand and marketing	276	229
Operating lease payments	284	175
Rates and taxes	118	99
Repairs and maintenance	1,073	873
Consumables	31	28
Insurance	45	48
Provision for post-sales client support and warranties	84	18
Commission to non-whole-time directors	9	8
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) on financial assets	140	(45)
Auditors' remuneration		
Statutory audit fees	2	2
Other services	–	–
Reimbursement of expenses	–	–
Contributions towards corporate social responsibility	215	202
Others	89	107
	2,546	1,923

## 2.21 Leases

The lease rentals charged during the period are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Lease rentals	284	175

The obligations on long-term, non-cancellable operating leases payable as per the rentals stated in the respective agreements are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Future minimum lease payable	As at March 31,		April 1, 2015
	2017	2016	
Not later than 1 year	275	170	101
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	809	417	284
Later than 5 years	631	315	158

The operating lease arrangements, are renewable on a periodic basis and for most of the leases, extend up to a maximum of 10 years from their respective dates of inception and relates to rented premises. Some of these lease agreements have price escalation clauses.

## 2.22 Employee benefits

### a. Gratuity

The following tables set out the funded status of the gratuity plans and the amounts recognized in the Company's financial statements as at March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2017	2016
<b>Change in benefit obligations</b>		
Benefit obligations at the beginning	826	755
Service cost	111	106
Interest expense	61	55
Curtailment gain	(3)	–
Transfer of obligation	(1)	(34)
Remeasurements – Actuarial (gains) / losses	61	10
Benefits paid	(76)	(66)
Benefit obligations at the end	979	826
<b>Change in plan assets</b>		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning	828	781
Interest income	69	59
Transfer of assets	–	(43)
Remeasurements – Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	11	7
Contributions	203	90
Benefits paid	(76)	(66)
Fair value of plan assets at the end	1,035	828
Funded status	56	2

The amount for the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss under employee benefit expenses is as follows:

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	Year ended March 31, 2017	2016
Service cost	111	106
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability / asset	(8)	(4)
Curtailment gain	(3)	–
Net gratuity cost	100	102

The amount for the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income is as follows:

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	Year ended March 31, 2017	2016
<b>Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability / (asset)</b>		
Actuarial (gains) / losses (Return) / loss on plan assets excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability / (asset)	61	10
	(11)	(7)
	50	3

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	Year ended March 31, 2017	2016
(Gain) / loss from change in demographic assumptions	–	–
(Gain) / loss from change in financial assumptions	49	–
	49	–

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations as at March 31, 2017, March 31, 2016 and April 1, 2015 are as follows:

Particulars	in %		
	As of March 31, 2017	2016	April 1, 2015
Discount rate	6.9	7.8	7.8
Weighted average rate of increase in compensation levels	8.0	8.0	8.0

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Discount rate (%)	7.8	7.8
Weighted average rate of increase in compensation levels (%)	8.0	8.0
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation (years)	6.1	6.4

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set in accordance with the published statistics by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The Company assesses these assumptions with its projected long-term plans of growth and prevalent industry standards. The discount rate is based on the government securities yield.

As of March 31, 2017, every percentage point increase / decrease in discount rate will affect our gratuity benefit obligation by approximately ₹57 crore.

As of March 31, 2017, every percentage point increase / decrease in weighted average rate of increase in compensation levels will affect our gratuity benefit obligation by approximately ₹49 crore.

Sensitivity to significant actuarial assumptions is computed by varying one actuarial assumption used for the valuation of the defined benefit obligation by one percentage, keeping all other actuarial assumptions constant.

Gratuity is applicable only to employees drawing salaries in Indian rupees and there are no other significant foreign-defined benefit gratuity plans.

The Company contributes all ascertained liabilities towards gratuity to the Infosys Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust. Trustees administer contributions made to the trust. As of March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016, the plan assets have been primarily invested in insurer-managed funds.

Actual return on assets for the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 was ₹80 crore and ₹66 crore, respectively.

The Company expects to contribute ₹85 crore to the gratuity trusts during fiscal 2018.

The maturity profile of defined benefit obligation is as follows:

	in ₹ crore
Within 1 year	133
1-2 year	141
2-3 year	149
3-4 year	163
4-5 year	174
5-10 years	863

## b. Superannuation

The Company contributed ₹151 crore and ₹227 crore to the Superannuation Trust during the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016, respectively and the same has been recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head employee benefit expense.

## c. Provident fund

Infosys has an obligation to fund any shortfall on the yield of the trust's investments over the administered interest rates on an annual basis. These administered rates are determined annually predominantly considering the social rather than economic factors and in most cases, the actual return earned by the Company has been higher in the past years. The actuary has provided a valuation for provident fund liabilities on the basis of guidance issued by the Actuarial Society of India and based on the assumptions provided below, there is no shortfall as at March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 and April 1, 2015, respectively.

The details of fund and plan asset positions are as follows :  
in ₹ crore

Particulars	As of March 31,		April 1, 2015
	2017	2016	
Plan assets at period end, at fair value	4,459	3,808	2,912
Present value of benefit obligation at period end	4,459	3,808	2,912
Asset recognized in Balance Sheet	–	–	–

The plan assets have been primarily invested in government securities.

Assumptions used in determining the present value obligation of the interest rate guarantee under the Deterministic Approach:

Particulars	As at March 31,		April 1, 2015
	2017	2016	
Government of India (GOI) bond yield (%)	6.90	7.80	7.80
Remaining term to maturity of portfolio (years)	6	7	7
Expected guaranteed interest rate			
First year (%)	8.60	8.75	8.75
Thereafter (%)	8.60	8.60	8.60

The Company contributed ₹378 crore and ₹345 crore during the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016, respectively, and the same has been recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head employee benefit expense.

The provident fund plans are applicable only to employees drawing salaries in Indian rupees and there are no other significant foreign-defined benefit plans.

Employee benefits cost include:

Particulars	Year ended March 31	
	2017	2016
Salaries and bonus <sup>(1)</sup>	30,315	27,534
Defined contribution plans	151	227
Defined benefit plans	478	446
	30,944	28,207

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes stock compensation expense of ₹107 crore for the year ended March 31, 2017 (₹7 crore for the year ended March 31, 2016), refer to Note 2.12.

## 2.23 Reconciliation of basic and diluted shares used in computing earnings per share

The following is a reconciliation of the equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per equity share:

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Basic earnings per equity share – weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	2,29,69,44,664	2,29,69,44,664
Effect of dilutive common equivalent shares – share options outstanding	2,15,006	–
Diluted earnings per equity share – weighted average number of equity shares and common equivalent shares outstanding	2,29,71,59,670	2,29,69,44,664

For the year ended March 31, 2017, 77,942 options to purchase equity shares had an anti-dilutive effect. For the year ended March 31, 2016, no outstanding option to purchase equity shares had an anti-dilutive effect.

## 2.24 Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

Particulars	As at March 31,		April 1, 2015
	2017	2016	
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>			
Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debts <sup>(2)</sup>			
[Net of amount paid to statutory authorities ₹4,694 crore (₹4,386 crore)]	1,902	188	167
<b>Commitments</b>			
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital contracts and not provided for (net of advances and deposits)	1,094	1,295	1,272
Other commitments <sup>(1)</sup>	37	–	–

<sup>(1)</sup> Uncalled capital pertaining to investments

<sup>(2)</sup> Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts as on March 31, 2017 include demand from the Indian income tax authorities for payment of tax of ₹6,122 crore (₹4,135 crore), including interest of ₹1,885 crore (₹1,224 crore) upon completion of their tax assessment for fiscals 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013. Demands were paid to statutory tax authorities in full except for fiscals 2009, 2011, 2012 and 2013.

Demand for fiscals 2007, 2008 and 2009 includes disallowance of a portion of the deduction claimed by the Company under Section 10A of the Income-tax Act as determined by the ratio of export turnover to total turnover. The disallowance arose from certain expenses incurred in

foreign currency being reduced from export turnover but not reduced from total turnover. Demand for fiscals 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 also includes disallowance of portion of profit earned outside India from the STP units under Section 10A of the Income-tax Act and disallowance of profits earned from SEZ units under Section 10AA of the Income-tax Act. Demand for fiscals 2012 and 2013 includes disallowance of certain expenses incurred in foreign currency being reduced from export turnover but not reduced from total turnover and disallowance of profits earned from SEZ units which commenced operations before April 1, 2009 under Section 10AA of the Income-tax Act and also others. The matters for fiscals 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2013 are pending before the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals),

Bengaluru. The matter for fiscals 2010, 2011 and 2012 is pending before the Hon'ble Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT), Bengaluru.

The Company is contesting the demand and the Management, including its tax advisors believes that its position will likely be upheld in the appellate process. The Management believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims, which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The Company's management does not reasonably expect that these legal actions, when ultimately concluded and determined, will have a material and adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

## 2.25 Related party transactions

in %

Name of subsidiaries	Country	Holding as at		
		March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Infosys BPO Limited (Infosys BPO)	India	99.98	99.98	99.98
Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited (Infosys China)	China	100	100	100
Infosys Technologies S. de R. L. de C. V. (Infosys Mexico)	Mexico	100	100	100
Infosys Technologies (Sweden) AB. (Infosys Sweden)	Sweden	100	100	100
Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Company Limited (Infosys Shanghai)	China	100	100	100
Infosys Tecnologia do Brasil Ltda. (Infosys Brasil)	Brazil	100	100	100
Infosys Public Services, Inc. USA (Infosys Public Services)	U.S.	100	100	100
Infosys Americas Inc., (Infosys Americas)	U.S.	100	100	100
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o. (formerly Infosys BPO s. r. o) <sup>(1)</sup>	Czech Republic	99.98	99.98	99.98
Infosys Poland Sp z.o.o (formerly Infosys BPO (Poland) Sp z.o.o) <sup>(1)</sup>	Poland	99.98	99.98	99.98
Infosys BPO S.de R.L. de.C.V. <sup>(1)(17)</sup>	Mexico	–	–	–
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC <sup>(1)</sup>	U.S.	99.98	99.98	99.98
Portland Group Pty Ltd <sup>(1)</sup>	Australia	99.98	99.98	99.98
Portland Procurement Services Pty Ltd <sup>(5)</sup>	Australia	–	–	–
Infosys BPO Americas LLC. <sup>(1)(16)</sup>	U.S.	99.98	–	–
Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty. Limited (Infosys Australia) <sup>(2)</sup>	Australia	100	100	100
EdgeVerve Systems Limited (EdgeVerve) <sup>(7)</sup>	India	100	100	100
Infosys Consulting Holding AG (Infosys Lodestone) (formerly Lodestone Holding AG)	Switzerland	100	100	100
Lodestone Management Consultants Inc. <sup>(3)</sup>	U.S.	100	100	100
Infosys Management Consulting Pty Limited (formerly Lodestone Management Consultants Pty Limited) <sup>(3)</sup>	Australia	100	100	100
Infosys Consulting AG (formerly Lodestone Management Consultants AG) <sup>(3)</sup>	Switzerland	100	100	100
Lodestone Augmentis AG <sup>(6)(18)</sup>	Switzerland	–	100	100
Lodestone GmbH (formerly Hafner Bauer & Ödman GmbH) <sup>(3)(20)</sup>	Switzerland	–	100	100
Infosys Consulting (Belgium) NV (formerly Lodestone Management Consultants (Belgium) S.A.) <sup>(4)</sup>	Belgium	99.90	99.90	99.90
Infosys Consulting GmbH (formerly Lodestone Management Consultants GmbH) <sup>(3)</sup>	Germany	100	100	100
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd. (formerly Lodestone Management Consultants Pte Ltd) <sup>(21)</sup>	Singapore	100	100	100
Infosys Consulting SAS (formerly Lodestone Management Consultants SAS) <sup>(3)</sup>	France	100	100	100
Infosys Consulting s.r.o. (formerly Lodestone Management Consultants s.r.o.) <sup>(3)</sup>	Czech Republic	100	100	100
Lodestone Management Consultants GmbH <sup>(3)</sup>	Austria	100	100	100
Lodestone Management Consultants Co., Ltd. <sup>(3)</sup>	China	100	100	100
Infy Consulting Company Limited (formerly Lodestone Management Consultants Ltd.) <sup>(3)</sup>	U.K.	100	100	100



Name of subsidiaries	Country	Holding as at		
		March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Infy Consulting B.V. (formerly Lodestone Management Consultants B.V.) <sup>(3)</sup>	The Netherlands	100	100	100
Infosys Consulting Ltda. (formerly Lodestone Management Consultants Ltda.) <sup>(4)</sup>	Brazil	99.99	99.99	99.99
Infosys Consulting Sp. Z.o.o. (formerly Lodestone Management Consultants Sp. z o.o.) <sup>(3)</sup>	Poland	100	100	100
Lodestone Management Consultants Portugal, Unipessoal, Lda <sup>(3)</sup>	Portugal	100	100	100
S.C. Infosys Consulting S.R.L. (formerly S.C. Lodestone Management Consultants S.R.L.) <sup>(3)</sup>	Romania	100	100	100
Infosys Consulting S.R.L. (formerly Lodestone Management Consultants S.R.L.) <sup>(3)</sup>	Argentina	100	100	100
Infosys Canada Public Services Ltd. <sup>(8)</sup>	Canada	–	–	–
Infosys Nova Holdings LLC. (Infosys Nova) <sup>(9)</sup>	U.S.	100	100	100
Panaya Inc. (Panaya) <sup>(10)</sup>	U.S.	100	100	100
Panaya Ltd. <sup>(11)</sup>	Israel	100	100	100
Panaya GmbH <sup>(11)</sup>	Germany	100	100	100
Panaya Pty Ltd <sup>(11)(19)</sup>	Australia	–	–	–
Panaya Japan Co. Ltd. <sup>(11)</sup>	Japan	100	100	100
Skava Systems Pvt. Ltd. (Skava Systems) <sup>(12)</sup>	India	100	100	–
Kallidus Inc. (Kallidus) <sup>(13)</sup>	U.S.	100	100	–
Noah Consulting LLC (Noah) <sup>(14)</sup>	U.S.	100	100	–
Noah Information Management Consulting Inc. (Noah Canada) <sup>(15)</sup>	Canada	100	100	–

<sup>(1)</sup> Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys BPO.

<sup>(2)</sup> Under liquidation

<sup>(3)</sup> Wholly-owned subsidiaries of Infosys Consulting Holding AG (formerly Lodestone Holding AG)

<sup>(4)</sup> Majority-owned and controlled subsidiaries of Infosys Consulting Holding AG (formerly Lodestone Holding AG)

<sup>(5)</sup> Wholly-owned subsidiary of Portland Group Pty Ltd. Liquidated effective May 14, 2014.

<sup>(6)</sup> Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Consulting AG (formerly Lodestone Management Consultants AG)

<sup>(7)</sup> Incorporated effective February 14, 2014 (Refer to Note 2.5.3)

<sup>(8)</sup> Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Public Services, Inc. Incorporated effective December 19, 2014

<sup>(9)</sup> Incorporated effective January 23, 2015

<sup>(10)</sup> On March 5, 2015, Infosys acquired 100% of the voting interest in Panaya Inc.

<sup>(11)</sup> Wholly-owned subsidiary of Panaya Inc.

<sup>(12)</sup> On June 2, 2015, Infosys acquired 100% of the voting interest in Skava Systems (Refer to Note 2.5.2)

<sup>(13)</sup> On June 2, 2015, Infosys acquired 100% of the voting interest in Kallidus Inc. (Refer to Note 2.5.2)

<sup>(14)</sup> On November 16, 2015, Infosys acquired 100% of the membership interests in Noah (Refer to Note 2.5.1)

<sup>(15)</sup> Wholly-owned subsidiary of Noah

<sup>(16)</sup> Incorporated effective November 20, 2015

<sup>(17)</sup> Liquidated effective March 15, 2016

<sup>(18)</sup> Liquidated effective October 5, 2016

<sup>(19)</sup> Liquidated effective November 16, 2016

<sup>(20)</sup> Liquidated effective December 21, 2016

<sup>(21)</sup> Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys

Infosys has provided guarantee for the performance of certain contracts entered into by its subsidiaries.

in %

Name of associate	Country	Holding as at		
		March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
DWA Nova LLC <sup>(1)</sup>	U.S.	16	16	20

<sup>(1)</sup> Associate of Infosys Nova Holdings LLC.

#### List of other related parties

Particulars	Country	Nature of relationship
Infosys Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys
Infosys Limited Employees' Provident Fund Trust	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys



Particulars	Country	Nature of relationship
Infosys Limited Employees' Superannuation Fund Trust	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys
Infosys Science Foundation	India	Controlled trust
Infosys Limited Employees' Welfare Trust	India	Controlled trust
Infosys Employee Benefits Trust	India	Controlled trust

Refer to Note 2.22 for information on transactions with post-employment benefit plans mentioned above.

### List of key managerial personnel

#### Whole-time directors

- U. B. Pravin Rao
- Dr. Vishal Sikka

#### Non-whole-time directors

- K. V. Kamath (resigned effective June 5, 2015)
- Prof. Jeffrey S. Lehman
- R. Seshasayee
- Ravi Venkatesan
- Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw
- Carol M. Browner (resigned effective November 23, 2015)
- Prof. John W. Etchemendy
- Roopa Kudva
- Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha (appointed effective January 14, 2016)
- D. N. Prahlad (appointed effective October 14, 2016)

#### Executive officers

M. D. Ranganath Chief Financial Officer (effective October 12, 2015)	David D. Kennedy General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer (till December 31, 2016)
Rajiv Bansal Chief Financial Officer (till October 12, 2015)	Mohit Joshi President (effective October 13, 2016)
Rajesh K. Murthy President (effective October 13, 2016)	Ravi Kumar S. President and Deputy Chief Operating Officer (effective October 13, 2016)
Sandeep Dadlani President (effective October 13, 2016)	Krishnamurthy Shankar Group Head – Human Resources (effective October 13, 2016)
Gopi Krishnan Radhakrishnan Acting General Counsel (effective January 1, 2017)	

#### Company Secretary

A. G. S. Manikantha (appointed effective June 22, 2015)

The details of amounts due to or due from related parties as at March 31, 2017, March 31, 2016 and April 1, 2015 are as follows:

Particulars	As at		
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
<b>Investment in debentures</b>			
EdgeVerve <sup>(2)</sup>	2,129	2,549	–
	2,129	2,549	–

Particulars	As at		
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
<b>Trade receivables</b>			
Infosys China	41	29	16
Infosys Mexico	2	6	1
Infosys Brasil	1	1	5
Infosys BPO	5	5	1
Infy Consulting Company Ltd.	73	8	26
EdgeVerve	–	–	14
Infosys Public Services	61	153	246
Infosys Sweden	1	28	–
Kallidus	6	–	–
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	1	–	–
Panaya Ltd.	44	14	–
	235	244	309
<b>Loans <sup>(1)</sup></b>			
Infy Consulting Company Ltd.	–	–	6
Infosys Sweden	–	24	–
Infosys Technologies China	69	67	–
EdgeVerve	–	–	18
	69	91	24
<b>Prepaid and other financial assets</b>			
Infosys BPO	5	5	1
Infosys Public Services	–	8	4
EdgeVerve	–	3	14
Panaya	57	43	–
Infosys Consulting SAS	3	6	3
Infosys Consulting GmbH	1	1	1
Infosys China	1	–	–
Infy Consulting Company Ltd.	4	1	20
Infosys Consulting AG	1	–	–
Infy Consulting B.V.	1	–	–
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.	1	–	–
	74	67	43
<b>Unbilled revenues</b>			
Infosys Consulting SAS	–	–	1
EdgeVerve	45	20	–
Kallidus	2	–	–
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	–	–	5
	47	20	6
<b>Trade payables</b>			
Infosys China	10	10	10
Infosys BPO	33	6	–
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o.	3	2	–
Portland Group Pty Ltd	–	–	1
Infosys Mexico	2	2	1
Infosys Sweden	5	8	5
Infosys Management Consulting Pty Limited	8	16	10

Particulars	As at		
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.	4	7	8
Infy Consulting Company Ltd.	9	83	65
Infosys Brasil	1	–	2
Noah Consulting LLC	17	–	–
Panaya Ltd.	1	9	–
Infosys Public Services	3	2	–
Kallidus	35	–	–
Infosys Poland Sp Z.o.o	1	–	–
Noah Information Management Consulting Inc.	3	–	–
	135	145	102
<b>Other financial liabilities</b>			
Infosys BPO	2	27	16
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	–	–	2
Infosys Consulting AG	–	1	1
Infy Consulting Company Ltd.	–	1	1
EdgeVerve	–	–	9
Panaya Ltd.	–	1	–
Infosys Public Services	–	7	4
Infosys Consulting Holding AG	10	–	–
Infosys Consulting GmbH	1	–	–
Infosys Mexico	1	1	–
	14	38	33
<b>Accrued expenses</b>			
Infosys BPO	–	1	(1)
Kallidus Inc.	–	18	–
Panaya Ltd	3	–	–
Noah Consulting, LLC	–	10	–
EdgeVerve	–	–	37
	3	29	36
<b>Rental Deposit given for shared services</b>			
Infosys BPO	–	21	21
<b>Rental Deposit taken for shared services</b>			
Infosys BPO	–	27	27

(1) The above loans were given in accordance with the terms and conditions of the loan agreement and carry an interest rate of 6% per annum each and is repayable within a period of one year and at any time within four years from the date of grant for Infosys China and Infosys Sweden respectively.

(2) At an interest rate of 8.5% per annum.

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Maximum amount outstanding during	
	2017	2016
<b>Loans and advances in the nature of loans given to subsidiaries</b>		
Infosys China	72	68
EdgeVerve	–	110

Particulars	Maximum amount outstanding during	
	2017	2016
Kallidus Inc.	–	10
Infosys Sweden	25	24
Infosys Consulting Holding AG	–	6

The details of the related-party transactions entered into by the Company, in addition to the lease commitments described in Note 2.21, for the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
<b>Capital transactions</b>		
<b>Financing transactions</b>		
Equity		
EdgeVerve	–	850
Infosys China	67	–
Infosys Sweden	76	–
Infosys Shanghai	180	258
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd	10	–
Noah Consulting LLC	71	–
	404	1,108
Debenture given / (repaid)		
EdgeVerve	(420)	2,549
	(420)	2,549
<b>Loans (net of repayment) <sup>(1)</sup></b>		
Kallidus	–	–
Infosys Sweden	(1)	23
Infosys China	3	68
EdgeVerve	–	(18)
Infy Consulting Company Limited	–	(6)
	2	67
Cash paid under business transfer		
EdgeVerve	–	335
	–	335
<b>Revenue transactions</b>		
<b>Purchase of services</b>		
Infosys China	120	126
Infosys Management Consulting Pty Limited	125	130
Infy Consulting Company Limited	697	882
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.	36	104
Portland Group Pty Ltd	3	2
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o.	31	17
Infosys BPO	391	341
Infosys Sweden	72	79
Infosys Mexico	22	11
Infosys Public Services	22	11
Panaya Ltd.	50	20
Infosys Brasil	8	10
Infosys Poland Sp Z.o.o	4	–
Kallidus	75	18
Noah Consulting, LLC	135	10

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Noah Information Management Consulting Inc.	4	–
	1,795	1,761
Purchase of shared services including facilities and personnel		
Panaya Ltd.	2	–
Infosys BPO	19	18
	21	18
Interest income		
Infosys China	4	–
Infosys Sweden	1	1
EdgeVerve	197	62
	202	63
Sale of services		
Infosys China	15	11
Infosys Mexico	31	37
Infy Consulting Company Limited	75	30
Infosys Brasil	12	7
Infosys BPO	58	69
McCamish Systems LLC	1	3
Infosys Sweden	17	27
EdgeVerve	303	–
Kallidus	6	–
Infosys Public Services	893	900
	1,411	1,084
Sale of shared services including facilities and personnel		
EdgeVerve	40	143
Panaya Ltd.	32	15
Infy Consulting Company Limited	3	5
Infosys Public Services	1	–
Infosys BPO	46	42
Infy Consulting B.V	1	–
Infosys Consulting SAS	2	1
	125	206

(1) Loan outstanding (including accrued interest) given to Infosys Sweden is converted to equity during the year ended March 31, 2017.

### Transactions with key managerial personnel

The table below describes the compensation to key managerial personnel which comprise directors and executive officers under Ind AS 24:

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	Year ended March 31, 2017	2016
Salaries and other employee benefits to whole-time directors and executive officers <sup>(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)</sup>	84	101
Commission and other benefits to non-executive / independent directors	10	9
Total	94	110

(1) Includes stock compensation expense of ₹36 crore for the year ended March 31, 2017 (₹7 crore for the year ended March 31, 2016) towards key managerial personnel. Refer to Note 2.12.

(2) Year ended March 31, 2017 includes ₹6 crore payable under severance agreement to David D. Kennedy, who stepped down as General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer w.e.f. December 31, 2016.

(3) Year ended March 31, 2016 includes ₹17.38 crore payable under severance agreement to Rajiv Bansal who stepped down as Chief Financial Officer w.e.f. October 12, 2015.

(4) The Board, based on the recommendations of the nomination and remuneration committee, approved on April 13, 2017, US \$0.82 million as variable pay to CEO for the year ended March 31, 2017. The shareholders vide a postal ballot had approved a variable pay of US\$3 million at target.

Pursuant to the approval from the shareholders through a postal ballot on March 31, 2016, Dr. Vishal Sikka is eligible to receive under the 2015 Plan, an annual grant of RSUs of fair value US\$2 million which will vest over time, subject to continued service and an annual grant of performance-based equity and stock options of US\$5 million subject to the achievement of performance targets set by the Board or its committee, which will vest over time. The Board, based on the recommendations of the nomination and remuneration committee, approved on April 13, 2017, performance-based equity and stock options for fiscal 2017 comprising RSUs amounting to US\$1.9 million and ESOPs amounting to US\$0.96 million. Further, the Board also approved the annual time-based vesting grant for fiscal 2018 amounting to RSUs of US\$2 million. These RSUs and ESOPs will be granted w.e.f. May 2, 2017.

The year ended March 31, 2016 includes provision for variable pay amounting to US\$4.33 million (approximately ₹29 crore) to CEO. The shareholders at the extraordinary general meeting dated July 30, 2014 had approved a variable pay of US\$4.18 million (approximately ₹28 crore at current exchange rate) at a target level and also authorized the Board to alter and vary the terms of remuneration. Accordingly, the Board, based on the recommendations of the nomination and remuneration committee, approved on April 15, 2016, US\$4.33 million (approximately ₹29 crore) as variable pay for the year ended March 31, 2016.

(5) On March 31, 2017, the shareholders vide a postal ballot approved a revision in the salary of U. B. Pravin Rao, COO and whole-time director, w.e.f. November 1, 2016.

Further, the nomination and remuneration committee, in its meeting held on October 14, 2016, recommended a grant of 27,250 RSUs and 43,000 ESOPs to U. B. Pravin Rao, COO, under the 2015 Plan and the same was approved by the shareholders through a postal ballot on March 31, 2017. These RSUs and ESOPs will be granted w.e.f. May 2, 2017.

## 2.26 Corporate social responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief and rural development projects. A CSR committee has been formed by the Company as per the Act. The funds were primarily allocated to a corpus and utilized through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

a) The gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year is ₹287 crore.

b) The details of the amount spent during the year on CSR activities are as follows:

		in ₹ crore		
Sl. No.	Particulars	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(i)	Construction / acquisition of any asset	75	–	75
(ii)	On purposes other than (i) above	215	–	215

## 2.27 Disclosure on Specified Bank Notes

During the year, the Company had Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) or other denomination notes as defined in the MCA notification, G.S.R. 308(E), dated March 31, 2017. The details of SBNs held and transacted during the period from November 8, 2016 to December 30, 2016, the denomination-wise SBNs and other notes as per the notification are as follows:

		in ₹		
Particulars	SBNs <sup>(1)</sup>	Other denomination notes	Total	
Closing cash in hand as on November 8, 2016	2,32,000	3,52,117	5,84,117	
Add: Permitted receipts	–	5,61,236	5,61,236	
Less: Permitted payments	(98,000)	(7,65,438)	(8,63,438)	
Less: Amount deposited in Banks	(1,34,000)	–	(1,34,000)	
Closing cash in hand as on December 30, 2016	–	1,47,915	1,47,915	

<sup>(1)</sup> For the purposes of this clause, the term 'Specified Bank Notes' shall have the same meaning provided in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs number S.O. 3407(E), dated November 8, 2016.

## 2.28 Segment reporting

Ind AS 108 establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating segments and related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. The Company's operations predominantly relate to providing end-to-end business solutions to enable clients to enhance business performance. Based on the 'management approach' as

defined in Ind AS 108, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments. Accordingly, information has been presented both along business segments and geographic segments. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments, and are as set out in the significant accounting policies.

Business segments of the Company are primarily enterprises in Financial Services (FS), enterprises in Manufacturing (MFG), enterprises in Retail, Consumer packaged goods and Logistics (RCL), enterprises in Energy & utilities, Communication and Services (ECS), enterprises in Hi-Tech (Hi-Tech), enterprises in Life Sciences, Healthcare and Insurance (HILIFE), and all other segments. All other segments represent the operating segments of businesses in India, Japan and China. Geographic segmentation is based on business sourced from that geographic region and delivered from both onsite and offshore locations. North America comprises the United States of America, Canada and Mexico, Europe includes continental Europe (both the east and the west), Ireland and the United Kingdom, and the Rest of the World comprises all other places except those mentioned above and India.

Revenue and identifiable operating expenses in relation to segments are categorized based on items that are individually identifiable to that segment. Revenue for 'all other segments' represents revenue generated from customers located in India, Japan and China. Allocated expenses of segments include expenses incurred for rendering services from the Company's offshore software development centers and onsite expenses, which are categorized in relation to the associated turnover of the segment. Certain expenses, such as depreciation, which form a significant component of total expenses, are not specifically allocable to specific segments as the underlying assets are used interchangeably. The Management believes that it is not practical to provide segment disclosures relating to those costs and expenses, and accordingly, these expenses are separately disclosed as 'unallocated' and adjusted against the total income of the Company.

Assets and liabilities used in the Company's business are not identified to any of the reportable segments, as these are used interchangeably between segments. The Management believes that it is currently not practicable to provide segment disclosures relating to total assets and liabilities since a meaningful segregation of the available data is onerous.

Geographical information on revenue and business segment revenue information are collated based on individual customers invoiced or in relation to which the revenue is otherwise recognized.

## Business segments

For the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	FS <sup>(1)</sup>	MFG <sup>(2)</sup>	ECS <sup>(3)</sup>	RCL <sup>(4)</sup>	HILIFE <sup>(5)</sup>	Hi-Tech	All other segments	Total
Revenue from operations	15,735	6,086	13,999	10,280	7,065	4,901	1,223	59,289
	14,846	5,434	12,124	9,411	6,392	4,736	1,040	53,983
Identifiable operating expenses	8,408	3,136	6,931	5,127	3,607	2,595	788	30,592
	7,582	2,855	5,745	4,615	3,204	2,367	583	26,951
Allocated expenses	3,036	1,180	2,713	1,994	1,369	952	236	11,480
	3,079	1,143	2,550	1,979	1,344	996	218	11,309
Segment operating income	4,291	1,770	4,355	3,159	2,089	1,354	199	17,217
	4,185	1,436	3,829	2,817	1,844	1,373	239	15,723
Unallocable expenses								1,341
								1,129
Operating profit								15,876
								14,594
Other income, net								3,062
								3,006
Profit before income tax								18,938
								17,600
Income tax expense								5,120
								4,907
Net profit								13,818
								12,693
Depreciation and amortization								1,331
								1,115
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization								10
								14

<sup>(1)</sup> Financial Services

<sup>(2)</sup> Manufacturing

<sup>(3)</sup> Energy & utilities, Communications and Services

<sup>(4)</sup> Retail, Consumer packaged goods and Logistics

<sup>(5)</sup> Life Sciences, Healthcare and Insurance

## Geographic segments

For the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	North America	Europe	India	Rest of the World	Total
Revenue from operations	38,578	13,019	1,798	5,894	59,289
	35,638	11,775	1,274	5,296	53,983
Identifiable operating expenses	20,337	6,664	786	2,805	30,592
	18,052	5,868	568	2,463	26,951
Allocated expenses	7,479	2,523	345	1,133	11,480
	7,493	2,471	255	1,090	11,309
Segment operating income	10,762	3,832	667	1,956	17,217
	10,093	3,436	451	1,743	15,723
Unallocable expenses					1,341
					1,129
Operating profit					15,876
					14,594
Other income, net					3,062
					3,006
Profit before income tax					18,938
					17,600
Income tax expense					5,120
					4,907
Net profit					13,818
					12,693
Depreciation and amortization					1,331
					1,115
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization					10
					14

## Significant clients

No client individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenues in the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016.

## 2.29 Function-wise classification of the Statement of Profit and Loss

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Revenue from operations	59,289	53,983
Cost of sales	37,057	33,409
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>22,232</b>	<b>20,574</b>
Operating expenses		
Selling and marketing expenses	2,728	2,695
General and administration expenses	3,628	3,285
Total operating expenses	6,356	5,980
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>15,876</b>	<b>14,594</b>
Other income, net	3,062	3,006
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>18,938</b>	<b>17,600</b>
Tax expense		
Current tax	5,068	4,898
Deferred tax	52	9
<b>Profit for the period</b>	<b>13,818</b>	<b>12,693</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset	(42)	(2)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	(5)	–
	(47)	(2)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Fair value changes on cash flow hedges, net	39	–
Fair value changes on investments, net	(10)	–
	29	–
<b>Total other comprehensive income, net of tax</b>	<b>(18)</b>	<b>(2)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>12,691</b>

As per our report of even date attached

for B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number : 101248W/W-100022

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Infosys Limited

Supreet Sachdev  
Partner  
Membership number : 205385  
Bengaluru  
April 13, 2017

R. Seshasayee  
Chairman

Roopa Kudva  
Director

Dr. Vishal Sikka  
Chief Executive Officer and  
Managing Director

M. D. Ranganath  
Chief Financial Officer

U. B. Pravin Rao  
Chief Operating Officer and  
Whole-time Director

A. G. S. Manikantha  
Company Secretary