

# Significant accounting policies and notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(₹ in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

## 1. Company overview

Mindtree Limited ('Mindtree' or 'the Company') is an international Information Technology consulting and implementation company that delivers business solutions through global software development. The Company is structured into four industry verticals—Retail, CPG and Manufacturing (RCM), Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI), High Technology and Media (Hi-tech) (erstwhile Technology, Media and Services-TMS) and Travel and Hospitality (TH). The Company offers services in the areas of agile, analytics and information management, application development and maintenance, business process management, business technology consulting, cloud, digital business, independent testing, infrastructure management services, mobility, product engineering and SAP services.

The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Bengaluru, Karnataka, India and has offices in India, United States of America (USA), United Kingdom, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, Australia, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, UAE, Netherlands, Canada, Belgium, France, Ireland, Poland, Mexico and Republic of China. The Company has its primary listings on the Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange in India. The Company became a subsidiary of Larsen & Toubro Limited (L&T) with effect from July 2, 2019 (Refer note 34). The standalone financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on April 24, 2020.

## 2. Significant accounting policies

### 2.1 Basis of preparation and presentation

#### a) Statement of compliance

These standalone financial statements (the 'financial statements') have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

Except for the changes below, the Company has consistently applied accounting policies to all periods.

- i) The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 'Leases' with the date of initial application being April 1, 2019. Ind AS 116 replaces Ind AS 17 – Leases and related interpretation and guidance. The standard sets out principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. The Company has applied Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognised in retained earnings at April 1, 2019. As a result, the comparative information has not been restated. Refer Note 29 for further details.
- ii) Appendix C to Ind AS 12, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments: On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 containing Appendix C to Ind AS 12, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which clarifies the application and measurement requirements in Ind AS 12 when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The current and deferred tax asset or liability shall be recognized and measured by applying the requirements in Ind AS 12 based on the taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates determined

by applying this appendix. The amendment is effective from April 1, 2019. The Company has evaluated the effect of this amendment on the financial statements and concluded that there is no significant impact.

- iii) Amendment to Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits': On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified limited amendments to Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits' in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. The amendments require an entity to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement and to recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling. The amendment is effective from April 1, 2019. The Company has evaluated the effect of this amendment on the financial statements and concluded that this amendment is currently not applicable.
- iv) Amendment to Ind AS 12 'Income Taxes': On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified limited amendments to Ind AS 12 'Income Taxes'. The amendments require an entity to recognise the income tax consequences of dividends as defined in Ind AS 109 when it recognises a liability to pay a dividend. The income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. The amendment is effective from April 1, 2019. The Company has evaluated the effect of this amendment on the financial statements and concluded that there is no significant impact.

**b) Basis of measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following material items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:

- i. Derivative financial instruments;
- ii. Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments);
- iii. Share based payment transactions and
- iv. Defined benefit and other long-term employee benefits.

**c) Use of estimates and judgment**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- i) *Revenue recognition:*
  - a) The Company uses the percentage of completion method using the input (cost expended) method to measure progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labour costs and productivity efficiencies. As the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, recognized revenue and profit are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable.
  - b) Contracts with customers often include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. Determining whether products and services are considered distinct performance

obligations that should be accounted for separately or together requires significant judgment based on nature of the contract, transfer of control over the product or service, ability of the product or service to benefit the customer on its own or together with other readily available resources and the ability of the product or service to be separately identifiable from other promises in the contract.

- ii) *Income taxes:* The Company's two major tax jurisdictions are India and USA, though the Company also files tax returns in other foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including the amount expected to be paid or recovered in connection with uncertain tax positions. Also refer note 17.
- iii) *Leases:* The Company considers all the extension-options under the commercial contract for determining the lease-term which forms the basis for the measurement of right-of-use asset and the corresponding lease-liability.
- iv) *Other estimates:* The preparation of financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Company estimates the probability of collection of accounts receivable by analyzing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required. The stock compensation expense is determined based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest.
- v) *Estimation uncertainty relating to COVID-19 outbreak:* The Company has considered internal and certain external sources of information including credit reports, economic forecasts and industry reports up to the date of approval of the financial statements in determining the impact on various elements of its financial statements. The Company has used the principles of prudence in applying judgments, estimates and assumptions including sensitivity analysis and based on the current estimates, the Company expects to fully recover the carrying amount of trade receivables including unbilled receivables, goodwill, intangible assets and investments. The eventual outcome of impact of the global health pandemic may be different from those estimated as on the date of approval of these financial statements.

**2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies**

**(i) Functional and presentation currency**

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (i.e. the "functional currency"). The financial statements are

presented in Indian Rupee, the national currency of India, which is the functional currency of the Company.

**(ii) Foreign currency transactions and balances**

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the respective functional currencies using the exchange rates

prevailing at the dates of the respective transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the exchange rates prevailing at reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/ (losses). Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis. This includes changes in the fair value of foreign exchange derivative instruments, which are accounted at fair value through profit or loss.

**(iii) Investment in subsidiaries**

Investment in subsidiaries is measured at cost. Dividend income from subsidiaries is recognised when its right to receive the dividend is established.

**(iv) Financial instruments**

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets. Purchase or sale of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trade) are recognised on trade date. While, loans and borrowings and payables are recognised net of directly attributable transaction costs.

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial instruments of the Company are classified in the following categories: non-derivative financial assets comprising amortised cost, debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), equity instruments at FVTOCI or fair value through profit and loss account (FVTPL), non derivative financial liabilities at amortised cost or FVTPL and derivative financial instruments (under the category of financial assets or financial liabilities) at FVTPL.

The classification of financial instruments depends on the objective of the business model for which it is held. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

**a) Non-derivative financial assets**

**(i) Financial assets at amortised cost**

A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

They are presented as current assets, except for

those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. Financial assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost are represented by trade receivables, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, employee and other advances and eligible current and non-current assets.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks which can be withdrawn at any time without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand, book overdraft and are considered part of the Company's cash management system.

**(ii) Debt instruments at FVTOCI**

A debt instrument shall be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the objective of the business model is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- (b) the asset's contractual cash flow represent SPPI

Debt instruments included within FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting period at fair value plus transaction costs. Fair value movements are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain/(loss) in statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit and loss. Interest earned is recognised under the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

**(iii) Equity instruments at FVTOCI**

All equity instruments are measured at fair value. Equity instruments held for trading is classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend are recognised in OCI. There is no recycling of the amount from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of the instrument. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within the equity.

(iv) Financial assets at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL.

In addition the Company may elect to designate the financial asset, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair values with all changes recorded in the statement of profit and loss.

b) *Non-derivative financial liabilities*

(i) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost represented by borrowings, trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

(ii) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL represented by contingent consideration are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

c) *Derivative financial instruments*

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates on foreign currency assets or liabilities and forecasted cash flows denominated in foreign currencies. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank.

Derivatives are recognized and measured at fair value. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

(i) Cash flow hedges: Changes in the fair value of the derivative hedging instrument designated as a cash flow hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the cash flow hedging reserve to the extent that the hedge is effective. To the extent that the hedge is ineffective, changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. 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.

(ii) Others: Changes in fair value of foreign currency derivative instruments not designated as cash flow hedges and the ineffective portion of cash

flow hedges are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses).

(v) **Property, plant and equipment**

a) Recognition and measurement: Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost or its deemed cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

b) Depreciation: The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are available for use. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lower of estimated useful life and lease term. The estimated useful lives of assets for the current and comparative period of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Buildings	5 - 30 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years
Computers	2 - 3 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Electrical installations	3 years
Office equipment	4 years
Vehicles	4 years
Plant and machinery	4 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Subsequent expenditure 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 disposition of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Amounts paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as of each reporting date and the cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use before such date are disclosed under capital advances and capital work- in-progress respectively.

(vi) **Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects

of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

The estimated useful lives of intangible assets for the current and comparative period are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Intellectual property	5 years
Computer software	2-3 years
Business alliance relationships	4 years
Customer relationships	3 - 5 years
Vendor relationships	5 to 10 years
Trade name	10 years
Technology	10 years
Non-compete agreement	5 years

#### (vii) Business combination, Goodwill and Intangible assets

Business combinations other than through common control transactions are accounted for using the purchase (acquisition) method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. The cost of acquisition also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair value on the date of acquisition.

Business combinations through common control transactions are accounted on a pooling of interests method.

Transaction costs incurred in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

##### a) Goodwill

The excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities is recognized as goodwill. If the excess is negative, it is considered as a bargain purchase gain.

##### b) Intangible assets

Ind AS 103 requires the identifiable intangible assets and contingent consideration to be fair valued in order to ascertain the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree. Significant estimates are required to be made in determining the value of contingent consideration and intangible assets. These valuations are conducted by independent valuation experts.

#### (viii) Leases

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company, at the inception of a contract, assesses whether the contract is a lease or not lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an

identified asset for a time in exchange for a consideration. This policy has been applied to contracts existing and entered into on or after April 1, 2019.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (assets of less than USD 5,000 in value). The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense over the lease term.

In the comparative period, leases under which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. When acquired, such assets are capitalized at fair value or present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, whichever is lower. Lease payments and receipts under operating leases are recognised as an expense and income respectively, on a straight line basis in the statement of profit and loss over the lease term except where the lease payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation.

#### (ix) Impairment

##### a) Financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based

on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If in subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECLs are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12-months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- (i) All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension etc.) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.
- (ii) Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss on portfolio of its trade receivable. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At regular intervals, the historically observed default rates are updated and changes in forward-looking estimates are analysed. In addition to the historical pattern of credit loss, the Company has considered the likelihood of increased credit risk and consequential default by customers including revisions in the credit period provided to the customers. In making this assessment, the Company has considered current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries/ business verticals that the company deals with and the countries where it operates. In addition the Company has also considered credit reports and other 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. The Company believes that the carrying amount

of allowance for expected credit loss with respect to trade receivables, unbilled revenue and other financial assets is adequate.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) is recognised as an income/expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivable: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

*b) Non-financial assets*

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a non financial asset or a group of non financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the amount of impairment loss.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and whenever there is an indication that goodwill may be impaired, relying on a number of factors including operating results, business plans and future cash flows. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the Group's cash generating units (CGU) or groups of CGU's expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the business combination. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets. Impairment occurs when the carrying amount of a CGU including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount

of the CGU. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. Value-in-use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the CGU.

Total impairment loss of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU prorata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU. An impairment loss on goodwill is recognised in statement of profit and loss and is not reversed in the subsequent period.

**(x) Employee benefits**

The Company participates in various employee benefit plans. Post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans. Under a defined contribution plan, the Company's only obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the employee. The expenditure for defined contribution plans is recognized as expense during the period when the employee provides service. Under a defined benefit plan, it is the Company's obligation to provide agreed benefits to the employees. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the Company. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is calculated using the projected unit credit method.

The Company has the following employee benefit plans:

**a) Social security plans**

Employer contributions payable to the social security plan, which is a defined contribution scheme, are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders services.

**b) Gratuity**

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Company provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees, at retirement or termination of employment based on the last drawn salary and years of employment with the Company. The gratuity fund is managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company and SBI Life Insurance Company. The Company's obligation in respect of the gratuity plan, which is a defined benefit plan, is provided for based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Further, the profit or loss does not include an expected return on plan assets. Instead net interest recognized in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognized as part of re-measurement of net defined liability or asset through other comprehensive income.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains or losses and return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability)

are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

**c) Compensated absences**

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised accumulating compensated absences and utilise it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognizes accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognized in the period in which the absences occur. The Company recognizes actuarial gains and losses immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

**(xi) Share based payments**

Employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of equity settled instruments, for rendering services over a defined vesting period. Equity instruments granted are measured by reference to the fair value of the instrument at the date of grant.

The expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss with a corresponding increase to the share based payment reserve, a component of equity.

The equity instruments generally vest in a graded manner over the vesting period. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed over the vesting period of the respective tranches of such grants (accelerated amortization). The stock compensation expense is determined based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest.

The fair value of the amount payable to the employees in respect of phantom stocks, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to payment. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at settlement date based on the fair value of the phantom stock options plan. Any changes in the liability are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

**(xii) Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to

settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

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. Provisions for onerous contracts are measured at the present value of lower of the expected net cost of fulfilling the contract and the expected cost of terminating the contract.

### (xiii) Revenue

The Company derives revenue primarily from software development and related services. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a product or a service to a customer. The method for recognizing revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered:

#### a) *Time and materials contracts*

Revenues and costs relating to time and materials contracts are recognized as the related services are rendered.

#### b) *Fixed-price contracts*

Revenues from fixed-price contracts are recognized using the "percentage-of-completion" method. Percentage of completion is determined based on project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The cost expended (or input) method has been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity.

If the Company does not have a sufficient basis to measure the progress of completion or to estimate the total contract revenues and costs, revenue is recognized only to the extent of contract cost incurred for which recoverability is probable.

When total cost estimates exceed revenues in an arrangement, the estimated losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates.

#### c) *Maintenance contracts*

Revenue from maintenance contracts is recognized ratably over the period of the contract. When services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period of time, revenue is recognized on a straight line basis over the specified period or under some other method that better represents the stage of completion.

In arrangements for software development and related services and maintenance services, the Company has applied the guidance in Ind AS 115, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers', by applying the revenue recognition criteria for each of the distinct performance obligation. The arrangements generally meet the

criteria for considering software development and related services as distinct performance obligation. For allocating the consideration, the Company has measured the revenue in respect of distinct performance obligation at its standalone selling price, in accordance with principles given in Ind AS 115.

The Company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers by reducing the amount of revenue recognized at the time of sale.

Revenues are shown net of sales tax, value added tax, service tax, goods and services tax and applicable discounts and allowances.

The Company accrues the estimated cost of post contract support services at the time when the revenue is recognized. The accruals are based on the Company's historical experience of material usage and service delivery costs.

'Unbilled revenues' represent cost and earnings in excess of billings as at the end of the reporting period.

'Unearned revenues' represent billing in excess of revenue recognized. Advance payments received from customers for which no services are rendered are presented as 'Advance from customers'.

### (xiv) Warranty provisions

The Company provides warranty provisions on all its products sold. A provision is recognised at the time the product is sold. The Company does not provide extended warranties or maintenance contracts to its customers.

### (xv) Finance income and expense

Finance income consists of interest income on funds invested, dividend income and gains on the disposal of FVTPL financial assets. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of profit and loss, using the effective interest method.

Dividend income is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Finance expenses consist of interest expense on loans and borrowings. Borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

### (xvi) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

#### a) *Current income tax*

Current income tax liability/ (asset) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and applicable for the period. 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 liability simultaneously.

**b) Deferred income tax**

Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

**(xvii) Earnings per share (EPS)**

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the period.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for bonus shares, as appropriate.

**(xviii) Research and development costs**

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development costs are expensed as incurred unless technical and commercial feasibility of the project is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable, the Company has an intention and ability to complete and use or sell the software and the costs can be measured reliably.

**(xix) Government grants**

Grants from the Government are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that:

- (i) the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them; and
- (ii) the grant will be received.

Government grants related to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis in the statement of profit and loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate. Such grants are deducted in reporting the related expense. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income over the expected useful life of the asset.

Where the Company receives non-monetary grants, the asset is accounted for on the basis of its acquisition cost. In case a non-monetary asset is given free of cost it is recognised at a fair value. When loan or similar assistance are provided by the government or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is recognized as government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognized and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. A repayment of government grant is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate. Repayment of grant is recognised by reducing the deferred income balance, if any and the rest of the amount is charged to statement of profit and loss.

**(xx) Dividend and dividend distribution tax**

Final dividends on shares are 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. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees and are subject to applicable distribution taxes. The applicable distribution taxes are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distribution to owners and accordingly, recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events.

**(xxi) Non-current assets held for sale**

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset and its sale is highly probable. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

**Non-current assets**
**3. Property, plant and equipment**

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Computers	Electrical installations	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
<b>Gross carrying value</b>										
<b>At April 1, 2018*</b>	84	3,568	1,427	219	957	3,194	739	433	27	10,648
Additions	-	158	165	-	180	779	61	101	-	1,444
Translation adjustment	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(2)
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	(28)	-	(6)	(258)	(13)	(12)	-	(317)
<b>At March 31, 2019</b>	84	3,726	1,563	219	1,131	3,714	787	522	27	11,773
<b>At April 1, 2019</b>	84	3,726	1,563	219	1,131	3,714	787	522	27	11,773
Additions	-	71	399	-	99	658	53	65	6	1,351
Impact of adoption of Ind AS 116	(51)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(51)
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale (refer note 40)	-	(543)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(543)
Disposals / adjustments	-	(2)	(4)	-	(48)	(359)	(5)	(7)	(24)	(449)
<b>At March 31, 2020</b>	33	3,252	1,958	219	1,182	4,013	835	580	9	12,081
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>										
<b>At April 1, 2018*</b>	10	1,373	1,099	217	787	2,736	612	280	25	7,139
Depreciation expense	1	258	144	-	114	500	91	65	2	1,175
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	(8)	-	(6)	(258)	(13)	(12)	-	(297)
<b>At March 31, 2019</b>	11	1,631	1,235	217	895	2,977	690	333	27	8,016
<b>At April 1, 2019</b>	11	1,631	1,235	217	895	2,977	690	333	27	8,016
Impact of adoption of Ind AS 116	(11)	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7)
Depreciation expense	-	257	171	1	110	655	71	77	1	1,343
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale (refer note 40)	-	(231)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(231)
Disposals / adjustments	-	(2)	-	-	(47)	(359)	(5)	(3)	(24)	(440)
<b>At March 31, 2020</b>	-	1,655	1,410	218	958	3,273	756	407	4	8,681
<b>Net carrying value as at March 31, 2020</b>	33	1,597	548	1	224	740	79	173	5	3,400
<b>Net carrying value as at March 31, 2019</b>	73	2,095	328	2	236	737	97	189	-	3,757

\*As per comparative figures disclosed in the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

**4. Right-of-use assets**

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Total
<b>Gross carrying value</b>			
<b>At April 1, 2018</b>	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-
<b>At March 31, 2019</b>	-	-	-
<b>At April 1, 2019</b>	-	-	-
Impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 (refer note 29)	380	5,989	6,369
Additions	-	219	219
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale (refer note 40)	(327)	-	(327)
Disposals / adjustments	-	(131)	(131)
<b>At March 31, 2020</b>	53	6,077	6,130

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Total
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>			
<b>At April 1, 2018</b>	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	-	-
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-
<b>At March 31, 2019</b>	-	-	-
<b>At April 1, 2019</b>	-	-	-
Impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 (refer note 29)	138	-	138
Depreciation expense	9	950	959
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale (refer note 40)	(139)	-	(139)
Disposals / adjustments	-	(29)	(29)
<b>At March 31, 2020</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>929</b>
<b>Net carrying value as at March 31, 2020</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>5,156</b>	<b>5,201</b>
<b>Net carrying value as at March 31, 2019</b>	-	-	-

### Non-current assets

#### 5. a) Goodwill and other intangible assets

Particulars	Goodwill	Other intangible assets								Total other intangible assets
		Intellectual property	Business alliance relationships	Customer relationships	Non compete agreement	Vendor relationships	Tradename	Technology	Computer software	
<b>Gross carrying value</b>										
<b>At April 1, 2018*</b>	<b>4,537</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>3,833</b>
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	58
Translation adjustment	193	-	-	37	3	55	14	-	-	109
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At March 31, 2019</b>	<b>4,730</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>4,000</b>
<b>At April 1, 2019</b>	<b>4,730</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>4,000</b>
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	31
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At March 31, 2020</b>	<b>4,730</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>4,031</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>										
<b>At April 1, 2018*</b>	-	<b>67</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>2,313</b>
Amortisation expense	-	-	15	241	11	93	30	26	50	466
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	20	2	15	4	-	-	41
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At March 31, 2019</b>	-	<b>67</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>2,820</b>
<b>At April 1, 2019</b>	-	<b>67</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>2,820</b>
Amortisation expense	-	-	-	244	10	95	31	26	46	452
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At March 31, 2020</b>	-	<b>67</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>3,272</b>
<b>Net carrying value as at March 31, 2020</b>	<b>4,730</b>	-	-	<b>98</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>759</b>
<b>Net carrying value as at March 31, 2019</b>	<b>4,730</b>	-	-	<b>342</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1,180</b>
Estimated useful life (in years)	NA	5	4	3 - 5	5	5 - 10	10	10	2 - 3	
Estimated remaining useful life (in years)	NA	-	-	0.25	0.25	0.25 - 5.75	5.25 - 5.75	5.25	0.18 - 1.97	

The aggregate amount of research and development expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2020 is ₹ 373 (For the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ 476).

\*As per comparative figures disclosed in the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

**b) Impairment**

Following is a summary of changes in the carrying amount of goodwill:

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Carrying value at the beginning of the year	4,730	4,537
Translation differences	-	193
<b>Carrying value at the end of the year</b>	<b>4,730</b>	<b>4,730</b>

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the Cash Generating Units (CGU) or groups of CGUs, which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition. The Chief Operating Decision Maker reviews the goodwill for any impairment at the operating segment level, which is represented through groups of CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. The fair value of a CGU is determined based on the market capitalization. The value-in-use is determined based on specific calculations. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections over a period of five years, based on financial budgets approved by management and an average of the range of each assumption mentioned below.

The Company does its impairment evaluation on an annual basis and as of March 31, 2020, the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeded its carrying amount, hence impairment is not triggered. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis for all key assumptions, including the cash flow projections consequent to the change in estimated future economic conditions arising from the possible effects due

to COVID-19 and is unlikely to cause the carrying amount of the CGU exceed its estimated recoverable amount. The key assumptions used for the calculations were as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Discount rate	13.7% - 20.1%	17.4% - 22.3%

The above discount rate is based on the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of the Company. These estimates are likely to differ from future actual results of operations and cash flows.

The goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries has been allocated as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
RCM	2,440	2,440
BFSI	1,179	1,179
Hi-tech	1,037	1,037
TH	74	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,730</b>	<b>4,730</b>

**Non-current assets****6. Financial assets****6.1 Investments**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No of units	Amount	No of units	Amount
<b>1) Investments in equity instruments (unquoted)</b>				
<b>Wholly owned subsidiaries</b>				
Mindtree Software (Shanghai) Co., Ltd ('MSSCL')	-	14	-	14
Fully paid equity share of £0.001 each in Bluefin Solutions Limited, ('Bluefin UK')*	-	-	1	-
Fully paid equity share of MYR 100,000 each in Bluefin Solutions Sdn Bhd. ('Bluefin Malaysia')	1	2	1	2
<b>Others</b>				
Equity shares in Careercommunity.com Limited	2,400	-	2,400	-
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each in NuvePro Technologies Private Limited	950,000	1	950,000	1
Equity shares in Worldcast Technologies Private Limited	12,640	-	12,640	-
		<b>17</b>		<b>17</b>
<b>2) Investments in preference shares (unquoted)</b>				
Series A Convertible Preferred Stock at US\$ 0.0001 each fully paid at premium of US \$ 0.2557 each in 30 Second Software Inc.	643,790	7	643,790	7
		<b>7</b>		<b>7</b>
<b>3) Investments in non-convertible bonds/ debentures (quoted)</b>				
Secured redeemable non-convertible bonds of ₹ 1 million each in the nature of promissory notes in PNB Housing Finance Limited	-	-	50	50

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No of units	Amount	No of units	Amount
Secured redeemable non-convertible debentures of ₹ 1,000 each in Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	50,000	52	50,000	50
Secured redeemable non-convertible debentures of ₹ 1,001,019 each in Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	-	-	100	103
Secured redeemable non-convertible debentures of ₹ 1,012,705 each in Aditya Birla Finance Limited	-	-	100	104
Secured redeemable non-convertible debentures of ₹ 1,025,944 each in Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited	-	-	50	52
Secured redeemable non-convertible debentures of ₹ 1,118,769 each in HDB Financial Services Limited	-	-	50	57
Secured redeemable non-convertible debentures of ₹ 1,000,236 each in Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	-	-	50	51
Secured redeemable non-convertible debentures of ₹ 878,419 each in Kotak Mahindra Investments Limited	-	-	50	45
		52		512
<b>4) Investments in mutual funds (quoted)</b>				
ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund	5,000,000	59	5,000,000	55
IDFC Mutual Fund	10,000,000	115	10,000,000	105
Invesco Mutual Fund	7,063,100	84	7,063,100	76
Kotak Mutual Fund	5,000,000	60	5,000,000	54
Tata Mutual Fund	16,008,535	189	16,008,535	173
Franklin Templeton Mutual Fund	15,000,000	178	15,000,000	163
UTI Mutual Fund	5,000,000	59	5,000,000	54
		744		680
<b>Total</b>		<b>820</b>		<b>1,216</b>
<b>Aggregate amount of quoted investments</b>		<b>796</b>		<b>1,192</b>
<b>Aggregate market value of quoted investments</b>		<b>796</b>		<b>1,192</b>
<b>Aggregate amount of unquoted investments</b>		<b>24</b>		<b>24</b>
<b>Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>

\* Dissolved with effect from April 2, 2019

## 6.2 Loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
<i>(Unsecured, considered good)</i>		
Security deposits (refer note 40)	457	675
<b>Total</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>675</b>

## 7. Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Capital advances	48	108
Advance income-tax including tax deducted at source (net of provision for taxes)	1,613	1,649
Prepaid expenses	7	116
Service tax receivable	11	11
Others	14	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>1,889</b>

## Current assets

## 8. Financial assets

## 8.1 Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No of units	Amount	No of units	Amount
<b>1) Investments in Mutual Funds (quoted)</b>				
<b>Name of the fund</b>				
ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund	204,349	60	862,088	233
IDFC Mutual Fund	60,401,627	1,184	61,928,281	974
UTI Mutual Fund	-	-	2,000,000	21
Aditya Birla Sun Life Mutual Fund	1,907,437	265	7,205,908	755
Nippon India Mutual Fund**	7,357,646	179	3,386,533	197
Axis Mutual Fund	266,359	580	24,387	51
Tata Mutual Fund	2,979,380	171	72,948	226
SBI Mutual Fund	7,777,644	895	7,070,752	474
Sundaram Mutual Fund	264,092	280	3,323,353	131
HDFC Mutual Fund	18,545,875	306	46,511,219	1,019
Kotak Mutual Fund	5,352,549	483	19,228,287	806
DSP Mutual Fund*	25,263,086	457	4,058,562	197
Invesco Mutual Fund	148,845	414	92,596	210
Franklin Templeton Mutual Fund	20,120	60	4,368,836	253
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,334</b>		<b>5,547</b>
<b>2) Investment in non-convertible bonds/ debentures (quoted)</b>				
Secured redeemable non-convertible bonds of ₹ 1 million each in the nature of promissory notes in PNB Housing Finance Limited	50	50	-	-
Secured redeemable non-convertible debentures in Kotak Mahindra Investments Limited	-	-	50	51
Secured redeemable non-convertible debentures in Bajaj Finance Limited	-	-	50	48
Secured redeemable non-convertible debentures in Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited	50	54	20	210
Secured redeemable non-convertible debentures in Aditya Birla Finance Limited	-	-	50	52
Secured redeemable non-convertible debentures of ₹ 1,001,019 each in Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	100	112	-	-
Secured redeemable non-convertible debentures of ₹ 1,012,705 each in Aditya Birla Finance Limited	100	114	-	-
Secured redeemable non-convertible debentures of ₹ 1,025,944 each in Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited	50	53	-	-
Secured redeemable non-convertible debentures of ₹ 1,118,769 each in HDB Financial Services Limited	50	62	-	-
Secured redeemable non-convertible debentures of ₹ 1,000,236 each in Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	50	51	-	-
Secured redeemable non-convertible debentures of ₹ 878,419 each in Kotak Mahindra Investments Limited	50	48	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>544</b>		<b>361</b>
<b>3) Investments in term deposit (unquoted)</b>				
Interest bearing deposits with:				
-Bajaj Finance Limited		569		400
-Kotak Mahindra Investments Limited		-		50
-Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited		245		290
-LIC Housing Finance Limited		252		-
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,066</b>		<b>740</b>
<b>4) Investments in commercial paper (unquoted)</b>				
-Barclays Investments and Loans (India) Private Limited		-		188
		-		188
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>6,944</b>		<b>6,836</b>
<b>Aggregate carrying amount of quoted investments</b>		<b>5,878</b>		<b>5,908</b>
<b>Aggregate market value of quoted investments</b>		<b>5,878</b>		<b>5,908</b>
<b>Aggregate amount of unquoted investments</b>		<b>1,066</b>		<b>928</b>

\* Formerly known as DSP Blackrock Mutual Fund

\*\* Formerly known as Reliance Mutual Fund

## 8.2 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
<i>(Unsecured)</i>		
Considered good	14,775	13,582
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(386)	(226)
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,389</b>	<b>13,356</b>

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss on portfolio of its trade receivable. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At regular intervals, the historically observed default rates are updated and changes in forward-looking estimates are analysed. The Company estimates the following matrix at the reporting date.

	Ageing			
	1-90 days	91-180 days	181-360 days	More than 360 days*
Default rate	0.3%	3.6%	21.6%	52%

\*In case of probability of non-collection, default rate is 100%

### Movement in the expected credit loss allowance

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	226	119
Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables calculated at lifetime expected credit losses	160	107
<b>Provision at the end of the year</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>226</b>

## 8.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Balances with banks in current accounts and deposit accounts*	3,871	2,531
Other bank balances**	23	16
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>2,547</b>
Book overdrafts used for cash management purposes (refer note 14.1)	-	(3)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as per statement of cash flows</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>2,544</b>

\* The deposits maintained by the Company with banks comprises time deposits, which can be withdrawn by the Company at any point without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

\*\* Other bank balances represent earmarked balances in respect of unpaid dividends and dividend payable.

8.4 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents represent earmarked balances in respect of margin-money.

## 8.5 Loans

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Security deposits (refer note 40)	99	123
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>123</b>

## 8.6 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Advances to employees	319	279
Less: Provision for doubtful advances to employees	(19)	(12)
	300	267
Unbilled revenue*	2,503	2,143
Derivative financial instruments	-	84
Accrued income	2	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,805</b>	<b>2,528</b>

\* Classified as financial asset as right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time

## 9. Other current assets

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Advance to suppliers	35	33
Prepaid expenses	987	981
Unbilled revenue*	645	848
Others	314	406
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>2,268</b>

\* Classified as non financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones (in respect of fixed price contracts).

## 10. Equity share capital

a) Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
<b>Authorised</b>		
800,000,000 (March 31, 2019 : 800,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	8,000	8,000
<b>Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital</b>		
164,574,066 (March 31, 2019 : 164,214,041) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	1,646	1,642
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>1,642</b>

b) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year are as given below:

Particulars	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	No of shares	₹	No of shares	₹
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	164,214,041	1,642	163,926,311	1,639
Add: Shares issued on exercise of stock options and restricted shares	360,025	4	287,730	3
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	164,574,066	1,646	164,214,041	1,642

\* Refer note 10(e)

c) The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 each.

Terms/rights attached to equity shares

Each holder of the equity share, as reflected in the records of the Company as of the date of the shareholders meeting, is entitled to one vote in respect of each share held for all matters submitted to vote in the shareholders meeting.

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees and foreign currency. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting.

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 after distribution of amounts payable to preference shareholders. However, no such preference shares exist currently. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

d) Equity shareholder holding more than 5 percent of equity shares along with the number of equity shares held at the beginning and at the end of the year are as given below:

Name of the shareholder	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	Number of shares	%	Number of shares	%
1. Larsen & Toubro Limited*	100,527,734	61.08%	-	-
2. SCB Escrow A/C - Project Carnation, Lotus & Marigold**	-	-	32,760,229	19.95%
3. Nalanda India Fund Limited	-	-	14,568,212	8.87%

\* With effect from July 2, 2019, the Company has become a subsidiary of L&T. Accordingly, L&T has become the Promoter / Parent Company of the Company.

\*\* As per the arrangement mentioned in the draft letter of offer of L&T dated April 02, 2019, received by the Company, the shares held by (a) V. G. Siddhartha (b) Coffee Day Trading Limited and (c) Coffee Day Enterprises Limited aggregating to 19.95% of the shares in Mindtree Limited was transferred to SCB Escrow A/C - Project Carnation, Lotus & Marigold. The above shareholding interest was subsequently transferred to L&T during the year.

e) In the period of five years immediately preceding March 31, 2020:

i) The Company has allotted 83,893,088 and 41,765,661 fully paid up equity shares during the quarter ended March 31, 2016 and June 30, 2014 respectively, pursuant to 1:1 bonus share issue approved by shareholders. Consequently, options/ units granted under the various employee share based plans are adjusted for bonus share issue.

ii) Pursuant to the approval of the Board and the Administrative Committee at its meetings held on June 28, 2017 and July 20, 2017 respectively, the Company bought back 4,224,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each on a proportionate basis, at a price of ₹ 625 per equity share for an aggregate consideration of ₹ 2,640 (Rupees Two thousand six hundred and forty million only), and



completed the extinguishment of the equity shares bought back. Capital redemption reserve has been created to the extent of nominal value of share capital extinguished amounting to ₹ 42. The buyback and creation of capital redemption reserve was effected by utilizing the securities premium and free reserves.

iii) The Company has not allotted any other equity shares as fully paid up without payment being received in cash.

f) **Employee stock based compensation**

The Company instituted the Employees Stock Option Plan ('ESOP') in fiscal 2000, which was approved by the Board of Directors ('the Board'). The Company administers below mentioned restricted stock purchase plan and phantom stock options plan.

**Employee Restricted Stock Purchase Plan 2012 ('ERSP 2012')**

ERSP 2012 was instituted with effect from July 16, 2012 to issue equity shares of nominal value of ₹ 10 each. Shares under this program are granted to employees at an exercise price of not less than ₹ 10 per equity share or such higher price as determined by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. Shares shall vest over such term as determined by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee not exceeding ten years from the date of the grant. All shares will have a minimum lock in period of one year from the date of allotment.

Particulars	Year ended March 31,			
	2020		2019	
	Number of options	Exercise Price	Number of options	Exercise Price
Outstanding shares, beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Granted during the year	360,025	10.00	287,730	10.00
Exercised during the year	360,025	10.00	287,730	10.00
Lapsed during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding shares, end of the year	-	-	-	-
Shares vested and exercisable, end of the year	-	-	-	-

**Other Stock based compensation arrangements**

The Company has also granted phantom stock options and letter of intent to issue shares under ERSP 2012 plan to certain employees which is subject to certain vesting conditions. Details of the outstanding options/ units as at March 31, 2020 are given below:

Particulars	Phantom stock options plan
Total no. of units/ shares	500,000
Vested units/ shares	425,000
Lapsed units/ shares	-
Forfeited units/ shares	-
Cancelled units/ shares	75,000
Outstanding units/shares as at the end of the year	-
Contractual life	1 year
Date of grant	April 1, 2018, July 24, 2019
Price per share/ unit	Grant price of ₹ 772/ ₹ 930

Particulars	ERSP 2012 plan**
Outstanding units/shares as at the beginning of the year	369,650
Number of units/shares granted under letter of intent during the year	312,900
Vested units/ shares	360,025
Lapsed units/ shares	-
Forfeited units/ shares	-
Cancelled units/ shares	82,075
Outstanding units/shares as at the end of the year	240,450
Contractual life	1-2 years
Date of grant*	July 24, 2019, August 2, 2019, October 24, 2019, January 28, 2020
Price per share/ unit*	Exercise price of ₹ 10

\* Based on Letter of Intent

\*\* Does not include direct allotment of shares

The weighted average fair value of each unit under the above mentioned ERSP 2012 plan, granted during the year ended March 31, 2020 was ₹ 697.78 using the Black-Scholes model with the following assumptions:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020
Weighted average grant date share price	697.78
Weighted average exercise price	₹ 10
Dividend yield %	0.43%
Expected life	1-2 years
Risk free interest rate	5.96%
Volatility	34.72%

## 11. Other equity

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
<b>a) Capital reserve</b> Any profit or loss on purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments is transferred to capital reserve.	87	87
<b>b) Capital redemption reserve</b> A statutory reserve created to the extent of sum equal to the nominal value of the share capital extinguished on buyback of Company's own shares pursuant to Section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.	42	42
<b>c) Securities premium</b> Amounts received on issue of shares in excess of the par value has been classified as securities premium, net of utilisation.	299	133
<b>d) General reserve</b> This represents appropriation of profit by the Company.	226	226
<b>e) Special Economic Zone reinvestment reserve</b> This Special Economic Zone reinvestment reserve has been created out of the profit of eligible SEZ units in terms of the provisions of section 10AA(1)(II) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The reserve should be utilized by the Company for acquiring new plant and machinery for the purpose of its business in terms of the section 10AA(2) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.	1,218	1,036
<b>f) Retained earnings</b> Retained earnings comprises of the amounts that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity share holders.	30,600	30,264
<b>g) Share option outstanding account</b> The share option outstanding account is used to record the value of equity-settled share based payment transactions with employees. The amounts recorded in this account are transferred to securities premium reserve upon exercise of stock options by employees.	101	165
<b>h) Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges</b> Changes in the fair value of the derivative hedging instrument designated as a cash flow hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the cash flow hedging reserve (net of taxes) to the extent that the hedge is effective.	(2,035)	-
<b>i) Foreign currency translation reserve</b> Exchange difference relating to the translation of the results and net assets of the Company's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Company's presentation currency are recognized directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve.	(416)	(416)
<b>j) Other items of other comprehensive income</b> Other items of other comprehensive income consist of fair value changes on FVTOCI financial assets and financial liabilities and re-measurement of net defined benefit liability/asset.	(202)	(119)
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,920</b>	<b>31,418</b>

## 11.1 Distributions made and proposed

The amount of per share dividend recognized as distributions to equity shareholders for the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 was ₹ 30 and ₹ 11 respectively.

The Board of Directors, at its meeting held on April 17, 2019, had declared an interim dividend of 30% (₹ 3 per equity share of par value ₹ 10 each). The Board of Directors had recommended a final dividend of 40% (₹ 4 per equity share of par value ₹ 10 each) for the financial year ended March 31, 2019 which was approved by the shareholders at the Twentieth Annual General Meeting of the Company held on July 16, 2019. Further, the Board of Directors had recommended a special dividend of 200% (₹ 20 per equity share of par value ₹ 10 each)

to celebrate the twin achievements of exceeding USD 1 billion annual revenue milestone and 20th anniversary of the Company which was also approved by the shareholders at the Twentieth Annual General Meeting of the Company held on July 16, 2019. The aforesaid dividends were paid during the year that resulted in a cash outflow of ₹ 5,353 including dividend distribution tax of ₹ 913.

The Board of Directors have recommended a final dividend of 100% (₹ 10 per equity share of par value ₹ 10 each) for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 which is subject to the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

## Non-current liabilities

## 12. Financial liabilities

## 12.1 Borrowings

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
(Unsecured)		
Other loans*	-	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>

\* Unsecured long-term borrowings represents the amount received from Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to develop a project under "Development of Intelligent Video Surveillance Server (IVSS) system".

The loan is an unsecured loan carrying a simple interest of 3% p.a. on the outstanding amount of loan. Repayment of loan is in 10 equal annual installments from June 2011. Any delay in repayment entails a liability of 12% p.a. compounded monthly for the period of delay. The loan is repayable by June 2020. There is no default in the repayment of the principal loan and interest amounts.

## 12.2 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Derivative financial instruments	1,744	-
Employee benefits payable	51	-
Others (Security deposits for sub-lease)	3	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>1</b>

## 13. Other non-current liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Other liabilities (Deferred rent)	-	173
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>173</b>

### Current liabilities

## 14. Financial liabilities

### 14.1 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Current maturities of long-term debt*	5	5
Book overdraft	-	3
Unclaimed dividends	23	16
Employee benefits payable	3,599	2,408
Derivative financial instruments	1,623	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,250</b>	<b>2,434</b>

\* The details of interest rates, repayment and other terms are disclosed under note 12.1

## 15. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Unearned income (refer note 15.1)	341	667
Statutory dues (including provident fund and tax deducted at source)	804	596
Advance from customers	169	330
Gratuity payable (net)*	282	230
Others	1	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>1,838</b>

\* Refer note 21 for details of gratuity plan as per Ind AS 19.

### 15.1 Unearned income

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	667	720
Invoiced during the year	6,761	11,718
Revenue recognized during the year	(7,087)	(11,771)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>667</b>

## 16. Provisions

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Provision for post contract support services	10	9

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Provision for discount	708	627
Provision for foreseeable losses on contracts	62	18
Provision for compensated absences	849	655
Provision for disputed dues*	95	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,724</b>	<b>1,399</b>

\* Represents disputed tax dues provided pursuant to unfavorable orders received from the tax authorities against which the Company has preferred an appeal with the relevant authority. In respect of the provisions of Ind AS 37, the disclosures required have not been provided pursuant to the limited exemption provided under paragraph 92 of Ind AS 37.

The disclosure of provisions movement as required under the provisions of Ind AS 37 is as follows:-

### Provision for post contract support services

Provision for post contract support services represents cost associated with providing sales support services which are accrued at the time of recognition of revenue and are expected to be utilized within a period of one year.

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	9	10
Provisions made during the year	2	1
Released during the year	(1)	(2)
<b>Provision at the end of the year</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>

### Provision for discount

Provision for discount are for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers accounted for by reducing the amount of revenue recognized at the time of sale.

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	627	534
Provisions made during the year	1,162	689
Utilisations during the year	(876)	(449)
Released during the year	(205)	(147)
<b>Provision at the end of the year</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>627</b>

**Provision for foreseeable losses on contracts**

Provision for foreseeable losses on contracts represents excess of estimated cost over the future revenues to be recognised and expected to be utilized within a period of one year.

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	18	6
Provisions made during the year	84	45
Released during the year	(40)	(33)
<b>Provision at the end of the year</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>18</b>

**Provision for disputed dues**

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	90	86
Provisions made during the year	5	4
<b>Provision at the end of the year</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>90</b>

**17. Income tax**

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

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
<i>Current income tax:</i>		
In respect of the current year	2,333	2,456
<i>Deferred tax:</i>		
In respect of the current year	(354)	(129)
<b>Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>2,327</b>
<b>Income tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income:</b>		
- Current tax arising on income and expense recognised in other comprehensive income		
Net loss/ (gain) on remeasurement of defined benefit plan	26	21
- Deferred tax arising on income and expense recognised in other comprehensive income		
Effective portion of cash flow hedges	1,093	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>21</b>

The reconciliation between the provision of income tax of the Company and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before taxes is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Profit before tax	8,287	9,867
Enacted income tax rate in India	34.94%	34.94%
Computed expected tax expense	2,895	3,448
<b>Effect of:</b>		
Income exempt from tax	(1,055)	(1,080)
Temporary differences reversing during the tax holiday period	38	27
Expenses (net) that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	62	61
Different tax rates of branches/subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	157	74
Tax effect due to non-taxable income/expense	-	5
True-up of tax provisions related to previous years	(119)	(190)
Others	1	(18)
<b>Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>2,327</b>

The tax rates under Indian Income Tax Act, for the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are 34.94% and 34.94% respectively.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) as at March 31, 2020 in relation to:

Particulars	As at April 1, 2019	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Others	As at March 31, 2020
Property, plant and equipment	463	50	-	-	513
Lease assets net of lease liabilities	-	98	-	-	98
Allowance for expected credit losses	48	36	-	-	84
Provision for compensated absences	287	1	-	-	288
Provision for volume discount	(2)	(11)	-	-	(13)
Intangible assets	(398)	44	-	-	(354)
Net gain on fair value of mutual funds	(101)	(25)	-	-	(126)
Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	-	-	1,093	-	1,093
Others	91	161	-	-	252
<b>Total</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,835</b>

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) as at March 31, 2019 in relation to:

Particulars	As at April 1, 2018	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Others	As at March 31, 2019
Property, plant and equipment	443	20	-	-	463
Allowance for expected credit losses	19	29	-	-	48
Provision for compensated absences	228	59	-	-	287
Provision for volume discount	18	(20)	-	-	(2)
Intangible assets	(432)	34	-	-	(398)
Net gain on fair value of mutual funds	(82)	(19)	-	-	(101)
Others	65	26	-	-	91
MAT Credit entitlement/ (utilisation)	59	-	-	(59)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(59)</b>	<b>388</b>

The Company has not created deferred tax assets on the following:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Unused tax losses (long term capital loss) which expire in:		
- FY 2019-20	34	34
- FY 2021-22	48	48
- FY 2022-23	28	28
- FY 2023-24	22	22
Unused tax losses of foreign jurisdiction	306	314

The Company has units at Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Chennai and Bhubaneswar registered as Special Economic Zone (SEZ) units which are entitled to a tax holiday under Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

The Company also has STPI units at Bengaluru and Pune which are registered as 100 percent Export Oriented Units, which were earlier entitled to a tax holiday under Section 10B and Section 10A of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

A portion of the profits of the Company's India operations are exempt from Indian income taxes being profits attributable to export operations from undertakings situated in Special Economic Zone (SEZ). Under the Special Economic Zone Act, 2005 scheme, units in designated Special Economic Zones providing service on or after April 1, 2005 will be eligible for a deduction of 100 percent of profits or gains derived from the export of services for the first five years from the commencement of provision of services and 50 percent of such profits and gains for a further five years. Certain tax benefits are also available for a further five years subject to the unit meeting defined conditions.

Dividend income from certain category of investments is exempt from tax. The difference between the reported income tax expense and income tax computed at statutory tax rate is primarily attributable to income exempt from tax.

Pursuant to the changes in the Indian income tax laws in fiscal year 2007, Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) has been extended to income in respect of which deduction is claimed under the tax holiday schemes discussed above; consequently, the Company has calculated its tax liability for current domestic taxes after considering MAT. The excess tax paid under MAT provisions over and above normal tax liability can be carried forward and set-off against future tax liabilities computed under normal tax provisions.

The Company is also subject to tax on income attributable to its permanent establishments in foreign jurisdictions due to operation of its foreign branches.

## 18. Revenue from operations

The nature of contract impacts the method of revenue recognition and the contracts are classified as Fixed-price contracts, Maintenance contracts and Time and materials contracts.

### Revenue by contract type

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Fixed-price and Maintenance	57%	56%
Time and materials	43%	44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Refer note 38 for disaggregation of revenue by industry and geographical segments.

### Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Within 1 year	24,519	4,804
1-3 years	8,332	14,277
More than 3 years	729	933

The Company has applied practical expedient and has not disclosed information about remaining performance obligations in contracts where the original contract duration is one year or less or where the entity has the right to consideration that corresponds directly with the value of entity's performance completed to date. The above revenue is subject to change in transaction price, if any.

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 such evaluation. Due to the nature of the pandemic, the Company will continue to monitor developments to identify significant uncertainties relating to revenue in future periods.

### 19. Other income

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Net gain on financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	509	421
Interest income on financial asset at amortised cost	189	146
Foreign exchange gain/ (loss), net	-	267
Others *	58	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>893</b>

\* Includes net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹ 12 (For the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ 19). Further includes net gain/(loss) on termination of right-of-use assets for the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹ 8 (For the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ Nil).

### 20. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Salaries and wages	46,962	40,985
Contribution to provident and other funds*	3,205	2,828
Share based payments to employees (refer note 10)**	102	162
Staff welfare expenses	378	236
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,647</b>	<b>44,211</b>

\* includes contribution to defined contribution plans for the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹ 3,023 (For the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ 2,699).

\*\* includes expense on cash settled employee stock based compensation for the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹ Nil (For the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ 73).

### 21. Gratuity

Amount recognized in the statement of profit and loss in respect of gratuity cost (defined benefit plan) is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
<b>Gratuity cost</b>		
Service cost	174	124
Net interest on net defined liability/(asset)	8	5
Re-measurement - actuarial (gain)/loss recognised in OCI	109	86
Net gratuity cost	291	215

#### Historical information :

Particulars	As at	As at	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(1,071)	(874)	(705)	(591)	(513)
Fair value of plan assets	789	644	564	500	375
<b>Asset/ (liability) recognised</b>	<b>(282)</b>	<b>(230)</b>	<b>(141)</b>	<b>(91)</b>	<b>(138)</b>

The experience adjustments, meaning difference between changes in plan assets and obligations expected on the basis of actuarial assumption and actual changes in those assets and obligations are as follows:

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	40	45
Experience adjustment on plan assets	(4)	2

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
<b>Assumptions</b>		
Discount rate	6.30%	7.30%
Salary increase	0-6%	5.00%
Withdrawal rate	14.54%	12.12%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set in accordance with the published statistics by the Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult.

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand factors in the employment market. The expected return on plan assets is based on expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligations.

The following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan.

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
<b>Change in defined benefit obligations</b>		
Obligations at the beginning of the year	874	705
Service cost	174	124
Interest cost	59	49
Benefits settled	(141)	(88)
Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	40	45
Actuarial (gain)/loss – demographic assumptions	8	(17)
Actuarial (gain)/loss – financial assumptions	57	56
<b>Obligations at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>874</b>
<b>Change in plan assets</b>		
Plan assets at the beginning of the year, at fair value	644	564
Interest income on plan assets	51	43
Re-measurement - actuarial gain/(loss)	-	-
Return on plan assets greater/ (lesser) than discount rate	(4)	(2)
Contributions	226	125
Benefits settled	(128)	(86)
<b>Plan assets at the end of the year, at fair value</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>644</b>

**Sensitivity analysis**

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(59)	66	(51)	57
Future salary growth (1% movement)	65	(54)	57	(52)

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Within 1 year	146	107
1-2 years	158	123
2-3 years	172	143
3-4 years	199	157
4-5 years	240	188
5-10 years	1,273	1,068

The Company expects to contribute ₹ 146 to its defined benefit plans during the next fiscal year.

As at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, 100% of the plan assets were invested in insurer managed funds.

The Company has established an income tax approved irrevocable trust fund to which it regularly contributes to finance liabilities of the plan. The fund's investments are managed by certain insurance companies as per the mandate provided to them by the trustees and the asset allocation is within the permissible limits prescribed in the insurance regulations.

**22. Finance costs**

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Interest expense on financial instruments designated at amortised cost	-	29
Interest expense on lease liabilities	529	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>29</b>

**23. Depreciation and amortization expense**

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer note 3)	1,343	1,175
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets (Refer note 4)	959	-
Amortization of other intangible assets (Refer note 5)	452	466
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,754</b>	<b>1,641</b>

**24. Other expenses**

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Travel expenses	3,266	3,006
Communication expenses	691	793
Sub-contractor charges	6,208	5,281
Computer consumables	1,166	919
Legal and professional charges	595	448
Power and fuel	313	302
Lease rentals*	168	1,221
Repairs and maintenance		
- Buildings	383	102
- Machinery	59	61
Insurance	95	76
Rates and taxes	344	266
Foreign exchange loss, net	83	-
Other expenses	2,811	2,885
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,182</b>	<b>15,360</b>

\* Represents lease rentals for short term leases and leases of low value assets for the current year.

**25. Auditor's remuneration**

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
<b>Payment to Auditor as:</b>		
(a) auditor	20	18
(b) for taxation matters	1	1
(c) for other services*	5	8
(d) for reimbursement of expenses	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>

\* The above excludes amounts paid to a firm affiliated to the statutory auditors firm through a networking arrangement as registered with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, for the year ended March 31, 2020 ₹ 4 (For the year ended March 31, 2019 ₹ 2).

## 26. Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Profit for the year (A)	6,308	7,540
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of basic earnings per share (B)	164,487,369	164,122,945
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of diluted earnings per share (C)	164,567,714	164,468,537
<b>Earnings per share:</b>		
Equity shares of par value ₹ 10 each		
(1) Basic (₹) (A/B)	38.35	45.94
(2) Diluted (₹) (A/C)	38.33	45.84

Reconciliation of number of equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share is set out below:

Particulars	For the year ended			
	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	Basic EPS	Diluted EPS	Basic EPS	Diluted EPS
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	164,487,369	164,487,369	164,122,945	164,122,945
Weighted average number of equity shares resulting from assumed exercise of employee stock options	-	80,345	-	345,592
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of earnings per share	164,487,369	164,567,714	164,122,945	164,468,537

## 27. Government grants

The Company has claimed R&D tax relief under UK corporation tax rules. The Company undertakes R&D activities and incurs qualifying revenue expenditure which is entitled to an additional deduction under UK corporation tax rules, details of which are given below:

Nature of expenses	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Grant towards R & D credit	18	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>

The grant recognized in the balance sheet is ₹ 46 as at March 31, 2020 (As at March 31, 2019 is ₹ 26).

## 28. Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Components of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below-

### During the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	FCTR	Other items of Comprehensive Income	Total
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Remeasurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	(109)	(109)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	26	26
	-	-	<b>(83)</b>	<b>(83)</b>
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	(3,128)	-	-	(3,128)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	1,093	-	-	1,093
	<b>(2,035)</b>	-	-	<b>(2,035)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>(2,035)</b>	-	<b>(83)</b>	<b>(2,118)</b>

### During the year ended March 31, 2019

Particulars	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	FCTR	Other items of Comprehensive Income	Total
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Remeasurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	(86)	(86)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	21	21
	-	-	<b>(65)</b>	<b>(65)</b>
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	262	-	262
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	-	<b>262</b>	-	<b>262</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>262</b>	<b>(65)</b>	<b>197</b>



## 29. Leases

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 'Leases' with the date of initial application being April 1, 2019. Ind AS 116 replaces Ind AS 17 – Leases and related interpretation and guidance. The Company has applied Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognised in retained earnings at April 1, 2019. As a result, the comparative information has not been restated. In adopting Ind AS 116, the Company has applied the below practical expedients:

The Company has applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics

The Company has treated the leases with remaining lease term of less than 12 months as if they were "short term leases"

The Company has not applied the requirements of Ind AS 116 for leases of low value assets (assets of less than USD 5,000 in value)

The Company has excluded the initial direct costs from measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of transition

The Company has used hindsight, in determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease

On transition to Ind AS 116, the Company recognised right-of-use assets amounting to ₹ 6,369, related accumulated depreciation amounting to ₹ 138, lease liabilities amounting to ₹ 5,800 and ₹ 157 (credit) in retained earnings as at April 1, 2019. The Company has discounted lease payments using the applicable incremental borrowing rate as at April 1, 2019,

which is 9.5% for measuring the lease liability. Refer note 32 for contractual maturities of lease liabilities.

### Reconciliation of operating lease commitments as at March 31, 2019 with the lease liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2019:

Operating lease commitment at March 31, 2019	5,075
<b>Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at April 1, 2019</b>	<b>3,563</b>
Recognition exemption for:	
Short term leases	(1)
Leases of low value assets	(6)
Extension and termination options reasonably certain to be exercised	2,244
<b>Lease liabilities recognised at April 1, 2019</b>	<b>5,800</b>

### Impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 on retained earnings:

Reversal of deferred rent liability as at March 31, 2019	186
Less: Reclassification of operating lease under Ind AS 17 'Leases' to right-of-use assets	(29)
<b>Impact on retained earnings as at April 1, 2019</b>	<b>157</b>

<b>Impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 on the statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>For the year ended March 31, 2020</b>
Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 22)	529
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets (refer note 23)	959
Deferred tax (credit) (refer note 17)	(98)
<b>Impact on the statement of profit and loss for the year</b>	<b>1,390</b>

The Company has sublet few of the leased premises. Lease rental income under such non-cancellable operating lease during the year ended March 31, 2020 amounted to ₹ 15 (For the year ended March 31, 2019 amounted to ₹ 5).

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2020</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2019</b>
Receivable – Not later than one year	27	13
Receivable – Later than one year and not later than five years	4	16

## 30. Financial instruments

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 is as follows:

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Carrying Value</b>		<b>Fair Value</b>	
	<b>March 31, 2020</b>	<b>March 31, 2019</b>	<b>March 31, 2020</b>	<b>March 31, 2019</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>				
<b>Amortised cost</b>				
Loans	556	798	556	798
Trade receivable	14,389	13,356	14,389	13,356
Cash and cash equivalents	3,894	2,547	3,894	2,547
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	1,961	-	1,961	-
Other financial assets	2,805	2,444	2,805	2,444
Investment in term deposit (unquoted)	1,066	740	1,066	740
Investment in debt securities (quoted)	596	873	596	873
Investment in commercial paper (unquoted)	-	188	-	188
<b>FVTOCI</b>				
Investment in equity instruments (unquoted)	1	1	1	1
Investment in preference shares (unquoted)	7	7	7	7
Derivative financial instruments - cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-
<b>FVTPL</b>				
Investments in mutual fund (quoted)	6,078	6,227	6,078	6,227
Derivative financial instruments - fair value hedge	-	84	-	84
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>31,353</b>	<b>27,265</b>	<b>31,353</b>	<b>27,265</b>

Particulars	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
<b>Amortised cost</b>				
Borrowings	5	10	5	10
Lease liabilities	5,663	-	5,663	-
Trade payables	2,587	2,131	2,587	2,131
Other financial liabilities	3,676	2,428	3,676	2,428
<b>FVTOCI</b>				
Derivative financial instruments - cash flow hedge	3,128	-	3,128	-
<b>FVTPL</b>				
Derivative financial instruments - fair value hedge	239	2	239	2
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>15,298</b>	<b>4,571</b>	<b>15,298</b>	<b>4,571</b>

The Management assessed that fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, other current assets, trade payables, book overdrafts and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The fair-value of the financial-instruments factor the uncertainties arising out of COVID-19, where applicable.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- i) Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/ borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected losses of these receivables.
- ii) The fair value of the quoted bonds and mutual funds are based on price quotations at reporting date. The fair value of unquoted instruments, loans from banks and other financial liabilities, as well as other non-current financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. In addition to being sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the forecast cash flows or discount rate, the fair value of the equity instruments is also sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the growth rates. The valuation requires management to use unobservable inputs in the model, of which the significant unobservable inputs are disclosed in the tables below. Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant

unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.

- iii) Fair values of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at March 31, 2020 was assessed to be insignificant.
- iv) The fair values of the unquoted equity and preference shares have been estimated using a DCF model. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, discount rate, credit risk and volatility/ the probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted equity investments.
- v) The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally banks with investment grade credit ratings. Interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the respective currencies, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies, interest rate curves etc. As at March 31, 2020 the marked-to-market value of derivative asset positions is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk. The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationships and other financial instruments recognised at fair value.

### 31. 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 following table presents the fair value measurement hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on recurring basis as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets as at March 31, 2020:

Particulars	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value:</b>					
Derivative financial instruments (Notes 30 & 8.6)*	March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-
FVTOCI financial assets designated at fair value (Notes 30 & 6.1):					
Investment in equity instruments (unquoted)	March 31, 2020	1	-	-	1
Investment in preference shares (unquoted)	March 31, 2020	7	-	-	7
FVTPL financial assets designated at fair value (Notes 30, 6.1 & 8.1):					
Investment in mutual funds (quoted)	March 31, 2020	6,078	6,078	-	-
<b>Financial liabilities measured at fair value:</b>					
Derivative financial instruments (Notes 30, 12.2 & 14.1)*:	March 31, 2020	3,367	-	3,367	-

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year.

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets as at March 31, 2019:

Particulars	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value:</b>					
Derivative financial instruments (Note 30 & 8.6)*	March 31, 2019	84	-	84	-
FVTOCI financial assets designated at fair value (Notes 30 & 6.1):					
Investment in equity instruments (unquoted)	March 31, 2019	1	-	-	1
Investment in preference shares (unquoted)	March 31, 2019	7	-	-	7
FVTPL financial assets designated at fair value (Note 30, 6.1 & 8.1):					
Investment in mutual funds (quoted)	March 31, 2019	6,227	6,227	-	-
<b>Financial liabilities measured at fair value:</b>					
Derivative financial instruments (Notes 30, 12.2 & 14.1)*	March 31, 2019	2	-	2	-

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year.

i) Reconciliation of fair value measurement of unquoted investment in equity instruments and preference shares classified as FVTOCI (Level 3)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening balance	8	8
Remeasurement recognised in OCI	-	-
Purchases	-	-
Sales	-	-
Closing balance	8	8

\* Derivative financial instruments are valued based on quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace.

#### Derivative financial instruments

The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on foreign currency assets/ liabilities and certain Highly Probable Forecast Exposures (HPFE) denominated in foreign currency. The Company follows established risk management policies, including the use of derivatives to hedge foreign currency

assets/ liabilities and HPFE. The Company regularly reviews its foreign exchange forward positions both on a standalone basis and in conjunction with its underlying foreign currency related exposures. Hence, the movement in Mark To Market (MTM) of the hedge contracts undertaken for such exposures is likely to be offset by contra movements in the underlying exposures values. However, till the point of time that the HPFE becomes an on-balance sheet exposure, the changes in MTM of the hedge contracts will impact the Balance Sheet of the Company. The Company monitors the potential risk arising out of the market factors like exchange rates on a regular basis. The counterparty in these derivative instruments is a bank and the Company considers the risks of non-performance by the counterparty as non-material. For on balance sheet exposures, the Company monitors the risks on net unhedged exposures. The Company has evaluated the impact of the COVID-19 event on its highly probable transactions and concluded that there was no impact on the probability of occurrence of the hedged transaction. The Company has considered the effect of changes, if any, in both counterparty credit risk and its own credit risk in assessing hedge effectiveness and measuring hedge ineffectiveness.

The following table presents the aggregate contracted principal amounts of the Company's derivative contracts outstanding:

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Non-designated derivative instruments (Sell):		
in USD millions	1,118	50
in EUR millions	-	1
in GBP millions	-	1

The foreign exchange forward and option contracts mature anywhere between 1-36 months. The table below analyzes the derivative financial instruments into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period as at the reporting date:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Not later than 12 months	Later than 12 months	Not later than 12 months	Later than 12 months
Non-designated derivative instruments (Sell)				
Cash Flow Hedge				
in USD millions	452.00	527.00	-	-
Average rate	73.87	78.35	-	-
in INR millions	33,387	41,288	-	-
Fair Value Hedge				
in USD millions	138.70	-	49.50	-
Average rate	74.36	-	71.33	-
in INR millions	10,314	-	3,531	-
in EUR millions	-	-	0.50	-
Average rate	-	-	79.07	-
in INR millions	-	-	40	-
in GBP millions	-	-	1.00	-
Average rate	-	-	92.57	-
in INR millions	-	-	93	-

Refer note 28, 30 and 32

### The reconciliation of cash flow hedges

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Gain/ (loss) recognized in the other comprehensive income during the year	(3,256)	-
Amount reclassified to profit and loss during the year	128	-
Tax impact on the above	1,093	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>(2,035)</b>	<b>-</b>

## 32. Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risk to the Company is foreign exchange risk. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to mitigate foreign exchange related risk exposures. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivative for speculative purposes may be undertaken.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment

securities. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

### Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment. Ratings of customers are periodically monitored. The Company has considered the latest available credit-ratings of customers in view of COVID-19 to ensure the adequacy of allowance for expected credit loss towards trade and other receivables.

The following table gives details in respect of revenues generated from top customer and top 5 customers:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Revenue from top customer	17,196	13,888
Revenue from top 5 customers	27,344	23,318

One customer accounted for more than 10% of the revenue for the year ended March 31, 2020. Further, one customer accounted for more than 10% of the receivables as at March 31, 2020. One customer accounted for more than 10% of the revenue for the year ended March 31, 2019, however none of the customers accounted for more than 10% of the receivables as at March 31, 2019.

#### Investments

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by generally

The working capital position of the Company is given below:

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Cash and cash equivalents	3,894	2,547
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	1,961	-
Investments in mutual funds (quoted)	5,334	5,547
Investments in non-convertible bonds/ debentures (quoted)	544	361
Investment in term deposit (unquoted)	1,066	740
Investment in commercial paper (unquoted)	-	188
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,799</b>	<b>9,383</b>

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 years and above
Borrowings	5	-	-
Lease liabilities	1,180	1,126	5,720
Trade payables	2,587	-	-
Other financial liabilities	3,622	54	-
Derivative financial instruments - fair value hedge	239	-	-
Derivative financial instruments - cash flow hedge	1,384	1,167	577

  

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 years and above
Borrowings	5	5	-
Book overdraft	3	-	-
Trade payables	2,131	-	-
Other financial liabilities	2,427	1	-
Derivative financial instruments - fair value hedge	2	-	-

#### Foreign Currency risk

The Company's exchange risk arises from its foreign operations, foreign currency revenues and expenses, (primarily in U.S. Dollars, British Pound Sterling and Euros) and foreign currency borrowings (in U.S. Dollars). A significant portion of the Company's revenues are in these foreign currencies, while a significant portion of its costs are in Indian Rupees. As a result, if the value of the Indian Rupee appreciates relative to these foreign currencies, the Company's revenues measured in Rupees may decrease. The exchange rate between the Indian Rupee and these foreign currencies has changed substantially in recent periods and may continue to fluctuate substantially in the future. The Company has a foreign exchange hedging committee which meets on a periodic basis to formulate the strategy for foreign currency risk management.

Consequently, the Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts, to

investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a good credit rating. The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties, and does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific industry sectors.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. Also, the Company has unutilized credit limits with banks.

The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

mitigate the risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates in respect of its forecasted cash flows and trade receivables.

The details in respect of the outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts are given under the derivative financial instruments section.

In respect of the Company's forward contracts, a 1% decrease/increase in the respective exchange rates of each of the currencies underlying such contracts would have resulted in:

- an approximately ₹ 105 increase and ₹ 105 decrease in the Company's net profit in respect of its fair value hedges and ₹ 741 increase and ₹ 741 decrease in the Company's effective portion of cash flow hedges as at March 31, 2020;
- an approximately ₹ 36 increase and ₹ 36 decrease in the Company's net profit as at March 31, 2019 in respect of its fair value hedges.

The following table presents foreign currency risk from non-derivative financial instruments as of March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

As at March 31, 2020

₹ in million

Particulars	US\$	Euro	Pound Sterling	Other currencies*	Total
<b>Assets</b>					
Trade receivables	10,119	1,572	1,258	750	13,699
Unbilled revenue	1,963	110	144	166	2,383
Cash and cash equivalents	2,544	304	279	387	3,514
Other assets	113	26	38	18	195
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Lease liabilities	2,753	24	210	51	3,038
Trade payables	1,535	65	140	37	1,777
Other liabilities	2,222	90	303	96	2,711
<b>Net assets/liabilities</b>	<b>8,229</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>12,265</b>

\* Others include currencies such as Singapore \$, Australian \$, Canadian \$, Japanese Yen, Malaysian Ringgit, etc.

As at March 31, 2019

₹ in million

Particulars	US\$	Euro	Pound/Sterling	Other currencies*	Total
<b>Assets</b>					
Trade receivables	9,174	1,424	1,416	736	12,750
Unbilled revenue	2,299	215	233	133	2,880
Cash and cash equivalents	1,642	214	177	207	2,240
Other assets	97	33	64	17	211
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Trade payables	1,114	52	136	50	1,352
Other liabilities	1,210	87	273	72	1,642
<b>Net assets/liabilities</b>	<b>10,888</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>15,087</b>

\* Others include currencies such as Singapore \$, Australian \$, Canadian \$, Japanese Yen, Malaysian Ringgit, etc.

For the year ended March 31, 2020, every 1% increase/decrease of the respective foreign currencies compared to functional currency of the Company would impact operating margins by 0.2%/ (0.2)% respectively. For the year ended March 31, 2019, the impact on operating margins would be 0.2%/ (0.2)% respectively.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates and investments. The Company's borrowings and investments are primarily short-term, which do not expose it to significant interest rate risk.

### 33. Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Company monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends

on its equity shares. The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain an optimal structure so as to maximize shareholder value.

The capital structure is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Total equity attributable to the equity share holders of the Company	31,566	33,060
As percentage of total capital	85%	100%
Total loans and borrowings	5	10
Total lease liabilities	5,663	-
Total loans, borrowings and lease liabilities	5,668	10
As a percentage of total capital	15%	0%
<b>Total capital (loans, borrowings, lease liabilities and equity)</b>	<b>37,234</b>	<b>33,070</b>

The Company is predominantly equity financed which is evident from the capital structure table. Further, the Company has always been a net cash company with cash and bank balances along with investment which is predominantly investment in liquid and short term mutual funds being far in excess of debt.

### 34. Related party transactions

Name of related party	Nature of relationship	Country of Incorporation
Mindtree Software (Shanghai) Co., Ltd ('MSSCL'), Republic of China	Subsidiary	China
Bluefin Solutions Limited***	Subsidiary	United Kingdom
Bluefin Solutions Inc.#	Subsidiary	United States
Bluefin Solutions Sdn Bhd	Subsidiary	Malaysia
Blouvin (Pty) Limited**	Subsidiary	South Africa
Bluefin Solutions Pte Ltd##	Subsidiary	Singapore

Name of related party	Nature of relationship	Country of Incorporation
Mindtree Foundation	Entity with common key managerial person	India
Bridgeweave Limited	Entity with common key managerial person	United Kingdom
NuvePro Technologies Private Limited*	Entity in which a key managerial person is a member	India
Amitav Bagchi	Relative of a key managerial person till July 16, 2019	
Coffee Day Global Limited	As per the arrangement mentioned in the draft letter of offer of L&T dated April 02, 2019, received by the Company, the shares held by (a) V. G. Siddhartha (b) Coffee Day Trading Limited and (c) Coffee Day Enterprises Limited aggregating to 19.95% of the shares in Mindtree Limited was transferred to SCB Escrow A/C - Project Carnation, Lotus & Marigold. The above shareholding interest was subsequently transferred to L&T and accordingly ceased to be related party during the year.	
Tanglin Developments Limited ('TDL')		
Sical Logistics Limited		
Larsen & Toubro Limited	Parent Company (Also refer note 10(d))	India
Larsen & Toubro Infotech Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	India
L&T Investment Management Ltd****	Fellow Subsidiary	India
Mindtree Limited Employees Gratuity Fund Trust	Gratuity Trust	India

\* Related party under The Companies Act, 2013 till July 17, 2019.

\*\* Dissolved with effect from December 10, 2018.

\*\*\* Dissolved with effect from April 2, 2019.

\*\*\*\* Investment Manager for L&T Mutual Fund.

# Dissolved with effect from December 17, 2019.

## Dissolved with effect from March 20, 2020.

#### Transactions with the above related parties during the year were:

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	For the year ended	
		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Mindtree Software (Shanghai) Co., Ltd	Software services received	7	8
Mindtree Foundation	Donation paid	47	70
Bridgeweave Limited	Software services rendered	40	34
Mindtree Limited Employees Gratuity Fund Trust	Contribution for Gratuity	226	125
Coffee Day Global Limited	Procurement of supplies	-	32
	Software services rendered	-	30
Tanglin Developments Limited	Leasing office buildings and land	-	419
L&T Mutual Fund	Purchase of investments	100	-
	Proceeds from sale of investments	100	-
NuvePro Technologies Private Limited	Software services received	1	3
Larsen & Toubro Limited	Dividend paid	2,789	-
	Reimbursement of travel expenses	20	-
	Software services rendered	2	-
Larsen & Toubro Infotech Limited	Software services rendered	12	-
Amitav Bagchi	Professional services received	-	1

#### Balances payable to related parties are as follows:

Name of related party	Nature of balance	As at	As at
		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Mindtree Software (Shanghai) Co., Ltd	Trade Payables	1	1
Coffee Day Global Limited	Trade Payables	-	2
Larsen & Toubro Limited	Trade Payables	20	-
Mindtree Limited Employees Gratuity Fund Trust	Gratuity contribution payable	272	211

#### Balances receivable from related parties are as follows:

Name of related party	Nature of balance	As at	As at
		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Coffee Day Global Limited	Trade receivables	-	32
Bridgeweave Limited	Trade receivables	26	-
Larsen & Toubro Infotech Limited	Trade receivables	13	-
Larsen & Toubro Limited	Trade receivables	2	-
Tanglin Developments Limited	Security deposit including electricity deposit returnable on termination of lease	-	270

The amount outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantee has been given or received.

Related party transactions as disclosed above pertain to transactions which are actually billed, and does not include transactions and balances arising from unbilled revenues and accruals.

**Key Managerial Personnel:**

Anilkumar Manibhai Naik <sup>1</sup>	Non-Executive Chairman
Krishnakumar Natarajan <sup>2</sup>	Executive Chairman
Rostow Ramanan <sup>2</sup>	CEO and Managing Director
N.S. Parthasarathy <sup>2</sup>	Executive Vice Chairman, President and Chief Operating Officer
Debashis Chatterjee <sup>3</sup>	CEO and Managing Director
Sekharipuram Narayanan Subrahmanyam <sup>4</sup>	Non-Executive Vice Chairman
Jayant Damodar Patil <sup>5</sup>	Non-Executive Director
Ramamurthi Shankar Raman <sup>5</sup>	Non-Executive Director
Subroto Bagchi <sup>6</sup>	Non-Executive Director
Prasanna Rangacharya Mysore <sup>7</sup>	Independent Director
Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa <sup>8</sup>	Independent Director
Apurva Purohit	Independent Director
Milind Sarwate <sup>11</sup>	Independent Director
Akshaya Bhargava	Independent Director
Bijou Kurien	Independent Director
Pradip Menon <sup>9</sup>	Chief Financial Officer
Senthil Kumar <sup>10</sup>	Chief Financial Officer
Vedavalli Sridharan	Company Secretary

<sup>1</sup> The Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company, at their meetings held on July 17, 2019, approved and recommended the appointment of Mr. Anilkumar Manibhai Naik as an Additional Director and designated him as Non-Executive Chairman with effect from July 18, 2019 and the same is approved by shareholders through Postal Ballot by way of special resolution on September 23, 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Krishnakumar Natarajan, Executive Chairman, Mr. N S Parthasarathy, Executive Vice Chairman and Chief Operating Officer and Mr. Rostow Ramanan, CEO and Managing Director of the Company have resigned from the Board on July 17, 2019.

<sup>3</sup> The Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company, at their meetings held on August 2, 2019, approved and recommended the appointment of Mr. Debashis Chatterjee as CEO and Managing Director for a period commencing from August 2, 2019 to August 1, 2024 and the same is approved by shareholders through Postal Ballot on September 23, 2019.

<sup>4</sup> The Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company had approved and recommended the appointment of Mr. Sekharipuram Narayanan Subrahmanyam as Non-Executive Director of the Company with effect from July 16, 2019 and the shareholders have approved the same at the Twentieth Annual General Meeting of the Company held on July 16, 2019. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company, at their meetings held on August 2, 2019, approved the appointment of Mr. Sekharipuram Narayanan Subrahmanyam as Non-Executive Vice-Chairman of the Company with effect from August 2, 2019.

<sup>5</sup> The Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company have approved and recommended the appointments of Mr. Jayant Damodar Patil and Mr. Ramamurthi Shankar Raman as Non-Executive Directors of the Company with effect from July 16, 2019 and the shareholders have approved the same at the Twentieth Annual General Meeting of the Company held on July 16, 2019.

<sup>6</sup> Mr. Subroto Bagchi, Non-Executive Director of the Company, retired from the Board on July 16, 2019.

<sup>7</sup> The Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company have approved and recommended the appointment of Mr. Prasanna Rangacharya Mysore as Independent Director of the Company for a period commencing from July 16, 2019 to March 31, 2022 and the shareholders have approved the same at the Twentieth Annual General Meeting of the Company held on July 16, 2019.

<sup>8</sup> The Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company have approved and recommended the appointment of Mrs. Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa as Independent Director of the Company for a term of five years from July 16, 2019 to July 15, 2024 and the shareholders have approved the same at the Twentieth Annual General Meeting of the Company held on July 16, 2019.

<sup>9</sup> Resigned on November 15, 2019

<sup>10</sup> Appointed with effect from March 11, 2020

<sup>11</sup> Mr. Milind Sarwate, Independent Director, has resigned from the company due to the re-organization of his portfolio of Board membership across various companies with effect from April 24, 2020.

**Transactions with key managerial personnel**

Dividends paid to directors during the year ended March 31, 2020 amounts to ₹ 397 and for the year ended March 31, 2019 amounts to ₹ 162. Further, during the year ended March 31, 2020, 7,875 (March 31, 2019: 4,255) shares were allotted to the key managerial personnel.

**Compensation of key managerial personnel of the Company**

Particulars	For the year ended <sup>∗</sup>	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Short-term employee benefits	146	142
Share-based payment transactions	16	69
Others	21	18
<b>Total compensation paid to key managerial personnel</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>229</b>

<sup>∗</sup> The above compensation excludes gratuity and compensated absences which cannot be separately identified from the composite amount advised by the actuary.



### 35. Contingent liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	1,074	1,074

a) The Company has received income tax assessment order for financial years 2006-07 and 2007-08 for the erstwhile subsidiary Mindtree Technologies Private Limited (MTPL) with demands amounting to ₹ 11 and ₹ 10 respectively on account of certain disallowances/ adjustments made by income tax department. Management believes that the position taken by it on the matter is tenable and hence, no adjustment has been made to the financial statements. The Company has filed an appeal against the demand received. The Company has not deposited the amount of demand with the department. The department has adjusted pending refunds amounting to ₹ 18 against these demands.

b) The Company has received income tax assessment order under Section 143(3) of the Income-Tax Act 1961 pertaining to erstwhile subsidiary Aztecsoft Limited for the financial years 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2007-08 and 2008-09 wherein demand of ₹ 215, ₹ 49, ₹ 61, ₹ 28, ₹ 58, ₹ 214 and ₹ 63 respectively has been raised against the Company. These demands have arisen mainly on account of transfer pricing adjustments made in the order. The Company has not accepted these orders and has been advised by its legal counsel/ advisors to prefer appeals before appellate authorities and accordingly the Company has filed appeals before the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) and Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT). The Company has deposited ₹ 15 with the department against these demands. The department has adjusted pending refunds amounting to ₹ 556 against these demands.

The Company received a favourable order from the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) for the year 2001-02 where in the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) accepted the Company's contentions and quashed the demand raised. The income tax department appealed against the above mentioned order with ITAT. ITAT, in an earlier year passed an order setting aside both the orders of the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) as well as the Assessing Officer and remanded the matter back to the Assessing Officer for re-assessment. The Company preferred an appeal with the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka against the order of the ITAT. The Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka has dismissed the appeal filed against the order of ITAT and upheld the order passed by the ITAT and accordingly the case is pending before Assessing Officer for re-assessment. The Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax has completed the reassessment and has issued a Final assessment order with a revised demand amounting to ₹ 202 due to transfer pricing adjustments. Management believes that the position taken by it on the matter is tenable and hence, no adjustment has been made to the financial statements. The Company has filed an appeal with Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals).

The Company has received the order from the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) for the year 2004-05 and on the unfavorable grounds, the Company has filed an appeal with

ITAT, Bengaluru.

The Company has received the order from ITAT for the FY 2005-06 and ITAT has remanded the matter back to the Assessing Officer for re-assessment. The Company has filed an appeal with the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka. The Hon'ble High Court has dismissed the appeal and this matter is pending with Assessing Officer.

The Company has received the order from ITAT for the FY 2007-08 and ITAT has quashed the order of the Assessing Officer. Order giving effect to the ITAT order is yet to be received.

The Company has received revised order for the FY 2008-09 under section 263 from Assessing Officer raising an additional demand of ₹ 61, taking the total demand to ₹ 124. The Company had filed an appeal before ITAT. Subsequently, the Company has received the order from ITAT for the FY 2008-09 and ITAT has quashed the order of the Assessing Officer. Order giving effect to the ITAT order is yet to be received. During the year, the company has filed a writ petition with the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka to stay the proceedings of the Assessing Officer for the financials years 2007-08 and 2008-09.

The Company has appealed against the demands received for financial years 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09. Based on favourable order received by the Company for the financial year 2001-02 from the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) and an evaluation of the facts and circumstances, no provision has been made against the above orders in the financial statements.

c) The Company received an assessment order for financial year 2006-07 for the erstwhile subsidiary Mindtree Wireless Private Limited from the Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax ('ACIT') with a demand amounting to ₹ 39 on account of certain other disallowances/ transfer pricing adjustments made by income tax department. Management believes that the position taken by it on the matter is tenable and hence, no adjustment has been made to the financial statements. The Company has filed an appeal with Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) against the demand received.

The Company has received the order from the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) wherein the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) accepted the grounds in part and in respect of unfavorable grounds, the Company has filed an appeal before ITAT. The final order giving effect by the Assessing Officer is completed and the demand is reduced to ₹ 33. The Company has deposited ₹ 5 with the department against this demand.

d) The Company has received the revised order under section 263 for financial year 2009-10 from Assessing Officer reducing the demand to ₹ 6. The Company has filed an appeal before ITAT. ITAT has dismissed the appeal. Order giving effect has been received. The Company has filed an appeal before Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals).

e) The Company has received a final assessment order for financial year 2012-13 from the Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax with a demand amounting to ₹ 15 on account

of certain disallowances. Management believes that the position taken by it on the matter is tenable and hence, no adjustment has been made to the financial statements. The Company has filed an appeal with Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals).

- f) During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company received an order passed under section 7A of the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 from Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) claiming provident fund contribution aggregating to ₹ 250 for dues up to June 2016, and excludes any additional interest that may be determined by the authorities from that date till resolution of the dispute, on (a) full salary paid to International Workers and (b) special allowance paid to employees. Based on a legal advice obtained, the Company has assessed that it has a legitimate ground for appeal, and has contested the order by filing an appeal with the Employees' Provident Funds Appellate Tribunal.

### 36. Capital commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as at March 31, 2020 is ₹ 511 (As at March 31, 2019: ₹ 843).

37. The Board of Directors at its meeting held on October 06, 2017, had approved the Scheme of Amalgamation ("the Scheme") of its wholly owned subsidiary, Magnet 360, LLC ("Magnet") ("Transferor Company") with Mindtree Limited ("Transferee Company") with an appointed date of April 01, 2017. The Company had filed an application with the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Bengaluru Bench. The Scheme had been approved by NCLT during the year ended March 31, 2019 vide order dated November 29, 2018. The amalgamation has been accounted under the 'pooling of interests' method based on the carrying value of the assets and liabilities of Magnet as included in the consolidated Balance Sheet of the Company as at the earliest period presented.

The Goodwill for Magnet has been arrived at as follows:

Particulars	Amount
Consideration for amalgamation (Value of investment held by Mindtree)	3,458
Net assets acquired	1,670
Goodwill	1,788

\* Magnet was in the business of Information Technology services.

### 38. Segment information

The CEO & MD of the company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108, Operating Segments. The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by industry classes. Accordingly, segment information has been presented for industry classes.

The Company is structured into four reportable business segments – RCM, BFSI, Hi-tech and TH. The reportable business segments are in line with the segment wise information which

is being presented to the CODM.

Each segment item reported is measured at the measure used to report to the Chief Operating Decision Maker for the purposes of making decisions about allocating resources to the segment and assessing its performance.

Geographic information is based on business sources from that geographic region and delivered from both on-site and off-shore. America comprises of United States of America and Canada, Europe includes continental Europe and United Kingdom; the Rest of the world comprises of all other geographies except those mentioned above and India.

Income and direct expenses in relation to segments are categorized based on items that are individually identifiable to that segment, while the remainder of costs are apportioned on an appropriate basis. Certain expenses are not specifically allocable to individual segments as the underlying services are used interchangeably. The Management therefore believes that it is not practical to provide segment disclosures relating to such expenses and accordingly such expenses are separately disclosed as "unallocated" and directly charged against total income.

CODM does not review assets and liabilities at reportable segments level, hence segment disclosure relating to total assets and liabilities has not been provided. Geographical information on revenue and industry revenue information is collated based on individual customer invoices or in relation to which the revenue is otherwise recognized.

#### Industry Segments:

Statement of income	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
<b>Segment revenue from external customers</b>		
RCM	16,439	15,660
BFSI	16,479	15,472
Hi-tech	31,793	27,586
TH	12,932	11,497
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,643</b>	<b>70,215</b>
<b>Segment operating income</b>		
RCM	2,844	2,578
BFSI	2,000	628
Hi-tech	4,754	5,810
TH	1,299	1,628
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,897</b>	<b>10,644</b>
Depreciation and Amortization expense	(2,754)	(1,641)
<b>Profit for the year before finance expenses, other income and tax</b>	<b>8,143</b>	<b>9,003</b>
Finance costs	(529)	(29)
Other income	567	480
Interest income	189	146
Foreign exchange gain/ (loss)	(83)	267
<b>Net profit before taxes</b>	<b>8,287</b>	<b>9,867</b>
Income taxes	(1,979)	(2,327)
<b>Net profit after taxes</b>	<b>6,308</b>	<b>7,540</b>

Other information	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Other significant non-cash expense (Allocable)		
RCM	28	6
BFSI	32	40
Hi-tech	45	32
TH	100	40

**Geographical information**

Revenues	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
America	58,000	51,502
Europe	13,135	13,319
India	3,131	2,416
Rest of world	3,377	2,978
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,643</b>	<b>70,215</b>

**Note:**

Management believes that it is currently not practicable to provide disclosure of assets by geographical location, as meaningful segregation of the available information is onerous. Refer note 32 on Financial risk management for information on revenue from major customers.

39. Total of expenditure incurred on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities during the year ended March 31, 2020 is ₹ 343 (during the year ended March 31, 2019 is ₹ 150). The above expenditure includes contribution of ₹ 200 towards PM CARES Fund for the year ended March 31, 2020.

**41. Dues to micro, small and medium enterprises**

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated August 26, 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum in accordance with the 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006' ('the Act'). Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. Further in view of the Management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Act is not expected to be material. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier as at the balance sheet date.

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year;	8	3
The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year;	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

**40. Non-current assets held for sale**

The Company, in an earlier year, had entered into a lease arrangement with a lessor for lease of a piece of land for a period of 30 years. Also, the Company had purchased two buildings constructed by the lessor on the above referred land vide a separate purchase agreement and capitalized in the books of account. During the year, the Company received a communication from the lessor wherein it is mentioned that the lessor would like to convert the existing lease into a regular commercial lease agreement and would like to refund the residual value of the deposits and the value of the buildings under the present agreements and enter into a fresh agreement. The Company is currently in negotiation with the lessor to finalise the applicable agreed price for the termination and refund of the security deposits paid to the lessor.

Pursuant to the above, the said buildings have been reclassified from "Property, plant and equipment" to "Non-current assets held for sale" amounting to ₹ 312 and the said land has been reclassified from "Right-of-use assets" to "Non-current assets" held for sale amounting to ₹ 188. Also:

- The security deposits aggregating to ₹ 85 paid as per present agreements have been reclassified from Non-current assets to Current assets (refer notes 6.2 and 8.5).
- Impairment loss on non-current assets held for sale amounting to ₹ 39 has been accounted for the year ended March 31, 2020.
- No provision has been made in respect of liquidated damages (as per the terms of the present agreements) on security deposits, pending ongoing negotiation with the lessor.

42. The standalone financial statements are presented in ₹ in million. Those items which are required to be disclosed and which were not presented in the standalone financial statement due to rounding off to the nearest ₹ in million are given as follows:

Balance sheet items

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Cash on hand (refer note 8.3)	32,432	4,854
12,640 (March 31, 2018: 12,640 and April 1, 2017: 12,640) equity shares in Worldcast Technologies Private Limited (refer note 6.1)	126,400	126,400

Related party disclosures (refer note 34)

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Professional services received from Amitav Bagchi	450,000	946,000

As per our report of even date attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells  
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Mindtree Limited

**Ramamurthi Shankar Raman**  
Non-Executive Director  
Place: Mumbai

**Debashis Chatterjee**  
CEO & Managing Director  
Place: Bengaluru

**V. Balaji**  
Partner

**Senthil Kumar**  
Chief Financial Officer  
Place: Bengaluru

**Vedavalli Sridharan**  
Company Secretary  
Place: Bengaluru

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: April 24, 2020

Date: April 24, 2020