

INFOSYS LIMITED
Condensed Standalone Financial Statements
under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)
for the three months and year ended March 31, 2021

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Condensed Balance Sheet as at	Note No.	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.1	10,930	11,092
Right-of-use assets	2.2	3,435	2,805
Capital work-in-progress		906	945
Goodwill		167	29
Other intangible assets		67	48
Financial assets			
Investments	2.3	22,118	13,916
Loans	2.4	30	298
Other financial assets	2.5	613	613
Deferred tax assets (net)		955	1,429
Income tax assets (net)		5,287	4,773
Other non-current assets	2.8	1,149	1,273
Total non - current Assets		45,657	37,221
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	2.3	2,037	4,006
Trade receivables	2.6	16,394	15,459
Cash and cash equivalents	2.7	17,612	13,562
Loans	2.4	229	307
Other financial assets	2.5	5,226	4,398
Other current assets	2.8	6,784	6,088
Total current assets		48,282	43,820
Total Assets		93,939	81,041
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	2.10	2,130	2,129
Other equity		69,401	60,105
Total equity		71,531	62,234
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	2.2	3,367	2,775
Other financial liabilities	2.11	259	49
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		511	556
Other non-current liabilities	2.13	649	207
Total non - current liabilities		4,786	3,587
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	2.12	-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,562	1,529
Lease liabilities	2.2	487	390
Other financial liabilities	2.11	8,359	7,936
Other current liabilities	2.13	4,816	3,557
Provisions	2.14	661	506
Income tax liabilities (net)		1,737	1,302
Total current liabilities		17,622	15,220
Total equity and liabilities		93,939	81,041

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

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No:

117366W/W-100018

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

Sanjiv V. Pilgaonkar
Partner
Membership No. 039826

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director

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

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial Officer

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Executive Vice President and
Deputy Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Mumbai
April 14, 2021

Bengaluru
April 14, 2021

Condensed Statement of Profit and Loss for the	Note No.	Three months ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
Revenue from operations	2.16	22,497	20,187	85,912	79,047
Other income, net	2.17	504	585	2,467	2,700
Total income		23,001	20,772	88,379	81,747
Expenses					
Employee benefit expenses	2.18	11,532	10,666	45,179	42,434
Cost of technical sub-contractors		2,792	2,168	9,528	8,447
Travel expenses		144	564	484	2,241
Cost of software packages and others	2.18	550	457	2,058	1,656
Communication expenses		106	100	464	381
Consultancy and professional charges		338	284	999	1,066
Depreciation and amortization expense		578	548	2,321	2,144
Finance cost		33	31	126	114
Other expenses	2.18	888	826	2,743	2,787
Total expenses		16,961	15,644	63,902	61,270
Profit before tax		6,040	5,128	24,477	20,477
Tax expense:					
Current tax	2.15	1,512	1,194	6,013	5,235
Deferred tax	2.15	69	(135)	416	(301)
Profit for the period		4,459	4,069	18,048	15,543
Other comprehensive income					
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>					
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net		(144)	(25)	148	(184)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net		8	(3)	120	(31)
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>					
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net		26	-	25	(36)
Fair value changes on investments, net	2.3	(133)	13	(102)	17
Total other comprehensive income/ (loss), net of tax		(243)	(15)	191	(234)
Total comprehensive income for the period		4,216	4,054	18,239	15,309
Earnings per equity share					
Equity shares of par value ₹5/- each					
Basic (₹)		10.47	9.55	42.37	36.34
Diluted (₹)		10.46	9.55	42.33	36.32
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share					
Basic	2.19	4,25,98,89,731	4,25,87,77,469	4,25,94,38,950	4,27,70,30,249
Diluted	2.19	4,26,37,34,560	4,26,04,38,735	4,26,30,92,514	4,27,98,08,826

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

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Chief Operating Officer
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Chief Financial Officer

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Executive Vice President and
Deputy Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Mumbai
April 14, 2021

Bengaluru
April 14, 2021

INFOSYS LIMITED

Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus					Other Equity				Other comprehensive income			Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
	Equity Share Capital	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Share Options Outstanding Account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve ⁽¹⁾	Capital reserve	Other reserves ⁽²⁾	Capital redemption reserve	Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of Cash flow hedges	Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)	
Balance as at April 1, 2019	2,178	138	54,070	190	227	2,479	54	3,219	61	80	21	(6)	62,711
Impact on account of adoption of Ind AS 116*	-	-	(17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17)
	2,178	138	54,053	190	227	2,479	54	3,219	61	80	21	(6)	62,694
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2020													
Profit for the year	-	-	15,543	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,543
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(184)	(184)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31)	-	-	(31)
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36)	-	(36)
Fair value changes on investments, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	15,543	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31)	(36)	(167)	15,309
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	(1,470)	1,470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve	-	-	(2,464)	-	-	2,464	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve on utilization	-	-	1,036	-	-	(1,036)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve upon buyback	-	-	-	(50)	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Transfer on account of exercise of stock options (refer note no.2.10)	-	119	-	-	(119)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer on account of options not exercised	-	-	-	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Effect of modification of equity settled share based payment awards to cash settled awards	-	-	(9)	-	(48)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(57)
Share based payment to employees (refer note no. 2.10)	-	-	-	-	238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238
Reserves on common controlled transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(137)	-	-	-	-	(137)
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Buyback of equity shares	(49)	-	(4,717)	(1,494)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,260)
Transaction cost relating to buyback*	-	-	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11)
Dividends (including dividend distribution tax)	-	-	(9,553)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,553)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	2,129	268	52,419	106	297	3,907	54	3,082	111	49	(15)	(173)	62,234

INFOSYS LIMITED

Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus					Other Equity			Other comprehensive income			Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Securities Premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Share Options Outstanding Account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve ⁽¹⁾	Capital reserve		Capital redemption reserve	Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of Cash flow hedges	Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)	
							Capital reserve	Other reserves ⁽²⁾					
Balance as at April 1, 2020	2,129	268	52,419	106	297	3,907	54	3,082	111	49	(15)	(173)	62,234
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021													
Profit for the year	-	-	18,048	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,048
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	148
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	120
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25
Fair value changes on investments, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(102)	(102)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	18,048	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	25	46	18,239
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	(1,554)	1,554	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve	-	-	(3,204)	-	-	3,204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve on utilization	-	-	967	-	-	(967)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer on account of exercise of stock options (refer note no.2.10)	-	260	-	-	(260)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer on account of options not exercised	-	-	-	3	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options (refer note no.2.10)	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Effect of modification of share based payment awards	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
Employee stock compensation expense (refer to note no. 2.10)	-	-	-	-	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	253
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Reserves recorded upon business transfer under common control (Refer note 2.3.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(176)	-	-	-	-	(176)
Dividends	-	-	(9,158)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,158)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	2,130	581	57,518	1,663	372	6,144	54	2,906	111	169	10	(127)	71,531

*net of tax

⁽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 Sec 10AA(1)(ii) of 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 Sec 10AA(2) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

⁽²⁾ Profit / loss on transfer of business between entities under common control taken to reserve.

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

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Deputy Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha

Company Secretary

Mumbai

April 14, 2021

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April 14, 2021

INFOSYS LIMITED

Condensed Statement of Cash Flows

Accounting Policy

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. The Company considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

Particulars	Note No.	(In ₹ crore)	
		Year ended March 31,	
		2021	2020
Cash flow from operating activities:			
Profit for the year		18,048	15,543
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation, amortization and provision for impairment	2.1 & 2.2 & 2.3 & 2.24	2,604	2,144
Income tax expense	2.15	6,429	4,934
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) under expected credit loss model		152	127
Finance cost		126	114
Interest and dividend income		(1,795)	(1,502)
Stock compensation expense		297	226
Other adjustments		(47)	(248)
Exchange differences on translation of assets and liabilities, net		(32)	17
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Trade receivables and unbilled revenue		(1,414)	(3,621)
Loans, other financial assets and other assets		(684)	319
Trade payables		(5)	(75)
Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions		2,284	1,475
Cash generated from operations		25,963	19,453
Income taxes paid		(6,061)	(3,881)
Net cash generated by operating activities		19,902	15,572
Cash flow from investing activities:			
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment		(1,720)	(3,063)
Deposits placed with corporations		(183)	(112)
Loans to employees		-	(2)
Loan given to subsidiaries		(76)	(1,210)
Loan repaid by subsidiaries		328	444
Proceeds from redemption of debentures		623	286
Investment in subsidiaries		(1,530)	(1,338)
Payment towards business transfer		(237)	-
Proceeds from liquidation of a subsidiary		173	-
Payment of contingent consideration pertaining to acquisition		(125)	(6)
Redemption of escrow pertaining to buyback		-	257
Other receipts		49	46
Payments to acquire investments			
Preference, equity securities and others		-	(41)
Liquid mutual fund units and fixed maturity plan securities		(31,814)	(30,500)
Tax free bonds and Government bonds		(318)	(11)
Certificates of deposit		-	(876)
Non Convertible debentures		(3,398)	(733)
Government Securities		(7,346)	(1,561)
Others		(13)	(2)
Proceeds on sale of investments			
Preference and equity securities		73	-
Liquid mutual fund units and fixed maturity plan securities		32,996	30,332
Tax free bonds and Government bonds		-	12
Non-convertible debentures		944	1,788
Certificates of deposit		900	2,175
Commercial paper		-	500
Government Securities		2,704	1,673
Others		-	9
Interest received		1,340	1,817
Dividend received from subsidiary		321	-
Net cash (used in) / from investing activities		(6,309)	(116)

Cash flow from financing activities:

Payment of lease liabilities	2.2	(420)	(364)
Buyback of equity shares including transaction cost		-	(7,478)
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options		9	2
Payment of dividends (including dividend distribution tax)		(9,155)	(9,551)
Net cash used in financing activities		(9,566)	(17,391)
Effect of exchange differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents		23	(54)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		4,027	(1,935)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	2.7	13,562	15,551
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		17,612	13,562
Supplementary information:			
Restricted cash balance	2.7	154	101

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

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Company Secretary

Mumbai
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INFOSYS LIMITED

Notes to the Interim Condensed Standalone Financial Statements

1. Overview

1.1 Company overview

Infosys Limited ('the Company' or Infosys) provides consulting, technology, outsourcing and next-generation digital services, to enable clients to execute strategies for their digital transformation. Infosys strategic objective is to build a sustainable organization that remains relevant to the agenda of clients, while creating growth opportunities for employees and generating profitable returns for investors. Infosys strategy is to be a navigator for our clients as they ideate, plan and execute on their journey to a digital future.

The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Electronic city, Hosur Road, Bengaluru 560100, Karnataka, India. The company has its primary listings on the BSE Ltd. and National Stock Exchange of India Limited. The Company's American Depositary Shares (ADS) representing equity shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).

The interim condensed standalone financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on April 14, 2021.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These interim condensed standalone financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 34 (Ind AS 34), under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). Accordingly, these interim condensed standalone financial statements do not include all the information required for a complete set of financial statements. These interim condensed standalone financial statements should be read in conjunction with the standalone financial statements and related notes included in the Company's Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 2020. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued there after.

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 to date figures are taken from the source and rounded to the nearest digits, the figures reported for the previous quarters might not always add up to the year to date figures reported in this statement.

1.3 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the interim condensed standalone 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 interim condensed 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 no. 1.4. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of 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 interim condensed standalone financial statements.

Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19 (COVID-19):

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 in the preparation of these interim condensed standalone financial statements including the recoverability of carrying amounts of financial and non financial assets. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company has, at the date of approval of these condensed financial statements, used internal and external sources of information including credit reports and related information and economic forecasts and expects that the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these interim condensed standalone financial statements.

1.4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

a. Revenue recognition

The Company's contracts with customers include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved, in writing, by the parties to the contract, the parties to contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable. The Company assesses the services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligations to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables, and allocation of transaction price to these distinct performance obligations involves significant judgement.

Fixed price maintenance revenue is recognized ratably on a straight-line basis when services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period. Revenue from fixed price maintenance contract is recognized ratably using a percentage of completion method when the pattern of benefits from the services rendered to the customer and Company's costs to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of the contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive. The use of method to recognize the maintenance revenues requires judgment and is based on the promises in the contract and nature of the deliverables.

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for other fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to determine the actual efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the estimated total efforts or costs to be incurred. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. The estimation of total efforts or costs involves significant judgement and is assessed throughout the period of the contract to reflect any changes based on the latest available information.

Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the estimated efforts or costs to complete the contract.

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. Also refer note no. 2.15 and note no. 2.20.

In assessing the realizability of deferred income tax assets, 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. 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, management believes that the company 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.

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 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. Refer note no. 2.1

d. Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Infosys's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances. After considering current and future economic conditions, the company has concluded that no material changes are required to lease period relating to the existing lease contracts. Refer note no 2.2

e. Allowance for credit losses on receivables and unbilled revenue

The Company determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions. The Company considered current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries the Company deals with and the countries where it operates. In calculating expected credit loss, the Company has also considered credit reports and other related credit information for its customers to estimate the probability of default in future and has taken into account estimates of possible effect from the pandemic relating to COVID-19.

2.1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Accounting Policy

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 ⁽¹⁾	22-25 years
Plant and machinery ⁽¹⁾	5 years
Office equipment ⁽²⁾	5 years
Computer equipment ⁽¹⁾	3-5 years
Furniture and fixtures ⁽¹⁾	5 years
Vehicles ⁽¹⁾	5 years
Leasehold improvements	Lower of useful life of the asset or lease term

⁽¹⁾ Based on technical evaluation, the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which 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.

⁽²⁾ Includes Solar plant with a useful life of 20 years

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 ready to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is 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 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.

Impairment

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 Cash Generating Unit (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 depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the three months ended March 31, 2021 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Land- Freehold	Buildings ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Plant and machinery ⁽²⁾	Office Equipment ⁽²⁾	Computer equipment ⁽²⁾	Furniture and fixtures ⁽²⁾	Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at January 1, 2021	1,390	9,305	3,085	1,133	6,326	1,910	740	43	23,932
Additions	8	241	59	63	251	46	48	1	717
Additions through Business transfer (Refer note 2.3.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions	(1)	-	(3)	(1)	(47)	(4)	-	-	(56)
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2021	1,397	9,546	3,141	1,195	6,530	1,952	788	44	24,593
Accumulated depreciation as at January 1, 2021	-	(3,372)	(2,258)	(864)	(4,710)	(1,389)	(335)	(31)	(12,959)
Depreciation	-	(88)	(62)	(27)	(199)	(49)	(41)	(1)	(467)
Provision for impairment (Refer note 2.22)	-	-	(283)	-	-	-	-	-	(283)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	3	-	39	4	-	-	46
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2021	-	(3,460)	(2,600)	(891)	(4,870)	(1,434)	(376)	(32)	(13,663)
Carrying value as at January 1, 2021	1,390	5,933	827	269	1,616	521	405	12	10,973
Carrying value as at March 31, 2021	1,397	6,086	541	304	1,660	518	412	12	10,930

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the three months ended March 31, 2020 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Land- Freehold	Buildings ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Plant and machinery ⁽²⁾	Office Equipment ⁽²⁾	Computer equipment ⁽²⁾	Furniture and fixtures ⁽²⁾	Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at January 1, 2020	1,314	8,511	2,916	1,042	5,586	1,766	646	42	21,823
Additions	2	527	122	53	136	110	38	2	990
Deletions	-	-	-	(1)	(32)	(1)	(15)	(1)	(50)
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2020	1,316	9,038	3,038	1,094	5,690	1,875	669	43	22,763
Accumulated depreciation as at January 1, 2020	-	(3,032)	(1,979)	(759)	(4,056)	(1,191)	(230)	(25)	(11,272)
Depreciation	-	(82)	(74)	(29)	(172)	(56)	(33)	(2)	(448)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	1	31	1	15	1	49
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2020	-	(3,114)	(2,053)	(787)	(4,197)	(1,246)	(248)	(26)	(11,671)
Carrying value as at January 1, 2020	1,314	5,479	937	283	1,530	575	416	17	10,551
Carrying value as at March 31, 2020	1,316	5,924	985	307	1,493	629	421	17	11,092

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2021 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Land-Freehold	Buildings ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Plant and machinery ⁽²⁾	Office Equipment ⁽²⁾	Computer equipment ⁽²⁾	Furniture and fixtures ⁽²⁾	Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2020	1,316	9,038	3,038	1,094	5,690	1,875	669	43	22,763
Additions	82	508	113	110	975	92	134	1	2,015
Additions through Business transfer (Refer note 2.3.1)	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	8
Deletions	(1)	-	(10)	(9)	(141)	(15)	(17)	-	(193)
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2021	1,397	9,546	3,141	1,195	6,530	1,952	788	44	24,593
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2020	-	(3,114)	(2,053)	(787)	(4,197)	(1,246)	(248)	(26)	(11,671)
Depreciation	-	(346)	(273)	(112)	(804)	(202)	(145)	(6)	(1,888)
Provision for Impairment (Refer note 2.22)	-	-	(283)	-	-	-	-	-	(283)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	9	8	131	14	17	-	179
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2021	-	(3,460)	(2,600)	(891)	(4,870)	(1,434)	(376)	(32)	(13,663)
Carrying value as at April 1, 2020	1,316	5,924	985	307	1,493	629	421	17	11,092
Carrying value as at March 31, 2021	1,397	6,086	541	304	1,660	518	412	12	10,930

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2020 are as follows:

Particulars	Land-Freehold	Land-Leasehold	Buildings ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Plant and machinery ⁽²⁾	Office Equipment ⁽²⁾	Computer equipment ⁽²⁾	Furniture and fixtures ⁽²⁾	Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2019	1,305	593	8,070	2,612	938	5,052	1,454	414	37	20,475
Additions	11	-	968	428	159	765	427	270	7	3,035
Reclassification on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 (Refer to note 2.2)	-	(593)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(593)
Deletions	-	-	-	(2)	(3)	(127)	(6)	(15)	(1)	(154)
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2020	1,316	-	9,038	3,038	1,094	5,690	1,875	669	43	22,763
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2019	-	(32)	(2,797)	(1,762)	(672)	(3,605)	(1,039)	(153)	(21)	(10,081)
Depreciation	-	-	(317)	(293)	(118)	(718)	(213)	(110)	(6)	(1,775)
Reclassification on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 (Refer to note 2.2)	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	2	3	126	6	15	1	153
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2020	-	-	(3,114)	(2,053)	(787)	(4,197)	(1,246)	(248)	(26)	(11,671)
Carrying value as at April 1, 2019	1,305	561	5,273	850	266	1,447	415	261	16	10,394
Carrying value as at March 31, 2020	1,316	-	5,924	985	307	1,493	629	421	17	11,092

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

⁽²⁾ Includes certain assets provided on cancellable operating lease to subsidiaries.

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

2.2 LEASES

Accounting Policy

The Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land, buildings and computers. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets 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 Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

The Company as a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the three months ended March 31, 2021:

Particulars	Category of ROU asset			(In ₹ crore)
	Land	Buildings	Computers	Total
	Balance as at January 1, 2021	558	2,571	109
Additions*	-	288	11	299
Deletion	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	(2)	(93)	(7)	(102)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	556	2,766	113	3,435

*Net of lease incentives of ₹ 9 crore related to lease of buildings

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the three months ended March 31, 2020:

Particulars	Category of ROU asset			(In ₹ crore)
	Land	Buildings	Computers	Total
	Balance as at January 1, 2020	555	1,974	42
Additions	1	336	1	338
Deletion	-	(10)	-	(10)
Depreciation	(2)	(91)	(1)	(94)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	554	2,209	42	2,805

*Net of lease incentives of ₹ 47 crore related to lease of buildings

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended March 31, 2021:

Particulars	Category of ROU asset			(In ₹ crore)
	Land	Buildings	Computers	Total
	Balance as at April 1, 2020	554	2,209	42
Additions*	7	1,010	92	1,109
Additions through Business transfer (Refer note 2.3.1)	-	8	-	8
Deletion	-	(89)	-	(89)
Depreciation	(5)	(372)	(21)	(398)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	556	2,766	113	3,435

*Net of lease incentives of ₹93 crore related to lease of buildings

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended March 31, 2020:

Particulars	Category of ROU asset			(In ₹ crore)
	Land	Buildings	Computers	Total
	Balance as at April 1, 2019	-	1,861	-
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 (refer to note 2.1)	561	-	-	561
Additions	1	737	49	787
Deletions	(3)	(58)	-	(61)
Depreciation	(5)	(331)	(7)	(343)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	554	2,209	42	2,805

*Net of lease incentives of ₹ 101 crore related to lease of buildings

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the interim condensed statement of Profit and Loss.

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020:

Particulars	As at		(In ₹ crore)
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	
	Current lease liabilities	487	390
Non-current lease liabilities	3,367	2,775	
Total	3,854	3,165	

2.3 INVESTMENTS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Non-current investments		
Equity instruments of subsidiaries	8,933	7,553
Debentures of subsidiary	536	1,159
Redeemable Preference shares of subsidiary	1,318	1,318
Preference securities and equity instruments	167	103
Compulsorily convertible debentures	7	-
Others	42	30
Tax free bonds	2,131	1,825
Government bonds	13	13
Non-convertible debentures	3,669	1,251
Government Securities	5,302	664
Total non-current investments	22,118	13,916
Current investments		
Liquid mutual fund units	1,326	2,019
Certificates of deposit	-	886
Fixed maturity plans securities	-	428
Non-convertible debentures	711	673
Total current investments	2,037	4,006
Total carrying value	24,155	17,922

(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Non-current investments		
Unquoted		
Investment carried at cost		
Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries		
Infosys BPM Limited	660	660
3,38,23,444 (3,38,23,444) equity shares of ₹10/- each, fully paid up		
Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited	369	333
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	76
1,000 (1,000) equity shares of SEK 100 par value, fully paid		
Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Company Limited	900	900
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	1,323	1,323
23,350 (23,350) - Class A shares of CHF 1,000 each and		
26,460 (26,460) - 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	1,312	1,312
1,31,18,40,000 (1,31,18,40,000) equity shares of ₹10/- each, fully paid up		
Infosys Nova Holdings LLC ⁽¹⁾	2,637	1,335
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd	10	10
1,09,90,000 (1,09,90,000) shares of SGD 1.00 par value, fully paid		
Brilliant Basics Holding Limited	59	59
1,346 (1,346) shares of GBP 0.005 each, fully paid up		
Infosys Arabia Limited	2	2
70 (70) shares		
Kallidus Inc.	-	150
Nil (10,21,35,416) shares		
Skava Systems Private Limited	59	59
25,000 (25,000) shares of ₹10/- each, fully paid up		
Panaya Inc.	582	582
2 (2) shares of USD 0.01 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Chile SpA	7	7
100 (100) shares		
WongDoody Holding Company Inc	380	359
2,000 (2,000) shares		
Infosys Luxembourg S.a r.l.	17	4
20,000 (3,700) shares		
Infosys Austria GmbH (formerly known as Lodestone Management Consultants GmbH)	-	-
80,000 (80,000) shares of EUR 1 par value, fully paid up		
Infosys Consulting Brazil	337	183
27,50,71,070 (16,49,15,570) shares of BRL 1 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Romania	34	34
99,183 (99,183) shares of RON 100 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Bulgaria	2	-
4,58,000 (Nil) shares of BGN 1 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Germany Holdings GmbH	2	-
25000 (Nil) shares EUR 1 per share, fully paid up		
Investment in Redeemable Preference shares of subsidiary		
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd	1,318	1,318
24,92,00,000 (24,92,00,000) shares of SGD 1 per share, fully paid up		
	10,251	8,871
Investment carried at amortized cost		
Investment in debentures of subsidiary		
EdgeVerve Systems Limited		
5,36,00,000 (11,59,00,000) Unsecured redeemable, non-convertible debentures of ₹ 100/- each fully paid up	536	1,159
	536	1,159
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Compulsorily convertible debentures	7	-
Others ⁽²⁾	42	30
	49	30

Investment carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Preference securities	165	101
Equity instruments	2	2
	167	103
Quoted		
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Tax free bonds	2,131	1,825
Government bonds	13	13
	2,144	1,838
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures	3,669	1,251
Government Securities	5,302	664
	8,971	1,915
Total non-current investments	22,118	13,916
Current investments		
Unquoted		
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Liquid mutual fund units	1,326	2,019
	1,326	2,019
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Certificates of deposit	-	886
	-	886
Quoted		
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Fixed maturity plans securities	-	428
	-	428
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures	711	673
	711	673
Total current investments	2,037	4,006
Total investments	24,155	17,922
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	11,826	4,854
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued), current	713	1,101
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued), non current	11,507	4,048
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	12,329	13,068
⁽¹⁾ Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	94	121
Reduction in the fair value of assets held for sale	854	854
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from "Held for Sale"	-	469
Investments carried at cost	10,251	8,871
Investments carried at amortized cost	2,680	2,997
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,849	3,577
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	1,375	2,477

⁽²⁾ Uncalled capital commitments outstanding as of March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 was ₹10 crore and ₹15 crore, respectively.

Refer note no. 2.9 for accounting policies on financial instruments.

Method of fair valuation:		<i>(In ₹ crore)</i>	
Class of investment	Method	Fair value as at	
		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Liquid mutual fund units	Quoted price	1,326	2,019
Fixed maturity plan securities	Market observable inputs	-	428
Tax free bonds and government bonds	Quoted price and market observable inputs	2,527	2,135
Non-convertible debentures	Quoted price and market observable inputs	4,380	1,924
Government Securities	Quoted price	5,302	664
Certificate of deposits	Market observable inputs	-	886
Unquoted equity and preference securities	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	167	103
Compulsorily convertible debentures	Discounted cash flows method	7	-
Others	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	42	30

Note : Certain quoted investments are classified as Level 2 in the absence of active market for such investments.

2.3.1 Business transfer- Kallidus Inc. and Skava Systems Private Limited

On October 11, 2019, the Board of Directors of Infosys authorized the Company to execute a Business Transfer Agreement and related documents with its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Kallidus Inc. and Skava Systems Private Limited (together referred to as "Skava"), to transfer the business of Skava to Infosys Limited, for a consideration based on an independent valuation.

Accordingly on August 15, 2020 the company entered into a business transfer agreement to transfer the business of Kallidus Inc. and Skava Systems Private Limited for a consideration of ₹171 crore and ₹66 crore respectively on securing the requisite regulatory approvals. The transaction was between a holding company and a wholly owned subsidiary, the resultant impact on account of business transfer was recorded in 'Business Transfer Adjustment Reserve' during the year ended March 31, 2021.

On March 9, 2021, Kallidus Inc was liquidated. Further, on March 29, 2021, the shareholders of Skava have approved to voluntarily liquidate the affairs of the Company. Accordingly, Skava will complete the process of voluntary liquidation pursuant to Section 59 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code of 2016 and applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The table below details out the assets and liabilities taken over upon business transfer:

Particulars	<i>(In ₹ crore)</i>		
	Kallidus Inc.	Skava Systems Private Limited	Total
Goodwill	89	49	138
Intangible assets	54	-	54
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)	(14)	1	(13)
Net assets / (liabilities), others	(152)	34	(118)
Total	(23)	84	61
Less: Consideration payable	171	66	237
Business transfer reserve	(194)	18	(176)

2.4 LOANS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Non- Current		
Loan receivables considered good - Unsecured		
Loans to subsidiaries	-	277
Other Loans		
Loans to employees	30	21
	30	298
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Other Loans		
Loans to employees	23	24
	53	322
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans to employees	23	24
Total non - current loans	30	298
Current		
Loan receivables considered good - Unsecured		
Loans to subsidiaries	96	103
Other Loans		
Loans to employees	133	204
Total current loans	229	307
Total Loans	259	605

2.5 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Non-current		
Security deposits ⁽¹⁾	45	46
Net investment in Sublease of right of use asset ⁽¹⁾	348	398
Rental deposits ⁽¹⁾	164	169
Unbilled revenues ^{(1)(5)#}	11	-
Others ⁽¹⁾	45	-
Total non-current other financial assets	613	613
Current		
Security deposits ⁽¹⁾	1	1
Rental deposits ⁽¹⁾	10	4
Restricted deposits ^{(1)*}	1,826	1,643
Unbilled revenues ^{(1)(5)#}	2,139	1,973
Interest accrued but not due ⁽¹⁾	553	441
Foreign currency forward and options contracts ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	178	19
Net investment in Sublease of right of use asset ⁽¹⁾	37	35
Others ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	482	282
Total current other financial assets	5,226	4,398
Total other financial assets	5,839	5,011
⁽¹⁾ Financial assets carried at amortized cost	5,661	4,992
⁽²⁾ Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	25	9
⁽³⁾ Financial assets carried at fair value through Profit or Loss	153	10
⁽⁴⁾ Includes dues from subsidiaries	182	65
⁽⁵⁾ Includes dues from subsidiaries	82	84

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

Classified as financial asset as right to consideration is unconditional and is due only after a passage of time.

2.6 TRADE RECEIVABLES

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Current		
Unsecured		
Considered good ⁽²⁾	16,394	15,459
Considered doubtful	543	491
	16,937	15,950
Less: Allowances for credit losses	543	491
Total trade receivables⁽¹⁾	16,394	15,459
⁽¹⁾ Includes dues from companies where directors are interested	-	-
⁽²⁾ Includes dues from subsidiaries	203	408

2.7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Balances with banks		
In current and deposit accounts	13,792	8,048
Cash on hand	-	-
Others		
Deposits with financial institutions	3,820	5,514
Total Cash and cash equivalents	17,612	13,562
Balances with banks in unpaid dividend accounts	33	30
Deposit with more than 12 months maturity	11,948	6,171
Balances with banks held as margin money deposits against guarantees	71	71

Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 include restricted cash and bank balances of ₹154 crore and ₹101 crore, respectively. The restrictions are primarily on account of bank balances held as margin money deposits against guarantees.

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

2.8 OTHER ASSETS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Non-current		
Capital advances	141	310
Advances other than capital advance		
Others		
Prepaid expenses	64	51
Defined benefit assets	9	143
Deferred contract cost	73	10
Unbilled revenues ⁽²⁾	175	-
Withholding taxes and others	687	759
Total non-current other assets	1,149	1,273
Current		
Advances other than capital advance		
Payment to vendors for supply of goods	131	129
Others		
Prepaid expenses ⁽¹⁾	874	736
Unbilled revenues ⁽²⁾	3,904	3,856
Deferred contract cost	40	11
Withholding taxes and others	1,832	1,356
Other receivables	3	-
Total current other assets	6,784	6,088
Total other assets	7,933	7,361
⁽¹⁾ Includes dues from subsidiaries	237	168
⁽²⁾ Classified as non financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.		

Withholding taxes and others primarily consist of input tax credits and Cenvat recoverable from Government of India.

2.9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Accounting Policy

2.9.1 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, which 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.

2.9.2 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 (FVOCI)

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. The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model.

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

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are 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 or 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 option 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 includes 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 as 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 hedge 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 hedge 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 hedge reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedge reserve until the forecasted transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedge 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 hedge reserve is reclassified to net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.9.3 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.

2.9.4 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 table 'Financial instruments by category' below 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.

2.9.5 Impairment

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets and unbilled revenues which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables and unbilled revenues with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses 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 expected credit losses (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 statement of profit or loss.

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2021 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		
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note no. 2.7)	17,612	-	-	-	-	17,612	17,612
Investments (Refer note no.2.3)							
Preference securities, Equity instruments and others	-	-	42	167	-	209	209
Compulsorily convertible debentures	-	-	7	-	-	7	7
Tax free bonds and government bonds	2,144	-	-	-	-	2,144	2,527 ⁽²⁾
Liquid mutual fund units	-	-	1,326	-	-	1,326	1,326
Redeemable, non-convertible debentures ⁽¹⁾	536	-	-	-	-	536	536
Non convertible debentures	-	-	-	-	4,380	4,380	4,380
Government Securities	-	-	-	-	5,302	5,302	5,302
Trade receivables (Refer Note no. 2.6)	16,394	-	-	-	-	16,394	16,394
Loans (Refer note no. 2.4)	259	-	-	-	-	259	259
Other financial assets (Refer Note no. 2.5) ⁽⁴⁾	5,661	-	153	-	25	5,839	5,747 ⁽³⁾
Total	42,606	-	1,528	167	9,707	54,008	54,299
Liabilities:							
Trade payables (Refer Note no. 2.12)	1,562	-	-	-	-	1,562	1,562
Lease liabilities (Refer Note no. 2.2)	3,854	-	-	-	-	3,854	3,854
Other financial liabilities (Refer Note no. 2.11)	6,873	-	14	-	-	6,887	6,887
Total	12,289	-	14	-	-	12,303	12,303

⁽¹⁾ The carrying value of debentures approximates fair value as the instruments are at prevailing market rates

⁽²⁾ On account of fair value changes including interest accrued

⁽³⁾ Excludes interest accrued on tax free bonds and government bonds carried at amortized cost of ₹92 crore

⁽⁴⁾ Excludes unbilled revenue on contracts where the right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2020 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		
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note no. 2.7)	13,562	-	-	-	-	13,562	13,562
Investments (Refer Note no. 2.3)							
Preference securities, Equity instruments and others	-	-	30	103	-	133	133
Tax free bonds and government bonds	1,838	-	-	-	-	1,838	2,135 ⁽²⁾
Liquid mutual fund units	-	-	2,019	-	-	2,019	2,019
Redeemable, non-convertible debentures ⁽¹⁾	1,159	-	-	-	-	1,159	1,159
Fixed maturity plan securities	-	-	428	-	-	428	428
Certificates of deposit	-	-	-	-	886	886	886
Government Securities	-	-	-	-	664	664	664
Non convertible debentures	-	-	-	-	1,924	1,924	1,924
Trade receivables (Refer Note no. 2.6)	15,459	-	-	-	-	15,459	15,459
Loans (Refer note no. 2.4)	605	-	-	-	-	605	605
Other financial assets (Refer Note no. 2.5) ⁽⁴⁾	4,992	-	10	-	9	5,011	4,929 ⁽³⁾
Total	37,615	-	2,487	103	3,483	43,688	43,903
Liabilities:							
Trade payables (Refer note no. 2.12)	1,529	-	-	-	-	1,529	1,529
Lease Liabilities (Refer note no. 2.2)	3,165	-	-	-	-	3,165	3,165
Other financial liabilities (Refer Note no. 2.11)	5,844	-	592	-	20	6,456	6,456
Total	10,538	-	592	-	20	11,150	11,150

⁽¹⁾ The carrying value of debentures approximates fair value as the instruments are at prevailing market rates

⁽²⁾ On account of fair value changes including interest accrued

⁽³⁾ Excludes interest accrued on tax free bonds and government bonds carried at amortized cost of ₹82 crore

⁽⁴⁾ Excludes unbilled revenue on contracts where the right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones

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 as at March 31, 2021 is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		(In ₹ crore)		
Assets				
Investments in tax free bonds (Refer note no. 2.3)	2,513	1,352	1,161	-
Investments in government bonds (Refer note no. 2.3)	14	14	-	-
Investments in liquid mutual fund units (Refer note no. 2.3)	1,326	1,326	-	-
Investments in non convertible debentures (Refer note no. 2.3)	4,380	4,085	295	-
Investments in government securities (Refer note no. 2.3)	5,302	5,302	-	-
Investments in equity instruments (Refer note no. 2.3)	2	-	-	2
Investments in preference securities (Refer note no. 2.3)	165	-	-	165
Investments in compulsorily convertible debentures (Refer note no. 2.3)	7	-	-	7
Other investments (Refer note no. 2.3)	42	-	-	42
Derivative financial instruments - gain on outstanding foreign exchange forward and option contracts (Refer note no. 2.5)	178	-	178	-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - loss on outstanding foreign exchange forward and option contracts (Refer note no. 2.11)	9	-	9	-
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer note no. 2.11)	5	-	-	5

During the year ended March 31, 2021, tax free bonds and non-convertible debentures of ₹107 crore were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 of fair value hierarchy since these were valued based on quoted price. Further tax free bonds and non-convertible debentures of ₹1,177 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 as at March 31, 2020 was as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2020	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		(In ₹ crore)		
Assets				
Investments in government securities (Refer Note no. 2.3)	664	664	-	-
Investments in tax free bonds (Refer Note no. 2.3)	2,122	1,960	162	-
Investments in liquid mutual fund units (Refer Note no. 2.3)	2,019	2,019	-	-
Investments in government bonds (Refer Note no. 2.3)	13	13	-	-
Investments in fixed maturity plan securities (Refer Note no. 2.3)	428	-	428	-
Investments in certificates of deposit (Refer Note no. 2.3)	886	-	886	-
Investments in non convertible debentures (Refer Note no. 2.3)	1,924	1,558	366	-
Investments in equity instruments (Refer Note no. 2.3)	2	-	-	2
Investments in preference securities (Refer Note no. 2.3)	101	-	-	101
Other investments (Refer Note no. 2.3)	30	-	-	30
Derivative financial instruments - gain on outstanding foreign exchange forward and option contracts (Refer Note no. 2.5)	19	-	19	-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - loss on outstanding foreign exchange forward and option contracts (Refer note 2.11)	461	-	461	-
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer note no. 2.11) ⁽¹⁾	151	-	-	151

⁽¹⁾ Discount rate pertaining to contingent consideration is 14%

During the year ended March 31, 2020, tax free bonds and non-convertible debentures of ₹518 crore were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on Quoted price, and tax free bonds of ₹50 crore were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on market observable inputs.

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.

Majority of investments of the Company are fair valued based on Level 1 or Level 2 inputs. These investments primarily include investment in liquid mutual fund units, fixed maturity plan securities, certificates of deposit, commercial papers, quoted bonds issued by government and quasi-government organizations and non-convertible debentures. The Company invests after considering counterparty risks based on multiple criteria including Tier I capital, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Credit Rating, Profitability, NPA levels and Deposit base of banks and financial institutions. These risks are monitored regularly as per its risk management program.

2.10 EQUITY

Accounting policy

Ordinary Shares

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

Description of reserves

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Company.

Securities premium

The amount received in excess of the par value of equity shares has been classified as securities premium.

Share options outstanding account

The Share options outstanding account is used to record the fair value of equity-settled share based payment transactions with employees. The amounts recorded in share options outstanding account are transferred to securities premium upon exercise of stock options and transferred to general reserve on account of stock options not exercised by employees.

Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve

The Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve has been created out of the profit of the eligible SEZ unit in terms of the provisions of Sec 10AA (1)(ii) of 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 terms of the provisions of the Sec 10AA (2) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Capital redemption reserve

In accordance with section 69 of the Indian Companies Act, 2013, the Company creates capital redemption reserve equal to the nominal value of the shares bought back as an appropriation from general reserve.

Other components of equity

Other components of equity consist of remeasurement of net defined benefit liability / asset, equity instruments fair valued through other comprehensive income, changes on fair valuation of investments and changes in fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, net of taxes.

Cash flow hedge reserve

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. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction.

2.10.1 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Authorized		
Equity shares, ₹5/- par value		
480,00,00,000 (480,00,00,000) equity shares	2,400	2,400
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-Up		
Equity shares, ₹5/- par value ⁽¹⁾	2,130	2,129
426,06,60,846 (425,89,92,566) equity shares fully paid-up	2,130	2,129

⁽¹⁾ Refer note no. 2.19 for details of basic and diluted shares

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 American Depository Shares (ADS) carry similar rights to voting and dividends as the other equity shares. Each ADS represents one underlying equity share.

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. However, no such preferential amounts exist currently. For details of shares reserved for issue under the employee stock option plan of the Company, refer to the note below.

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 is set out below:

(in ₹ crore, except as stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
As at the beginning of the period	425,89,92,566	2,129	435,62,79,444	2,178
Add: Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options	1,668,280	1	580,388	-
Less: Shares bought back	-	-	9,78,67,266	49
As at the end of the period	426,06,60,846	2,130	425,89,92,566	2,129

Capital allocation policy and buyback

Effective from fiscal 2020, the company expects to return approximately 85% of the free cash flow cumulatively over a 5-year period through a combination of semi annual dividends and/or share buyback and/or special dividends, subject to applicable laws and requisite approvals, if any. Free cash flow is defined as net cash provided by operating activities less capital expenditure as per the consolidated statement of cash flows prepared under IFRS. Dividend and buyback include applicable taxes.

Proposed buyback announced in April 2021:

In line with the capital allocation policy, the Board, at its meeting held on April 14, 2021, approved the buyback of equity shares, from the open market route through the Indian stock exchanges, amounting to ₹9,200 crore (Maximum Buyback Size, excluding buyback tax) at a price not exceeding ₹1,750 per share (Maximum Buyback Price), subject to shareholders' approval in the ensuing Annual General Meeting .

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximize shareholder value. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or buy back issued shares. As of March 31, 2021, the Company has only one class of equity shares and has no debt. Consequent to the above capital structure there are no externally imposed capital requirements.

2.10.2 DIVIDEND

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. Income tax consequences of dividends on financial instruments classified as equity will be recognized according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events that generated distributable profits.

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The Finance Act 2020 has repealed the Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT). Companies are now required to pay/distribute dividend after deducting applicable taxes. The remittance of dividends outside India is also subject to withholding tax at applicable rates.

The amount of per share dividend recognized as distribution to equity shareholders is as follows:

(in ₹)

Particulars	Three months ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Interim Dividend for fiscal 2021	-	-	12.00	-
Final dividend for fiscal 2020	-	-	9.50	-
Interim Dividend for fiscal 2020	-	-	-	8.00
Final dividend for fiscal 2019	-	-	-	10.50

During the year ended March 31, 2021 on account of the final dividend for fiscal 2021, and interim dividend for fiscal 2021 the Company has incurred a net cash outflow of ₹9,158 crore.

The Board of Directors in their meeting on April 14, 2021 recommended a final dividend of ₹15/- per equity share for the financial year ended March 31, 2021. This payment is subject to the approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company to be held on June 19, 2021 and if approved would result in a net cash outflow of approximately ₹6,391 crore.

2.10.3 Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP):

Accounting Policy

The Company recognizes compensation expense relating to share-based payments in net profit based on estimated fair-values of the awards on the grant date. The estimated fair value of awards is recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss 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.

Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program 2019 (the 2019 Plan) :

On June 22, 2019 pursuant to approval by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting, the Board has been authorized to introduce, offer, issue and provide share-based incentives to eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries under the 2019 Plan. The maximum number of shares under the 2019 plan shall not exceed 5,00,00,000 equity shares. To implement the 2019 Plan , up to 4,50,00,000 equity shares may be issued by way of secondary acquisition of shares by Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust. The restricted stock units (RSUs) granted under the 2019 plan shall vest based on the achievement of defined annual performance parameters as determined by the administrator (Nomination and remuneration committee). The performance parameters will be based on a combination of relative total shareholders return (TSR) against selected industry peers and certain broader market domestic and global indices and operating performance metrics of the company as decided by administrator. Each of the above performance parameters will be distinct for the purposes of calculation of quantity of shares to vest based on performance. These instruments will generally vest between a minimum of 1 to maximum of 3 years from the grant date.

2015 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan (the 2015 Plan) :

On March 31, 2016, pursuant to the approval by the shareholders through postal ballot, the Board was authorized to introduce, offer, issue and allot share-based incentives to eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries under the 2015 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan (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 are held by the trust towards the 2011 Plan as at March 31, 2016). The Company expects to grant the instruments under the 2015 Plan over the period of 4 to 7 years. The plan numbers mentioned above would further be adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

The equity settled and cash settled RSUs and stock options would vest generally over a period of 4 years and shall be exercisable within the period as approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NARC). 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.

Controlled trust holds 1,55,14,732 and 1,82,39,356 shares as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020, respectively under the 2015 plan. Out of these shares, 2,00,000 equity shares each have been earmarked for welfare activities of the employees as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

The following is the summary of grants during the three months and year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 :

Particulars	2019 plan				2015 plan			
	Three months ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,		Three months ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Equity settled RSU								
KMPs	106,000	169,000	313,808	356,793	253,054	295,800	457,151	507,896
Employees other than KMPs	1,282,600	1,734,500	1,282,600	1,734,500	2,144,960	1,370,250	2,203,460	3,346,280
	1,388,600	1,903,500	1,596,408	2,091,293	2,398,014	1,666,050	2,660,611	3,854,176
Cash settled RSU								
KMPs	-	-	-	-	-	180,400	-	180,400
Employees other than KMPs	-	-	-	-	115,250	377,260	115,250	475,740
	-	-	-	-	115,250	557,660	115,250	656,140
Total Grants	1,388,600	1,903,500	1,596,408	2,091,293	2,513,264	2,223,710	2,775,861	4,510,316

Notes on grants to KMP:

CEO & MD

Under the 2015 plan:

In accordance with the employee agreement which has been approved by the shareholders, the CEO is eligible to receive an annual grant of RSUs of fair value ₹3.25 crore which will vest overtime in three equal annual installments upon the completion of each year of service from the respective grant date. Accordingly, annual time-based grant of 25,775 RSUs was made effective February 1, 2021 for fiscal 2021. Though the annual time based grants for the remaining employment term ending on March 31, 2023 have not been granted as of March 31, 2021, since the service commencement date precedes the grant date, the company has recorded employment stock compensation expense in accordance with Ind AS 102, Share based payments.

The Board, on April 20, 2020, based on the recommendations of the nomination and remuneration committee, in accordance with the terms of his employment agreement, approved the grant of performance-based RSUs of fair value of ₹13 crore for fiscal 2021 under the 2015 Plan. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain performance targets. Accordingly, 192,964 performance based RSU's were granted effective May 2, 2020.

Under the 2019 plan:

The Board, on April 20, 2020, based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, approved performance-based grant of RSUs amounting to ₹10 crore for fiscal 2021 under the 2019 Plan. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain performance targets. Accordingly, 148,434 performance based RSU's were granted effective May 2, 2020.

COO and Whole time director

Under the 2019 plan:

The Board, on April 20, 2020, based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, approved performance-based grant of RSUs amounting to ₹4 crore for fiscal 2021 under the 2019 Plan. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain performance targets. Accordingly, 59,374 performance based RSU's were granted effective May 2, 2020.

Other KMPs

Under the 2015 plan:

On April 20, 2020, based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, in accordance with employment agreement, the Board, approved performance-based grant of 11,133 RSUs to other KMP under the 2015 Plan. The grants were made effective May 2, 2020. The performance based RSUs will vest over three years based on certain performance targets.

On January 13, 2021, based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board, approved time based grant of 13,879 RSUs to other KMPs under the 2015 plan. The grants were made effective February 1, 2021. These RSUs will vest over four years.

On March 30, 2021, based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board, approved time based grant of 213,400 RSUs to other KMPs under the 2015 plan. The grants were made effective March 31, 2021. These RSUs will vest over four years.

Under the 2019 plan:

On March 30, 2021, based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board, approved performance based grants of 106,000 RSUs to other KMPs under the 2019 plan. The grants were made effective March 31, 2021. These RSUs will vest over three years based on achievement of certain performance targets.

Break-up of employee stock compensation expense

Particulars	(in ₹ crore)			
	Three months ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Granted to:				
KMP	20	11	76	56
Employees other than KMP	47	49	221	170
Total ⁽¹⁾	67	60	297	226
⁽¹⁾ Cash settled stock compensation expense included in the above	18	7	71	10

Share based payment arrangements that were modified during the year ended March 31, 2020:

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the company issued stock appreciation rights as replacement for outstanding ADS settled RSU and ESOP awards. The replacement was pursuant to SEBI Circular 'Framework for issue of Depository Receipts' dated October 10, 2019 which prohibited companies to allot ADS to Indian residents and Non resident Indians. The awards were granted after necessary approvals from the NARC. All other terms and conditions of the replaced awards remain the same as the original award

The replacement awards was accounted as a modification and the fair value on the date of modification of ₹57 crore is recognized as financial liability with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

Share based payment arrangements that were modified during the year ended March 31, 2021:

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the company issued ADS settled RSU and ESOP awards as replacement for outstanding stock appreciation rights awards. The replacement was pursuant to SEBI Circular 'Framework for issue of Depository Receipts - Clarifications' dated December 18, 2020 which allows Non resident Indians to hold depository receipts. The awards were granted after necessary approvals from the NARC. All other terms and conditions of the replaced awards remain the same as the original award.

The replacement awards was accounted as a modification and the fair value on the date of modification of ₹85 crore is recognized as equity with a corresponding adjustment to financial liability.

The fair value of the awards are estimated using the Black-Scholes Model for time and non-market performance based options and Monte Carlo simulation model is used for TSR based options.

The inputs to the model include the share price at date of grant, exercise price, expected volatility, expected dividends, expected term and the risk free rate of interest. Expected volatility during the expected term of the options 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 options. Expected volatility of the comparative company have been modelled based on historical movements in the market prices of their publicly traded equity shares during a period equivalent to the expected term of the options. Correlation coefficient is calculated between each peer entity and the indices as a whole or between each entity in the peer group.

The fair value of each equity settled award is estimated on the date of grant with the following assumptions:

Particulars	For options granted in			
	Fiscal 2021- Equity Shares- RSU	Fiscal 2021- ADS-RSU	Fiscal 2020- Equity Shares-RSU	Fiscal 2020- ADS-RSU
Weighted average share price (₹) / (\$ ADS)	1,253	18.46	728	10.52
Exercise price (₹) / (\$ ADS)	5.00	0.07	5.00	0.07
Expected volatility (%)	30-35	30-36	22-30	22-26
Expected life of the option (years)	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4
Expected dividends (%)	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3
Risk-free interest rate (%)	4-5	0.1-0.3	6-7	1-3
Weighted average fair value as on grant date (₹) / (\$ ADS)	1,124	16.19	607	7.84

The expected life 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.

2.11 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Non-current		
Others		
Compensated absences	91	32
Accrued compensation to employees ⁽¹⁾	-	12
Accrued expenses ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	163	-
Other payables ⁽¹⁾	5	5
Total non-current other financial liabilities	259	49
Current		
Unpaid dividends ⁽¹⁾	33	30
Others		
Accrued compensation to employees ⁽¹⁾	2,915	2,264
Accrued expenses ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	2,944	2,646
Retention monies ⁽¹⁾	13	30
Payable for acquisition of business - Contingent consideration ⁽²⁾	5	151
Capital creditors ⁽¹⁾	340	254
Compensated absences	1,640	1,497
Other payables ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	460	603
Foreign currency forward and options contracts ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	9	461
Total current other financial liabilities	8,359	7,936
Total other financial liabilities	8,618	7,985
⁽¹⁾ Financial liability carried at amortized cost	6,873	5,844
⁽²⁾ Financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss	14	592
⁽³⁾ Financial liability carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	20
⁽⁴⁾ Includes dues to subsidiaries	74	2
⁽⁵⁾ Includes dues to subsidiaries	174	47
Contingent consideration on undiscounted basis	5	152

2.12 TRADE PAYABLES

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Trade payables ⁽¹⁾	1,562	1,529
Total trade payables	1,562	1,529
⁽¹⁾ Includes dues to subsidiaries	400	271

2.13 OTHER LIABILITIES

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Non current		
Accrued defined benefit plan liability	274	185
Others		
Deferred income	16	22
Deferred income - government grants	14	-
Withholding taxes and others	345	-
Total non - current other liabilities	649	207
Current		
Accrued defined benefit plan liability	3	64
Unearned revenue	3,145	2,140
Client deposits	-	9
Others		
Withholding taxes and others	1,668	1,344
Total current other liabilities	4,816	3,557
Total other liabilities	5,465	3,764

2.14 PROVISIONS

Accounting Policy

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 on 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.

Provision for post-sales client support and other provisions

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Current		
Others		
Post-sales client support and others	661	506
Total provisions	661	506

Provision for post sales client support and other provisions represents cost associated with providing post sales support services which are accrued at the time of recognition of revenues and are expected to be utilized over a period of 1 year.

2.15 INCOME TAXES

Accounting Policy

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. The income tax provision for the interim period is made based on the best estimate of the annual average tax rate expected to be applicable for the full financial year. Tax benefits of deductions earned on exercise of employee share options in excess of compensation charged to income are credited to securities premium.

Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss comprises:

Particulars	Three months ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Current taxes	1,512	1,194	6,013	5,235
Deferred taxes	69	(135)	416	(301)
Income tax expense	1,581	1,059	6,429	4,934

Income tax expense for the three months ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 includes reversal (net of provisions) of ₹59 crore and ₹175 crore, respectively. These reversals pertain to prior periods on account of adjudication of certain disputed matters in favor of the Company and upon filing of return across various jurisdictions.

Income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 includes reversal (net of provisions) of ₹298 crore and ₹298 crore, respectively. These reversals pertain to prior periods on account of adjudication of certain disputed matters in favor of the Company and upon filing of return across various jurisdictions.

Deferred income tax for the three months and year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020, substantially relates to origination and reversal of temporary differences.

2.16 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Accounting Policy

The Company derives revenues primarily from IT services comprising software development and related services, maintenance, consulting and package implementation, and from licensing of software products and platforms across the Company's core and digital offerings (together called as "software related services"). Contracts with customers are either on a time-and-material, unit of work, fixed-price or on a fixed-timeframe basis.

Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved by the parties, in writing, to the contract, the parties to contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services ("performance obligations") to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company has received or expects to receive in exchange for these products or services ("transaction price"). When there is uncertainty as to collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

The Company assesses the services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. The Company allocates the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling price. The price that is regularly charged for an item when sold separately is the best evidence of its standalone selling price. In the absence of such evidence, the primary method used to estimate standalone selling price is the expected cost plus a margin, under which the Company estimates the cost of satisfying the performance obligation and then adds an appropriate margin based on similar services.

The Company's contracts may include variable consideration including rebates, volume discounts and penalties. The Company includes variable consideration as part of transaction price when there is a basis to reasonably estimate the amount of the variable consideration and when it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved.

Revenue on time-and-material and unit of work based contracts, are recognized as the related services are performed. Fixed price maintenance revenue is recognized ratably either on a straight-line basis when services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period or ratably using a percentage of completion method when the pattern of benefits from the services rendered to the customer and Company's costs to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive. Revenue from other fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method. Efforts or costs expended have been used to determine progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Progress towards completion is measured as the ratio of costs or efforts incurred to date (representing work performed) to the estimated total costs or efforts. Estimates of transaction price and total costs or efforts are continuously monitored over the term of the contracts and are recognized in net profit in the period when these estimates change or when the estimates are revised. Revenues and the estimated total costs or efforts are subject to revision as the contract progresses. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the estimated efforts or costs to complete the contract.

The billing schedules agreed with customers include periodic performance based billing and / or milestone based progress billings. Revenues in excess of billing are classified as unbilled revenue while billing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (which we refer to as unearned revenues).

In arrangements for software development and related services and maintenance services, by applying the revenue recognition criteria for each distinct performance obligation, the arrangements with customers generally meet the criteria for considering software development and related services as distinct performance obligations. For allocating the transaction price, the Company measures the revenue in respect of each performance obligation of a contract at its relative standalone selling price. The price that is regularly charged for an item when sold separately is the best evidence of its standalone selling price. In cases where the Company is unable to determine the standalone selling price, the Company uses the expected cost plus margin approach in estimating the standalone selling price. For software development and related services, the performance obligations are satisfied as and when the services are rendered since the customer generally obtains control of the work as it progresses.

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

Arrangements to deliver software products generally have three elements: license, implementation and Annual Technical Services (ATS). When implementation services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and implementation have been identified as two distinct separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices. In the absence of standalone selling price for implementation, the Company uses the expected cost plus margin approach in estimating the standalone selling price. Where the license is required to be substantially customized as part of the implementation service the entire arrangement fee for license and implementation is considered to be a single performance obligation and the revenue 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 performance obligations are satisfied. ATS revenue is recognized ratably on a straight line basis over the period in which the services are rendered.

Contracts with customers includes subcontractor services or third-party vendor equipment or software in certain integrated services arrangements. In these types of arrangements, revenue from sales of third-party vendor products or services is recorded net of costs when the Company is acting as an agent between the customer and the vendor, and gross when the Company is the principal for the transaction. In doing so, the Company first evaluates whether it controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer. The Company considers whether it has the primary obligation to fulfil the contract, inventory risk, pricing discretion and other factors to determine whether it controls the goods or service and therefore is acting as a principal or an agent.

The incremental costs of obtaining a contract (i.e., costs that would not have been incurred if the contract had not been obtained) are recognized as an asset if the Company expects to recover them. Certain eligible, nonrecurring costs (e.g. set-up or transition or transformation costs) that do not represent a separate performance obligation are recognized as an asset when such costs (a) relate directly to the contract; (b) generate or enhance resources of the Company that will be used in satisfying the performance obligation in the future; and (c) are expected to be recovered. Such capitalized contract costs are amortized over the respective contract life on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of goods or services to customer to which the asset relates.

The Company presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its statement of profit and loss.

Revenue from operations for the three months and year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 is as follows: (In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Revenue from software services	22,443	20,116	85,669	78,809
Revenue from products and platforms	54	71	243	238
Total revenue from operations	22,497	20,187	85,912	79,047

The company has evaluated the impact of COVID – 19 resulting from (i) the possibility of constraints to render services which may require revision of estimations of costs to complete the contract because of additional efforts;(ii) onerous obligations;(iii) penalties relating to breaches of service level agreements, and (iv) termination or deferment of contracts by customers. The company has concluded that the impact of COVID – 19 is not material based on these estimates. Due to the nature of the pandemic, the company continues to monitor developments to identify significant uncertainties relating to revenue in future periods.

Disaggregated revenue information

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by offerings for the three months and year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 respectively. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

Particulars	Three months ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Revenue by offerings				
Core	10,655	11,574	43,810	47,533
Digital	11,842	8,613	42,102	31,514
Total	22,497	20,187	85,912	79,047

Digital Services

Digital Services comprise of service and solution offerings of the company that enable our clients to transform their businesses. These include offerings that enhance customer experience, leverage AI-based analytics and big data, engineer digital products and IoT, modernize legacy technology systems, migrate to cloud applications and implement advanced cyber security systems.

Core Services

Core Services comprise traditional offerings of the company that have scaled and industrialized over a number of years. These primarily include application management services, proprietary application development services, independent validation solutions, product engineering and management, infrastructure management services, traditional enterprise application implementation, support and integration services.

Products & platforms

The Company also derives revenues from the sale of products and platforms including Infosys Nia - Artificial Intelligence (AI) platform which applies next-generation AI and machine learning.

Trade receivables and Contract Balances

The timing of revenue recognition, billings and cash collections results in receivables, unbilled revenue, and unearned revenue on the Company's Balance Sheet. Amounts are billed as work progresses in accordance with agreed-upon contractual terms, either at periodic intervals (e.g., monthly or quarterly) or upon achievement of contractual milestones.

The Company's receivables are rights to consideration that are unconditional. Unbilled revenues comprising revenues in excess of billings from time and material contracts and fixed price maintenance contracts are classified as financial asset when the right to consideration is unconditional and is due only after a passage of time.

Invoicing to the clients for other fixed price contracts is based on milestones as defined in the contract and therefore the timing of revenue recognition is different from the timing of invoicing to the customers. Therefore unbilled revenues for other fixed price contracts (contract asset) are classified as non-financial asset because the right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

Invoicing in excess of earnings are classified as unearned revenue.

Trade receivables and unbilled revenues are presented net of impairment in the Balance Sheet.

2.17 OTHER INCOME, NET

2.17.1 Other income - Accounting Policy

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.

2.17.2 Foreign currency - Accounting Policy

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 ten 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 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and reported within exchange gains/(losses) on translation of assets and liabilities, net, except when deferred in Other Comprehensive Income as qualifying cash flow hedges. 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. The related revenue and expense are recognized using the same exchange rate.

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.

Other Comprehensive Income, net of taxes includes translation differences on non-monetary financial assets measured at fair value at the reporting date, such as equities classified as financial instruments and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Government grant

The Company recognizes government grants only when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them will be complied with, and the grants will be received. Government grants related to assets are treated as deferred income and are recognized in the net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset. Government grants related to revenue are recognized on a systematic basis in the net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate.

Other income for the three months and year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost				
Tax free bonds and government bonds	37	34	143	138
Deposit with Bank and others	220	268	951	1,080
Interest income on financial assets fair valued through other comprehensive income				
Non-convertible debentures, commercial paper, certificates of deposit and government securities	121	58	372	282
Income on investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	2	4	80	41
Income on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss				
Dividend income on liquid mutual funds	-	-	8	2
Gain / (loss) on liquid mutual funds and other investments	7	54	70	188
Dividend received from subsidiary			321	-
Interest income on income tax refund		8	-	250
Exchange gains/(losses) on foreign currency forward and options contracts	153	(484)	558	(528)
Exchange gains/(losses) on translation of assets and liabilities	(80)	607	(279)	1,056
Miscellaneous income, net	44	36	243	191
Total other income	504	585	2,467	2,700

2.18 EXPENSES

Accounting Policy

2.18.1 Gratuity and Pension

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible Indian employees of Infosys. 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. The Company contributes Gratuity 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 operates defined benefit pension plan in certain overseas jurisdictions, in accordance with the local laws. These plans are managed by third party fund managers. The plans provide for periodic payouts after retirement or for a lumpsum payment as set out in rules of each fund and includes death and disability benefits.

Liabilities with regard to these defined benefit plans are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each Balance Sheet date using the projected unit credit method. These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and market risk.

The Company recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its Balance Sheet as an asset or liability. Gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset) are recognized in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. 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 is recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.18.2 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.

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. The actuary has provided a valuation for provident fund liabilities on the basis of guidance issued by Actuarial Society of India.

2.18.3 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.

2.18.4 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.

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

Particulars	<i>(In ₹ crore)</i>			
	Three months ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
<i>Employee benefit expenses</i>				
Salaries including bonus	11,154	10,340	43,605	41,159
Contribution to provident and other funds	253	241	1,146	938
Share based payments to employees (Refer note no. 2.10)	67	60	297	226
Staff welfare	58	25	131	111
	11,532	10,666	45,179	42,434
<i>Cost of software packages and others</i>				
For own use	238	209	942	814
Third party items bought for service delivery to clients	312	248	1,116	842
	550	457	2,058	1,656
<i>Other expenses</i>				
Power and fuel	22	41	99	176
Brand and Marketing	84	122	288	441
Short-term leases	4	13	24	37
Rates and taxes	63	48	192	143
Repairs and Maintenance	266	328	1,050	1,198
Consumables	8	12	22	32
Insurance	26	18	108	72
Provision for post-sales client support and others	2	1	47	3
Commission to non-whole time directors	1	2	6	8
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) under expected credit loss model	3	66	152	137
Auditor's remuneration				
Statutory audit fees	1	4	5	7
Tax matters	-	-	-	-
Other services	-	-	1	2
Contributions towards Corporate Social Responsibility				
Towards CSR*	102	124	412	360
Proposed transfer of CSR assets	283	-	283	-
Others	23	47	54	171
	888	826	2,743	2,787

*Includes ₹ 37 crore which the Company intends to spend in the future relating to and in addition to the amounts spent in the prior years

2.19 RECONCILIATION OF BASIC AND DILUTED SHARES USED IN COMPUTING EARNING PER SHARE

Accounting Policy

Basic earnings per equity share is 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 is 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 at 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.

2.20 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

Accounting Policy

Contingent liability is a possible obligation arising from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Contingent liabilities :		
Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debts ⁽¹⁾ [Amount paid to statutory authorities ₹5,827 crore (₹5,229 crore)]	3,753	3,410
Commitments :		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital contracts and not provided for (net of advances and deposits) ⁽²⁾	609	1,305
Other Commitments*	10	15

*Uncalled capital pertaining to investments

⁽¹⁾ As at March 31, 2021, claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts in respect of income tax matters amounted to ₹3,424 crore.

The claims against the Company majorly represent demands arising on completion of assessment proceedings under the Income Tax Act, 1961. These claims are on account of multiple issues of disallowances such as disallowance of profits earned from STP Units and SEZ Units, disallowance of deductions in respect of employment of new employees under section 80JAA, disallowance of expenditure towards software being held as capital in nature, payments made to Associated Enterprises held as liable for withholding of taxes. These matters are pending before various Appellate Authorities and the management including its tax advisors expect that its position will likely be upheld on ultimate resolution and will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

Amount paid to statutory authorities against the above tax claims amounted to ₹5,817 crore.

⁽²⁾ Capital contracts primarily comprises of commitments for infrastructure facilities and computer equipment's.

Legal Proceedings

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

2.21 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Refer to the Company's Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 2020 for the full names and other details of the Company's subsidiaries and controlled trusts.

Changes in Subsidiaries

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the following are the changes in the subsidiaries:

- On June 1, 2020, Fluidio Oy, acquired 100% of the voting interests in Simplus U.K., Ltd and Simplus Ireland Ltd from Simplus Europe Ltd
- Brilliant Basics (MENA) DMCC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited, has been liquidated effective July 17, 2020.
- Infosys Limited Bulgaria EOOD, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Ltd, was incorporated on September 11, 2020.

On October 1, 2020, Infy Consulting Company Limited, a Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Holding AG) acquired 100% voting interests in GuideVision s.r.o along with its five subsidiaries GuideVision Deutschland GmbH, GuideVision Suomi Oy, GuideVision Magyarország Kft., GuideVision Polska SP. Z O.O. and GuideVision UK Ltd

On October 9, 2020, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 100% voting interest in Kaleidoscope Animations, Inc. along with its subsidiary Kaleidoscope Prototyping LLC

- Infosys Consulting Sp. z.o.o was merged with Infosys Poland Sp. z.o.o, effective October 21, 2020
- On October 27, 2020, Infosys Nova Holding LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 100% voting interest in Beringer Commerce Inc and Beringer Capital Digital Group Inc along with its subsidiaries Mediotype LLC, Beringer Commerce Holdings LLC, SureSource LLC, Blue Acorn LLC, Simply Commerce LLC and iCiDIGITAL LLC.
- Lodestone Management Consultants Portugal, Unipessoal, Lda, a wholly subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Holding AG, has been liquidated effective November 19, 2020.
- Infosys BPM UK Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys BPM Ltd, incorporated, effective December 9, 2020
- Fluido Newco AB merged into Fluido Sweden AB (Extero), effective December 18, 2020.
- Stater Deutschland Verwaltungs-GmbH and Stater Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG merged into Stater Duitsland B.V., effective December 18, 2020. Stater Duitsland B.V. merged with Stater N.V., effective December 23, 2020.
- Infosys Consulting s.r.o. v likvidaci (formerly called Infosys Consulting s.r.o.)
- On December 29, 2020, Stater Participation B.V acquired non-controlling interest of 28.01% of the voting interests in Stater Belgium NV
- Infosys Turkey Bilgi Teknolojikeri Limited Sirketi, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Ltd, incorporated on December 30, 2020.
- Infosys CIS LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, liquidated effective January 28, 2021
- Kallidus Inc, (Kallidus) , a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, liquidated effective March 9, 2021
- Infosys Germany Holding GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, incorporated effective March 23, 2021
- Skava Systems Pvt. Ltd. (Skava Systems), a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, is under liquidation.
- On March 28, 2021 Infosys Limited and Infosys Germany Holding GmbH registered Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH & Co. KG, a partnership firm.
- Infosys Consulting (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Holding AG, is under liquidation.

The Company's material related party transactions during the three months and year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 and outstanding balances as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 are with its subsidiaries with whom the Company generally enters into transactions which are at arms length and in the ordinary course of business.

Change in key management personnel

The following are the changes in the Key management personnel during the year ended March 31, 2021

D.N. Prahlad (resigned as a member of the Board effective April 20, 2020)
 Uri Levine (appointed as an independent director effective April 20, 2020)
 Bobby Parikh (appointed as an independent director effective July 15, 2020)
 Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha (retired as member of the Board effective January 13, 2021)
 Chitra Nayak (appointed as an independent director effective March 25, 2021)

Transactions with key management personnel

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

Particulars	<i>(In ₹ crore)</i>			
	Three months ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Salaries and other employee benefits to whole-time directors and executive officers ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	37	29	144	118
Commission and other benefits to non-executive / independent directors	1	2	6	8
Total	38	31	150	126

⁽¹⁾Total employee stock compensation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 includes a charge of ₹20 crore and ₹11 crore, respectively, towards key managerial personnel. For the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020, includes a charge of ₹76 crore and ₹56 crore respectively, towards key managerial personnel. (Refer to note 2.10)

⁽²⁾ Does not include post-employment benefit based on actuarial valuation as this is done for the Company as a whole.

2.22 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

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, COVID-19 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) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year is ₹372 crore.
- b) Amount spent during the year on:

Particulars	<i>(In ₹ crore)</i>		
	In Cash	Yet to be paid in Cash	Total
1. Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
2. On purposes other than (1) above ⁽¹⁾	375	-	375

⁽¹⁾ Includes ₹50 crore towards unspent CSR account as this pertains to ongoing projects

Consequent to the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 ("the Rules"), the Company intends to transfer its CSR capital assets created prior to January 2021 to a controlled subsidiary (referred to as "the Subsidiary") to be established in accordance with Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 for charitable objects. The transfer will be undertaken upon obtaining the required approvals from regulatory authorities.

The carrying amount of the capital asset amounting to ₹ 283 crore has been impaired and included as CSR expense in the standalone financial statements because the Company will not be able to recover the carrying amount of the asset from its Subsidiary on account of prohibition on payment of dividend by this Subsidiary

2.23 SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company publishes this financial statement along with the interim condensed consolidated financial statements. In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating Segments, the Company has disclosed the segment information in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

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

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman

Salil Parekh
*Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director*

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

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial Officer

Jayesh Sanghrajka
*Executive Vice President and
Deputy Chief Financial Officer*

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Bengaluru
April 14, 2021