

Overview and notes to the financial statements

1. Overview

1.1 Company overview

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

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

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company’s Board of Directors on April 20, 2020.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

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

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

1.3 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in Note 1.4. Accounting estimates could change from period to period.

Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as the Management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

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

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of receivables, unbilled revenues and investment in subsidiaries. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company, as at the date of approval of these financial statements has used internal and external sources of information including credit reports and related information, economic forecasts. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on current estimates expects the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company’s financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements.

1.4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

a. Revenue recognition

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

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

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for other fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to determine the actual efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the estimated total efforts or costs to be incurred. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress

towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. The estimation of total efforts or costs involves significant judgment and is assessed throughout the period of the contract to reflect any changes based on the latest available information.

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

b. Income taxes

The Company's two major tax jurisdictions are India and the US, though the Company also files tax returns in other overseas jurisdictions.

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid / recovered for uncertain tax positions. Also refer to Notes 2.16 and 2.22.

In assessing the realizability of deferred income tax assets, the Management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. The Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, the Management believes that the Company will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

c. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by the Management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. Refer to Note 2.1.

d. Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Infosys's operations

taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances. After considering current and future economic conditions, the Company has concluded that no changes are required to lease period relating to the existing lease contracts (Refer to Note 2.3).

e. Non-current assets held for sale

Assets held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. The determination of fair value less costs to sell includes use of management estimates and assumptions. The fair value of the assets held for sale has been estimated using valuation techniques (including income and market approach), which include unobservable inputs. Non-current assets and disposal group that ceases to be classified as "Held for Sale" shall be measured at the lower of carrying amount before the non-current asset and disposal group was classified as "Held for Sale" and its recoverable amount at the date of the subsequent decision not to sell. Recoverable amounts of assets reclassified from "Held for Sale" have been estimated using the Management's assumptions which consist of significant unobservable inputs.

f. Allowance for credit losses on receivables and unbilled revenue

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

2.1 Property, plant and equipment

Accounting policy

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

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

⁽¹⁾ Based on technical evaluation, the Management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the Management expects to use these assets. Hence, the useful lives for these assets is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

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

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

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not ready to use before such date are disclosed under "Capital work-in-progress". Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment

Property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that

their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

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

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

Particulars	in ₹ crore									
	Land – Freehold	Land – Leasehold	Buildings ⁽¹⁾ (⁽²⁾)	Plant and machinery ⁽²⁾	Office equipment ⁽²⁾	Computer equipment ⁽²⁾	Furniture and fixtures ⁽²⁾	Leasehold improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2019	1,305	593	8,070	2,612	938	5,052	1,454	414	37	20,475
Additions	11	–	968	428	159	765	427	270	7	3,035
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 (Refer to Note 2.3)	–	(593)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(593)
Deletions	–	–	–	(2)	(3)	(127)	(6)	(15)	(1)	(154)
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2020	1,316	–	9,038	3,038	1,094	5,690	1,875	669	43	22,763
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2019	–	(32)	(2,797)	(1,762)	(672)	(3,605)	(1,039)	(153)	(21)	(10,081)
Depreciation	–	–	(317)	(293)	(118)	(718)	(213)	(110)	(6)	(1,775)
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 (Refer to Note 2.3)	–	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	–	–	–	2	3	126	6	15	1	153
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2020	–	–	(3,114)	(2,053)	(787)	(4,197)	(1,246)	(248)	(26)	(11,671)
Carrying value as at April 1, 2019	1,305	561	5,273	850	266	1,447	415	261	16	10,394
Carrying value as at March 31, 2020	1,316	–	5,924	985	307	1,493	629	421	17	11,092

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2019 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Land – Freehold	Land – Leasehold	Buildings ⁽¹⁾ (2)	Plant and machinery ⁽²⁾	Office equipment ⁽²⁾	Computer equipment ⁽²⁾	Furniture and fixtures ⁽²⁾	Leasehold improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2018	1,227	661	7,271	2,209	841	4,229	1,247	235	29	17,949
Additions	78	–	915	460	130	1,023	238	187	9	3,040
Deletions	–	(68)	(116)	(57)	(33)	(200)	(31)	(8)	(1)	(514)
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2019	1,305	593	8,070	2,612	938	5,052	1,454	414	37	20,475
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2018	–	(30)	(2,621)	(1,526)	(582)	(3,143)	(896)	(107)	(17)	(8,922)
Depreciation	–	(5)	(278)	(285)	(116)	(660)	(169)	(54)	(5)	(1,572)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	–	3	102	49	26	198	26	8	1	413
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2019	–	(32)	(2,797)	(1,762)	(672)	(3,605)	(1,039)	(153)	(21)	(10,081)
Carrying value as at April 1, 2018	1,227	631	4,650	683	259	1,086	351	128	12	9,027
Carrying value as at March 31, 2019	1,305	561	5,273	850	266	1,447	415	261	16	10,394

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

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

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

Tangible assets provided on operating lease to subsidiaries as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value
Buildings	186	91	95
	186	84	102
Plant and machinery	30	30	–
	30	28	2
Furniture and fixtures	24	24	–
	24	23	1
Computer equipment	3	3	–
	3	3	–
Office equipment	16	16	–
	16	15	1

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Aggregate depreciation charged on above assets	11	19
Rental income from subsidiaries	58	63

2.2 Goodwill and other intangible assets

2.2.1 Goodwill

A summary of changes in the carrying amount of goodwill is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Carrying value at the beginning	29	29
Translation differences	–	–
Carrying value at the end	29	29

2.2.2 Other intangible assets

Accounting policy

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

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

The changes in the carrying value of acquired intangible assets for the year ended March 31, 2020 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Customer-related	Sub-contracting rights-related	Trade name-related	Others	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2019	113	–	26	26	165
Transfer of assets	–	–	–	–	–
Deletions during the year	–	–	–	–	–
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2020	113	–	26	26	165
Accumulated amortization as at April 1, 2019	(56)	–	(18)	(17)	(91)
Transfer of assets	–	–	–	–	–
Amortization expense	(16)	–	(5)	(5)	(26)
Accumulated amortization on deletions	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated amortization as at March 31, 2020	(72)	–	(23)	(22)	(117)
Carrying value as at March 31, 2020	41	–	3	4	48
Carrying value as at April 1, 2019	57	–	8	9	74
Estimated useful life (in years)	7	–	5	5	–
Estimated remaining useful life (in years)	3	–	1	1	–

The changes in the carrying value of acquired intangible assets for the year ended March 31, 2019 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Customer-related	Sub-contracting rights-related	Trade name-related	Others	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2018	113	–	26	26	165
Transfer of assets	–	–	–	–	–
Deletions during the year	–	–	–	–	–
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2019	113	–	26	26	165
Accumulated amortization as at April 1, 2018	(40)	–	(12)	(12)	(64)
Transfer of assets	–	–	–	–	–
Amortization expense	(16)	–	(6)	(5)	(27)
Accumulated amortization on deletions	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated amortization as at March 31, 2019	(56)	–	(18)	(17)	(91)
Carrying value as at March 31, 2019	57	–	8	9	74
Carrying value as at April 1, 2018	73	–	14	14	101
Estimated useful life (in years)	7	–	5	5	–
Estimated remaining useful life (in years)	4	–	2	2	–

Research and development expense recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 is ₹ 458 crore and ₹ 416 crore, respectively.

2.3 Leases

Accounting policy

The Company as a lessee

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

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of 12 months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low-value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

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

The ROU assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for

any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

ROU assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. ROU assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

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

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

The Company as a lessor

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

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

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

Transition

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116, *Leases* and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method and has taken the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application. Consequently, the Company

recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the ROU asset at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date of the lease, but discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. Comparatives as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019 have not been retrospectively adjusted and therefore will continue to be reported under the accounting policies included as part of our Annual Report for year ended March 31, 2019.

On transition, the adoption of the new standard resulted in recognition of 'Right of Use' asset of ₹1,861 crore, 'Net investment in sublease' of ROU asset of ₹430 crore and a lease liability of ₹2,491 crore. The cumulative effect of applying the standard, amounting to ₹17 crore was debited to retained earnings, net of taxes. The effect of this adoption is insignificant on the profit before tax, profit for the period and earnings per share. Ind AS 116 has resulted in an increase in cash inflows from operating activities and an increase in cash outflows from financing activities on account of lease payments.

The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application :

1. Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date
2. Applied the exemption not to recognize ROU assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application
3. Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the ROU asset at the date of initial application.
4. Applied the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. Accordingly, Ind AS 116 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.

The difference between the lease obligation recorded as of March 31, 2019 under Ind AS 17 disclosed under Note 2.19 of the *Standalone financial statements* forming part of the 2019 Annual Report and the value of the lease liability as of April 1, 2019 is primarily on account of inclusion of extension and termination options reasonably certain to be exercised, in measuring the lease liability in accordance with Ind AS 116 and discounting the lease liabilities to the present value under Ind AS 116.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities as at April 1, 2019 is 4.4%

The changes in the carrying value of ROU assets for the year ended March 31, 2020 are as follows :

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

⁽¹⁾ Net of lease incentives of ₹101 crore related to lease of buildings

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

The break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2020 is as follows

in ₹ crore	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2020
Current lease liabilities	390
Non-current lease liabilities	2,775
Total	3,165

The movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2020 is as follows:

in ₹ crore	
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning	2,491
Additions	886
Finance cost accrued during the period	114
Deletions	(61)
Payment of lease liabilities	(418)
Translation difference	153
Balance at the end	3,165

The details of the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2020 on an undiscounted basis are as follows:

in ₹ crore	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2020
Less than one year	512
One to five years	1,744
More than five years	1,490
Total	3,746

2.4 Investments and assets held for sale

in ₹ crore		
Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Non-current investments		
Equity instruments of subsidiaries	7,553	6,349
Debentures of subsidiary	1,159	1,445
Redeemable preference shares of subsidiary	1,318	–
Preference securities and equity instruments	103	90
Others	30	16
Tax-free bonds	1,825	1,828
Government bonds	13	–
Fixed maturity plans securities	–	401
Non-convertible debentures	1,251	1,209
Government securities	664	724
Total non-current investments	13,916	12,062
Current investments		
Liquid mutual fund units	2,019	1,701
Certificates of deposit	886	2,123
Government bonds	–	12
Fixed maturity plans securities	428	–
Non-convertible debentures	673	1,746
Commercial paper	–	495

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

Rental expense recorded for short-term leases was ₹37 crore for the year ended March 31, 2020.

Rental income on assets given on operating lease to subsidiaries was ₹58 crore for the year ended March 31, 2020.

The movement in the net investment in sublease in ROU asset during the year ended March 31, 2020 is as follows:

in ₹ crore	
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the period	430
Interest income accrued during the period	15
Lease receipts	(46)
Translation difference	34
Balance at the end of the period	433

The details of the contractual maturities of net investment in sublease of ROU asset as at March 31, 2020 on an undiscounted basis are as follows:

in ₹ crore	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2020
Less than one year	50
One to five years	217
More than five years	244
Total	511

Leases not yet commenced to which Company is committed amounts to ₹655 crore for a lease term ranging from two years to 13 years.

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Total current investments	4,006	6,077
Total carrying value	17,922	18,139

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Non-current investments		
Unquoted		
Investment carried at cost		
Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries		
Infosys BPM Limited	660	659
3,38,23,444 (3,38,22,319) equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up		
Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited	333	333
Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty Limited ⁽¹⁾	–	5
Nil (1,01,08,869) equity shares of AUD 0.11 par value, fully paid		
Infosys Technologies S. de R.L. de C.V., Mexico	65	65
17,49,99,990 (17,49,99,990) equity shares of MXN 1 par value, fully paid up		
Infosys Technologies (Sweden) AB	76	76
1,000 (1,000) equity shares of SEK 100 par value, fully paid		
Infosys Tecnologia do Brasil Ltda	–	276
Nil (12,84,20,748) shares of BRL 1.00 par value, fully paid		
Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Company Limited	900	900
Infosys Public Services, Inc.	99	99
3,50,00,000 (3,50,00,000) shares of USD 0.50 par value, fully paid		
Infosys Consulting Holding AG	1,323	1,323
23,350 (23,350) – Class A shares of CHF 1,000 each and		
26,460 (26,460) – Class B Shares of CHF 100 each, fully paid up		
Infosys Americas Inc.	1	1
10,000 (10,000) shares of USD 10 per share, fully paid up		
EdgeVerve Systems Limited	1,312	1,312
1,31,18,40,000 (1,31,18,40,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up		
Infosys Nova Holdings LLC	1,335	–
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.	10	10
1,09,90,000 (1,09,90,000) shares of SGD 1.00 par value, fully paid		
Brilliant Basics Holding Limited	59	59
1,346 (1,346) shares of GBP 0.005 each, fully paid up		
Infosys Arabia Limited	2	2
70 (70) shares		
Kallidus Inc.	150	150
10,21,35,416 (10,21,35,416) shares		
Skava Systems Private Limited	59	59
25,000 (25,000) shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up		
Panaya Inc.	582	582
2 (2) shares of USD 0.01 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Chile SpA	7	7
100 (100) shares		
WongDoody Holding Company Inc	359	350
2,000 (2,000) shares		
Infosys Luxembourg S.à.r.l.	4	4
3,700 (3,700) shares		
Infosys Austria GmbH (formerly known as Lodestone Management Consultants GmbH)	–	–
80,000 (80,000) shares of EUR 1 par value, fully paid up		
Infosys Consulting Brazil	183	43
16,49,15,570 (8,26,56,605) shares of BRL 1 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Romania	34	34
99,183 (99,183) shares of RON 100 per share, fully paid up		

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Investment in redeemable preference shares of subsidiary		
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.		
24,92,00,000 (Nil) shares of SGD 1 per share, fully paid up	1,318	–
	8,871	6,349
Investment carried at amortized cost		
Investment in debentures of subsidiary		
EdgeVerve Systems Limited		
12,58,00,000 (14,45,00,000) Unsecured redeemable, non-convertible debentures of ₹100 each fully paid up	1,159	1,445
	1,159	1,445
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Others ⁽²⁾	30	16
	30	16
Investment carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)		
Preference securities	101	89
Equity instruments	2	1
	103	90
Quoted		
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Tax-free bonds	1,825	1,828
Government bonds	13	–
	1,838	1,828
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Fixed maturity plan securities	–	401
	–	401
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures	1,251	1,209
Government securities	664	724
	1,915	1,933
Total non-current investments	13,916	12,062
Current investments		
Unquoted		
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Liquid mutual fund units	2,019	1,701
	2,019	1,701
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Commercial paper	–	495
Certificates of deposit	886	2,123
	886	2,618
Quoted		
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Government bonds	–	12
	–	12
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Fixed maturity plan securities	428	–
	428	–
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures	673	1,746
	673	1,746
Total current investments	4,006	6,077
Total investments	17,922	18,139
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	4,854	5,920
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued), current	1,101	1,757
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued), non-current	4,048	4,374
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	13,068	12,219
⁽¹⁾ Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	121	122
Reduction in the fair value of assets held for sale	854	854

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from "Held for Sale"	469	469
Investments carried at cost	8,871	6,349
Investments carried at amortized cost	2,997	3,285
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,577	6,387
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	2,477	2,118

(2) Uncalled capital commitments outstanding as of March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 was ₹15 crore and ₹17 crore, respectively. Refer to Note 2.10 for accounting policies on financial instruments.

The details of amounts recorded in other comprehensive income are as follows:

in ₹ crore

	Year ended					
	March 31, 2020			March 31, 2019		
	Gross	Tax	Net	Gross	Tax	Net
Net gain / (loss) on						
Non-convertible debentures	23	(3)	20	1	–	1
Government securities	–	–	–	4	(1)	3
Certificates of deposit	(5)	2	(3)	(5)	2	(3)
Equity and preference securities	(29)	(2)	(31)	73	5	78

Method of fair valuation

in ₹ crore

Class of investment	Method	Fair value as at March 31,	
		2020	2019
Liquid mutual fund units	Quoted price	2,019	1,701
Fixed maturity plan securities	Market-observable inputs	428	401
Tax-free bonds and government bonds	Quoted price and market-observable inputs	2,135	2,048
Non-convertible debentures	Quoted price and market-observable inputs	1,924	2,955
Government securities	Quoted price	664	724
Certificates of deposit	Market-observable inputs	886	2,123
Commercial paper	Market-observable inputs	–	495
Unquoted equity and preference securities	Discounted cash flows method, market multiples method, options pricing model	103	90
Others	Discounted cash flows method, market multiples method, options pricing model	30	16

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

2.4.1 WongDoody Holding Company Inc

On May 22, 2018, Infosys acquired 100% of the voting interests in WongDoody Holding Company Inc (WongDoody), a US-based, full-service creative and consumer insights agency. The business acquisition was conducted by entering into a share purchase agreement for a total consideration of up to US\$ 75 million (approximately ₹514 crore on acquisition date), which includes a cash consideration of US\$ 38 million (approximately ₹261 crore), contingent consideration of up to US\$ 28 million (approximately ₹192 crore on acquisition date) and an additional consideration of up to US\$ 9 million (approximately ₹61 crore on acquisition date), referred to as retention bonus, payable to the employees of WongDoody over the next three years, subject to their continuous employment with the Group. Retention bonus is recognized in employee benefit expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of service. The fair value of contingent consideration on the date of acquisition is ₹89 crore.

2.4.2 Proposed transfer

On October 11, 2019, the Board of Directors of Infosys authorized the Company to execute a Business Transfer Agreement and related documents with its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Kallidus Inc. and Skava Systems Private Limited (together referred to as "Skava"), to transfer the business of Skava to Infosys Limited, subject to securing the requisite regulatory approvals for a consideration based on an independent valuation. The transaction is between a holding company and a wholly-owned subsidiary and the resulting impact would be recorded in "Business Transfer Reserve" at the time of transfer.

2.4.3 Details of investments

The details of non-current other investments in preferred stock and equity instruments as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Preference securities		
Airviz Inc.	–	3
2,82,279 (2,82,279) Series A Preferred Stock, fully paid up, par value USD 0.001 each		
Whoop Inc	40	14
16,48,352 (16,48,352) Series B Preferred Stock, fully paid up, par value USD 0.0001 each		
Nivetti Systems Private Limited	10	10
2,28,501 (2,28,501) Preferred Stock, fully paid up, par value ₹ 1 each		
Waterline Data Science, Inc	–	25
39,33,910 (39,33,910) Preferred Series B Shares, fully paid up, par value USD 0.00001 each		
13,35,707 (13,35,707) Preferred Series C Shares, fully paid up, par value USD 0.00001 each		
Trifacta Inc.	42	27
11,80,358 (11,80,358) Preferred Stock		
Ideaforge	9	10
5,402 (5,402) Series A compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up.		
Equity instrument		
Merasport Technologies Private Limited	–	–
2,420 (2,420) equity shares at ₹ 8,052 each, fully paid up, par value ₹ 10 each		
Global Innovation and Technology Alliance	2	1
15,000 (15,000) equity shares at ₹ 1,000 each, fully paid up, par value ₹ 1,000 each		
Ideaforge	–	–
100 (100) equity shares at ₹ 10, fully paid up		
Others		
Stellaris Venture Partners India	30	16
	133	106

2.4.4 Details of investments in tax-free bonds and government bonds

The balances held in tax-free bonds as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	Face value ₹	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
7.04% Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 03MAR2026	10,00,000	470	49	470	50
7.16% Power Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 17JUL2025	10,00,000	1,000	105	1,000	105
7.18% Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 19FEB2023	1,000	20,00,000	201	20,00,000	201
7.28% Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 21DEC2030	1,000	4,22,800	42	4,22,800	42
7.28% National Highways Authority of India Limited Bonds 18SEP2030	10,00,000	3,300	341	3,300	342
7.34% Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 19FEB2028	1,000	21,00,000	210	21,00,000	210
7.35% National Highways Authority of India Limited Bonds 11JAN2031	1,000	5,71,396	57	5,71,396	57
7.93% Rural Electrification Corporation Limited Bonds 27MAR2022	1,000	2,00,000	20	2,00,000	21
8.10% Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 23FEB2027	1,000	5,00,000	52	5,00,000	52
8.26% India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited Bonds 23AUG2028	10,00,000	1,000	100	1,000	100

Particulars	Face value ₹	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
8.30% National Highways Authority of India Limited Bonds 25JAN2027	1,000	5,00,000	53	5,00,000	53
8.35% National Highways Authority of India Limited Bonds 22NOV2023	10,00,000	1,500	150	1,500	150
8.46% India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited Bonds 30AUG2028	10,00,000	2,000	200	2,000	200
8.46% Power Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 30AUG2028	10,00,000	1,500	150	1,500	150
8.48% India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited Bonds 05SEP2028	10,00,000	450	45	450	45
8.54% Power Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 16NOV2028	1,000	5,00,000	50	5,00,000	50
Total investments in tax-free bonds		68,05,416	1,825	68,05,416	1,828

The balances held in government bonds as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	Face value PHP	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Treasury Notes Philippines Govt. 17APRIL2019	100	90,000	13	90,000	12
Total investments in government bonds		90,000	13	90,000	12

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

The balances held in liquid mutual fund as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Aditya Birla Sun Life Corporate Bond Fund – Growth – Direct Plan	2,66,97,315	211	1,96,00,407	141
Aditya Birla Sun Life Money Manager Fund – Growth – Direct Plan	–	–	79,75,385	201
HDFC Money Market Fund – Direct Plan – Growth Option	–	–	7,72,637	303
ICICI Prudential Savings Fund – Direct Plan-Growth	–	–	83,40,260	301
IDFC Corporate Bond – Fund Direct Plan	–	–	11,95,81,942	154
Kotak Money Market Fund – Direct Plan – Growth Option	–	–	9,73,751	301
SBI Premier Liquid Fund – Direct Plan – Growth	3,31,803	103	10,25,678	300
Axis Treasury Advantage Fund – Growth	8,65,146	201	–	–
HDFC Liquid Fund – Direct Plan – Growth Option	5,55,555	217	–	–
HDFC Overnight Fund Direct Plan – Growth Option	10,10,508	300	–	–
ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund –Direct plan –Growth	77,26,245	227	–	–
IDFC Banking and PSU fund - Direct Plan- Growth Option	8,88,49,927	160	–	–
Kotak Liquid Fund – Direct Plan – Growth	7,47,509	300	–	–
SBI Overnight Fund – Direct Plan – Growth	9,22,151	300	–	–
Total investments in liquid mutual fund units	12,77,06,159	2,019	15,82,70,060	1,701

The balances held in fixed maturity plan security as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Aditya Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan – Series OD 1145 Days – GR Direct	5,00,00,000	62	5,00,00,000	58
Aditya Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan – Series OE 1153 days – GR Direct	2,50,00,000	31	2,50,00,000	29
HDFC FMP 1155D Feb 2017 – Direct Growth – Series 37	2,80,00,000	35	2,80,00,000	32
HDFC FMP 1169D Feb 2017 – Direct- Quarterly Dividend – Series 37	4,50,00,000	45	4,50,00,000	45
ICICI FMP Series 80 –1194 D Plan F Div	4,00,00,000	50	4,00,00,000	46
ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan Series 80 – 1187 Days Plan G Direct Plan	4,20,00,000	52	4,20,00,000	49

Particulars	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan Series 80 – 1253 Days Plan J Direct Plan	3,00,00,000	37	3,00,00,000	35
IDFC Fixed Term Plan Series 129 Direct Plan – Growth 1147 Days	1,00,00,000	12	1,00,00,000	12
IDFC Fixed Term Plan Series 131 Direct Plan – Growth 1139 Days	1,50,00,000	19	1,50,00,000	17
Kotak FMP Series 199 Direct – Growth	3,50,00,000	43	3,50,00,000	40
Nippon India Fixed Horizon Fund – XXXII Series 8 – Dividend Plan	3,50,00,000	42	3,50,00,000	38
Total investments in fixed maturity plan securities	35,50,00,000	428	35,50,00,000	401

2.4.6 Details of investments in non-convertible debentures, government securities, certificates of deposit and commercial paper

The balances held in non-convertible debenture units as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 is as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	Face value ₹	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
7.03% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 28DEC2021	10,00,000	2,500	254	–	–
7.24% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 23AUG2021	10,00,000	2,500	259	–	–
7.48% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 18NOV2019	1,00,00,000	–	–	50	51
7.58% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 28FEB2020	10,00,000	–	–	1,000	101
7.58% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 11JUN2020	10,00,000	–	–	500	51
7.59% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 14OCT2021	10,00,000	3,000	312	3,000	306
7.75% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 27AUG2021	10,00,000	1,250	131	1,250	127
7.79% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 19JUN2020	10,00,000	500	53	500	53
7.80% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 11NOV2019	1,00,00,000	–	–	150	154
7.81% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 27APR2020	10,00,000	2,000	215	2,000	214
7.95% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 23SEP2019	1,00,00,000	–	–	50	52
8.02% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 18FEB2020	10,00,000	–	–	500	51
8.26% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 12AUG2019	1,00,00,000	–	–	100	105
8.37% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 03OCT2019	10,00,000	–	–	2,000	216
8.37% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 10MAY2021	10,00,000	500	54	500	54
8.47% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 21JAN2020	10,00,000	–	–	500	51
8.49% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 27APR2020	5,00,000	900	49	900	49
8.50% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 31AUG2020	1,00,00,000	100	106	100	105
8.50% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 20JUN2022	10,00,000	2,200	241	–	–
8.59% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 14JUN2019	1,00,00,000	–	–	50	51
8.60% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 29JUL2020	10,00,000	1,400	149	1,400	149
8.61% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 11DEC2019	10,00,000	–	–	1,000	103
8.72% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 15APR2019	1,00,00,000	–	–	75	75
8.75% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 13JAN2020	5,00,000	–	–	5,000	256
8.75% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 14JAN2020	10,00,000	–	–	1,070	110
8.75% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 21DEC2020	10,00,000	1,000	101	1,000	101
8.97% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 29OCT2019	10,00,000	–	–	500	52
9.45% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 21AUG2019	10,00,000	–	–	3,000	318
Total investments in non-convertible debentures		17,850	1,924	26,195	2,955

The balances held in government securities as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	Face value ₹	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
7.17% Government of India 8JAN2028	10000	1,25,000	132	6,75,000	672
7.26% Government of India 14JAN2029	10000	5,00,000	532	–	–
7.95% Government of India 28AUG2032	10000	–	–	50,000	52
Total investments in government securities		6,25,000	664	7,25,000	724

The balances held in certificates of deposit as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	Face value ₹	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Axis Bank	1,00,000	–	–	80,000	774
ICICI Bank	1,00,000	–	–	75,000	738
Kotak Bank	1,00,000	–	–	50,000	486
Vijaya Bank	1,00,000	–	–	12,500	125
Bank of Baroda Bank	1,00,000	65,000	638	–	–
Oriental Bank of Commerce Bank	1,00,000	25,000	248	–	–
Total investments in certificates of deposit		90,000	886	2,17,500	2,123

The balances held in commercial paper as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	Face Value ₹	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
LIC	5,00,000	–	–	10,000	495
Total investments in commercial paper		–	–	10,000	495

2.4.7 Assets held for sale

Accounting policy

Non-current assets and disposal group are classified as “Held for Sale” if their carrying amount is intended to be recovered principally through sale rather than through continuing use. The condition for classification of “Held for Sale” is met when the non-current asset or the disposal group is available for immediate sale and the same is highly probable of being completed within one year from the date of classification as “Held for Sale”. Non-current assets and disposal group held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Non-current assets and disposal group that ceases to be classified as “Held for Sale” shall be measured at the lower of carrying amount before the non-current asset and disposal group was classified as “Held for Sale” adjusted for any depreciation/ amortization and its recoverable amount at the date when the disposal group no longer meets the “Held for sale” criteria.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company had initiated identification and evaluation of potential buyers for the sale of its investment in subsidiaries, Kallidus and Skava (together referred to as “Skava”) and Panaya. The investment in these subsidiaries was classified and presented separately as “Held for Sale” and was carried at the lower of carrying value and fair value. During the year ended March 31, 2019, on remeasurement, including consideration of progress in negotiations on offers from prospective buyers for Panaya, the Company has recorded a reduction in the fair value of investment amounting to ₹265 crore in respect of Panaya.

Further, based on the evaluation of proposals received and progress of negotiations with potential buyers, the Company concluded that the investments in Panaya and Skava do not meet the criteria for “Held for Sale” classification because it is no longer highly probable that sale would be consummated by March 31, 2019 (12 months from date of initial classification as “Held for Sale”) Accordingly, in accordance with Ind AS 105, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, the investment in subsidiaries, Panaya and Skava have been included in non-current investments line item in the *Standalone financial statements* as at March 31, 2019.

On reclassification from “Held for Sale”, the investment in subsidiaries, Panaya and Skava have been remeasured at the lower of cost and recoverable amount resulting in recognition of an adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from “Held for Sale” of ₹469 crore in respect of Skava in the standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019.

2.5 Loans

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Non-current		
Loan receivables considered good – Unsecured		
Loans to subsidiaries	277	–
Other loans		
Loans to employees	21	16
	298	16

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Other Loans		
Loans to employees	24	18
	322	34
Less : Allowance for doubtful loans to employees	24	18
Total non-current loans	298	16
Current		
Loan receivables considered good – Unsecured		
Loans to subsidiaries	103	841
Other loans		
Loans to employees	204	207
Total current loans	307	1,048
Total loans	605	1,064

2.6 Other financial assets

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Non-current		
Security deposits ⁽¹⁾	46	47
Net investment in the sublease of ROU asset (Refer to Note 2.3) ⁽¹⁾	398	–
Rental deposits ⁽¹⁾	169	149
Total non-current other financial assets	613	196
Current		
Security deposits ⁽¹⁾	1	1
Rental deposits ⁽¹⁾	4	3
Restricted deposits ^{(1)*}	1,643	1,531
Unbilled revenues ^{(1)(5)#}	1,973	1,541
Interest accrued but not due ⁽¹⁾	441	865
Foreign currency forward and options contracts ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	19	321
Net investment in the sublease of ROU asset (Refer to Note 2.3) ⁽¹⁾	35	–
Escrow and other deposits pertaining to buyback ⁽¹⁾	–	257
Others ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	282	315
Total current other financial assets	4,398	4,834
Total other financial assets	5,011	5,030
⁽¹⁾ Financial assets carried at amortized cost	4,992	4,709
⁽²⁾ Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	37
⁽³⁾ Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss	10	284
⁽⁴⁾ Includes dues from subsidiaries	65	34
⁽⁵⁾ Includes dues from subsidiaries	84	51

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

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

2.7 Trade receivables

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Current		
Unsecured		
Considered good ⁽²⁾	15,459	13,370
Considered doubtful	491	431
	15,950	13,801
Less : Allowances for credit losses	491	431
Total trade receivables ⁽¹⁾	15,459	13,370
⁽¹⁾ Includes dues from companies where directors are interested	–	–
⁽²⁾ Includes dues from subsidiaries	408	325

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Balances with banks		
In current and deposit accounts	8,048	10,957
Cash on hand	–	–
Others		
Deposits with financial institutions	5,514	4,594
Total cash and cash equivalents	13,562	15,551
Balances with banks in unpaid dividend accounts	30	29
Deposits with more than 12 months maturity	6,171	6,048
Balances with banks held as margin money deposits against guarantees	71	114

Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 include restricted cash and bank balances of ₹101 crore and ₹143 crore, respectively. The restrictions are primarily on account of bank balances held as margin money deposits against guarantees.

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

2.9 Other assets

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Non-current		
Capital advances	310	486
Others		
Prepaid expenses	51	95
Prepaid gratuity (Refer to Note 2.20)	143	25
Deferred contract cost	10	226
Withholding taxes and others	759	908
Total non-current other assets	1,273	1,740

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Current		
Advances other than capital advance		
Payment to vendors for supply of goods	129	94
Others		
Unbilled revenues ⁽²⁾	3,856	2,904
Prepaid expenses ⁽¹⁾	736	580
Deferred contract cost	11	52
Withholding taxes and others	1,356	1,290
Total current other assets	6,088	4,920
Total other assets	7,361	6,660
⁽¹⁾ Includes dues from subsidiaries	168	109
⁽²⁾ Classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.		

Withholding taxes and others primarily consist of input tax credits and Cenvat recoverable from the Government of India. As at March 31, 2020 Cenvat recoverable includes ₹355 crore which are pending adjudication. The Company expects these amounts to be sustainable on adjudication and recoverable on final resolution.

2.10 Financial instruments

Accounting policy

2.10.1 Initial recognition

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

2.10.2 Subsequent measurement

a. Non-derivative financial instruments

(i) Financial assets carried at amortized cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company

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

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

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

(iv) Financial liabilities

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

(v) Investment in subsidiaries

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

b. Derivative financial instruments

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Cash flow hedge

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

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedge instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in the net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging instrument no longer meets

the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in cash flow hedge reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedge reserve until the forecasted transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedge reserve is transferred to the net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedge reserve is reclassified to net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.10.3 Derecognition of financial instruments

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

2.10.4 Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value

include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realized.

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

2.10.5 Impairment

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

Financial instruments by category

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

Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
in ₹ crore							
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer to Note 2.8)	13,562	–	–	–	–	13,562	13,562
Investments (Refer to Note 2.4)							
Preference securities, equity instruments and others	–	–	30	103	–	133	133
Tax-free bonds and government bonds	1,838	–	–	–	–	1,838	2,135 ⁽²⁾
Liquid mutual fund units	–	–	2,019	–	–	2,019	2,019
Redeemable, non-convertible debentures ⁽¹⁾	1,159	–	–	–	–	1,159	1,159
Fixed maturity plan securities	–	–	428	–	–	428	428
Certificates of deposit	–	–	–	–	886	886	886
Non-convertible debentures	–	–	–	–	1,924	1,924	1,924
Government securities	–	–	–	–	664	664	664
Trade receivables (Refer to Note 2.7)	15,459	–	–	–	–	15,459	15,459
Loans (Refer to Note 2.5)	605	–	–	–	–	605	605
Other financial assets (Refer to Note 2.6) ⁽⁴⁾	4,992	–	10	–	9	5,011	4,929 ⁽³⁾
Total	37,615	–	2,487	103	3,483	43,688	43,903

Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Liabilities							
Trade payables (Refer to Note 2.13)	1,529	–	–	–	–	1,529	1,529
Lease liabilities (Refer to Note 2.3)	3,165	–	–	–	–	3,165	3,165
Other financial liabilities (Refer to Note 2.12)	5,844	–	592	–	20	6,456	6,456
Total	10,538	–	592	–	20	11,150	11,150

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

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

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

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

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer to Note 2.8)	15,551	–	–	–	–	15,551	15,551
Investments (Refer to Note 2.4)							
Preference securities, equity instruments and others	–	–	16	90	–	106	106
Tax-free bonds and government bonds	1,840	–	–	–	–	1,840	2,048 ⁽²⁾
Liquid mutual fund units	–	–	1,701	–	–	1,701	1,701
Redeemable, non-convertible debentures ⁽¹⁾	1,445	–	–	–	–	1,445	1,445
Fixed maturity plan securities	–	–	401	–	–	401	401
Certificates of deposit	–	–	–	–	2,123	2,123	2,123
Government securities	–	–	–	–	724	724	724
Non-convertible debentures	–	–	–	–	2,955	2,955	2,955
Commercial paper	–	–	–	–	495	495	495
Trade receivables (Refer to Note 2.7)	13,370	–	–	–	–	13,370	13,370
Loans (Refer to Note 2.5)	1,064	–	–	–	–	1,064	1,064
Other financial assets (Refer to Note 2.6) ⁽⁴⁾	4,709	–	284	–	37	5,030	4,948 ⁽³⁾
Total	37,979	–	2,402	90	6,334	46,805	46,931
Liabilities							
Trade payables (Refer to Note 2.13)	1,604	–	–	–	–	1,604	1,604
Other financial liabilities (Refer to Note 2.12)	7,067	–	128	–	1	7,196	7,196
Total	8,671	–	128	–	1	8,800	8,800

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

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

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

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

Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

The fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2020 is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	March 31, 2020	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in tax-free bonds (Refer to Note 2.4)	2,122	1,960	162	–
Investments in government bonds (Refer to Note 2.4)	13	13	–	–
Investments in liquid mutual fund units (Refer to Note 2.4)	2,019	2,019	–	–
Investments in equity instruments (Refer to Note 2.4)	2	–	–	2
Investments in preference securities (Refer to Note 2.4)	101	–	–	101
Investments in fixed maturity plan securities (Refer to Note 2.4)	428	–	428	–
Investments in certificates of deposit (Refer to Note 2.4)	886	–	886	–
Investments in non-convertible debentures (Refer to Note 2.4)	1,924	1,558	366	–
Investments in government securities (Refer to Note 2.4)	664	664	–	–
Other investments (Refer to Note 2.4)	30	–	–	30
Derivative financial instruments – gain on outstanding foreign currency forward and options contracts (Refer to Note 2.6)	19	–	19	–
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments – loss on outstanding foreign currency forward and options contracts (Refer to Note 2.12)	461	–	461	–
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer to Note 2.12) ⁽¹⁾	151	–	–	151

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

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

The fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2019 was as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	March 31, 2019	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in government securities (Refer to Note 2.4)	724	724	–	–
Investments in tax-free bonds (Refer to Note 2.4)	2,036	1,765	271	–
Investments in liquid mutual fund units (Refer to Note 2.4)	1,701	1,701	–	–
Investments in government bonds (Refer to Note 2.4)	12	12	–	–
Investments in equity instruments (Refer to Note 2.4)	1	–	–	1
Investments in preference securities (Refer to Note 2.4)	89	–	–	89
Investments in fixed maturity plan securities (Refer to Note 2.4)	401	–	401	–
Investments in certificates of deposit (Refer to Note 2.4)	2,123	–	2,123	–
Investments in non-convertible debentures (Refer to Note 2.4)	2,955	1,612	1,343	–
Investments in commercial paper (Refer to Note 2.4)	495	–	495	–
Other investments (Refer to Note 2.4)	16	–	–	16
Derivative financial instruments – gain on outstanding foreign currency forward and options contracts (Refer to Note 2.6)	321	–	321	–
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments – loss on outstanding foreign currency forward and options contracts (Refer to Note 2.12)	13	–	13	–
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer to Note 2.12) ⁽¹⁾	116	–	–	116

⁽¹⁾ Discount rate pertaining to contingent consideration ranges from 10% to 16%

During the year ended March 31, 2019, tax-free bonds and non-convertible debentures of ₹ 336 crore were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on quoted price, and ₹ 746 crore were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on market observable inputs.

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

Financial risk management

Financial risk factors: The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's 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. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

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

The foreign currency risk from financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2020 is as follows:

Particulars	in ₹ crore					
	US Dollar	Euro	UK Pound Sterling	Australian Dollar	Other currencies	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	434	80	15	40	162	731
Trade receivables	10,369	2,035	1,061	610	733	14,808
Other financial assets (including loans)	2,414	408	129	135	445	3,531
Lease liabilities	(1,520)	(378)	(337)	(47)	(127)	(2,409)
Trade payables	(746)	(132)	(179)	(73)	(77)	(1,207)
Other financial liabilities	(3,071)	(432)	(157)	(190)	(308)	(4,158)
Net assets / (liabilities)	7,880	1,581	532	475	828	11,296

The foreign currency risk from financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2019 was as follows:

Particulars	in ₹ crore					
	US Dollar	Euro	UK Pound Sterling	Australian Dollar	Other currencies	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	1,013	102	23	58	185	1,381
Trade receivables	9,009	1,688	1,005	484	693	12,879
Other financial assets (including loans)	1,613	377	145	95	865	3,095
Trade payables	(645)	(99)	(201)	(77)	(52)	(1,074)
Other financial liabilities	(2,945)	(291)	(179)	(104)	(174)	(3,693)
Net assets / (liabilities)	8,045	1,777	793	456	1,517	12,588

Sensitivity analysis between Indian Rupee and US Dollar

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Impact on the Company's incremental operating margins	0.47%	0.48%

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

Derivative financial instruments

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

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	In million	in ₹ crore	In million	in ₹ crore
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges				
Options contracts				
In Australian Dollar	110	507	120	588
In Euro	120	993	135	1,049
In UK Pound Sterling	21	196	25	226
Other derivatives				
Forward contracts				
In Canadian Dollar	21	117	13	68
In Euro	171	1,415	166	1,289
In Japanese Yen	–	–	550	34
In New Zealand Dollar	16	72	16	75
In Norwegian Krone	40	29	40	32
In South African Rand	–	–	–	–
In Singapore Dollar	80	425	140	716
In Swedish Krona	50	37	50	37
In Swiss Franc	–	–	25	172
In US Dollar	925	6,990	855	5,910
In UK Pound Sterling	45	421	70	634
Options contracts				
In Australian Dollar	–	–	10	49
In Canadian Dollar	–	–	13	69
In Euro	–	–	60	466
In Swiss Franc	–	–	5	35
In US Dollar	555	4,196	433	2,995
In UK Pound Sterling	–	–	10	91
Total forward and options contracts		15,398		14,535

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

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Not later than one month	4,796	4,082
Later than one month and not later than three months	7,396	6,368
Later than three months and not later than one year	3,206	4,085
	15,398	14,535

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company has designated certain foreign exchange forward and options contracts as cash flow hedges to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange exposure on highly probable forecast cash transactions. The related hedge transactions for balance in cash flow hedge reserve as at March 31, 2020 are expected to occur and reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss within three months.

The Company determines the existence of an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item based on the currency, amount and timing of its forecasted cash flows. Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic

relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument, including whether the hedging instrument is expected to offset changes in cash flows of hedged items.

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

The reconciliation of cash flow hedge reserve for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 is as follows:

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Gain / (Loss)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	21	–
Gain / (Loss) recognized in other comprehensive income during the year	25	118
Amount reclassified to profit and loss during the year	(73)	(90)
Tax impact on above	12	(7)
Balance at the end of the year	(15)	21

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

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Derivative financial asset	Derivative financial liability	Derivative financial asset	Derivative financial liability
Gross amount of recognized financial asset / liability	43	(485)	323	(15)
Amount set off	(24)	24	(2)	2
Net amount presented in Balance Sheet	19	(461)	321	(13)

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to ₹15,459 crore and ₹13,370 crore as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, respectively and unbilled revenue amounting to ₹5,829 crore and ₹4,445 crore as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, respectively. Trade receivables and unbilled revenue are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue from customers primarily located in the US. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of the customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company uses the expected credit loss model to assess any required allowances; and uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables and unbilled revenues. This matrix takes into account credit reports and other related credit information to the extent available.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers. Exposure to customers is diversified and there is no single customer contributing more than 10% of outstanding trade receivables and unbilled revenues.

The details in respect of percentage of revenues generated from top customer and top 10 customers are as follows:

(In %)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Revenue from top customer	3.5	4.0
Revenue from top 10 customers	20.6	20.3

Credit risk exposure

The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on customer balances for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 is ₹127 crore and ₹176 crore, respectively.

Movement in credit loss allowance

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Balance at the beginning	521	401
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed)	127	176
Amounts written off	(89)	(67)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Translation differences	21	11
Balance at the end	580	521

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invest in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies. Ratings are monitored periodically and the Company has considered the latest available credit ratings as at the date of approval of these financial statements.

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

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time.

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company has no outstanding borrowings. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements.

As at March 31, 2020, the Company had a working capital of ₹28,600 crore including cash and cash equivalents of ₹13,562 crore and current investments of ₹4,006 crore. As at March 31, 2019, the Company had a working capital of ₹30,793 crore including cash and cash equivalents of ₹15,551 crore and current investments of ₹6,077 crore.

As at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, the outstanding compensated absences were ₹1,529 crore and ₹1,411 crore, respectively, which have been substantially funded. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

The details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at March 31, 2020 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Trade payables	1,529	–	–	–	1,529
Other financial liabilities (excluding liability towards contingent consideration) (Refer to Note 2.12)	5,827	12	5	–	5,844
Liability towards contingent consideration on an undiscounted basis (Refer to Note 2.12)	152	–	–	–	152

The details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at March 31, 2019 were as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Trade payables	1,604	–	–	–	1,604
Other financial liabilities (excluding liability towards contingent consideration) (Refer to Note 2.12)	7,067	–	–	–	7,067
Liability towards contingent consideration on an undiscounted basis (Refer to Note 2.12)	82	53	–	–	135

2.11 Equity

Accounting policy

Ordinary shares

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

In December 2017, Ind AS 12, *Income Taxes* was amended which clarified that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends on financial instruments classified as equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events that generated distributable profits were recognized. On April 1, 2019, the Company adopted these amendments and there was no impact of these amendments on the Company's financial statements.

Description of reserves

Retained earnings

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

Securities premium

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

Share options outstanding account

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

Other reserves

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

Capital redemption reserve

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

Other components of equity

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

Cash flow hedge reserve

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedging reserve. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction.

2.11.1 Equity share capital

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Authorized		
Equity shares, ₹ 5 par value		
4,80,00,00,000		
(4,80,00,00,000) equity shares	2,400	2,400
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
Equity shares, ₹ 5 par value ⁽¹⁾	2,129	2,178
4,25,89,92,566		
(4,35,62,79,444) equity shares		
fully paid-up	2,129	2,178

⁽¹⁾ Refer to Note 2.21 for details of basic and diluted shares

Forfeited shares amounted to ₹ 1,500 (₹ 1,500)

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

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders, after distribution of all preferential amounts. However, no such preferential amounts exist currently.

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

The Company has allotted 2,18,41,91,490, 1,14,84,72,332 and 57,42,36,166 fully-paid-up shares of face value ₹5 each during the quarter ended September 30, 2018, June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively pursuant to bonus issue approved by the shareholders through postal ballot. The bonus shares were issued by capitalization of profits transferred from general reserve. Bonus share of one equity share for every equity share held, and a bonus issue, viz., a stock dividend of one ADS for every ADS held, respectively, has been allotted. Consequently, the ratio of equity shares underlying the ADSs held by an American Depository Receipt holder remains unchanged. Options granted under the stock option plan have been adjusted for bonus shares wherever appropriate.

The bonus shares once allotted shall rank pari passu in all respects and carry the same rights as the existing equity shareholders and shall be entitled to participate in full, in any dividend and other corporate action, recommended and declared after the new equity shares are allotted

Update on capital allocation policy and buyback

Effective fiscal 2018 the Company's policy was to pay up to 70% of the free cash flow annually by way of dividend and / or buyback.

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

In line with the capital allocation policy announced in April 2018, the Board, in its meeting held on January 11, 2019, approved the following:

- (a) Declared a special dividend of ₹4 per equity share;
- (b) Recommended buyback of equity shares from the open market route through Indian stock exchanges of up to ₹8,260 crore (maximum buyback size) at a price not exceeding ₹800 per share (maximum buyback price) which would comprise approximately 2.36% of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company, subject to shareholders' approval by way of the postal ballot.

The shareholders approved the proposal of buyback of equity shares recommended by its Board of Directors in its meeting

held on January 11, 2019 through the postal ballot that concluded on March 12, 2019.

The buyback was offered to all eligible equity shareholders of the Company (other than the Promoters, the Promoter Group and Persons in Control of the Company) under the open market route through the stock exchange. The buyback of equity shares through the stock exchange commenced on March 20, 2019 and was completed on August 26, 2019. During this buyback period, the Company had purchased and extinguished a total of 11,05,19,266 equity shares from the stock exchange at an average buy back price of ₹747 per equity share comprising 2.53% of the pre-buyback paid-up equity share capital of the Company. The buyback resulted in a cash outflow of ₹8,260 crore (excluding transaction costs). The Company funded the buyback from its free reserves.

In accordance with Section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013, as at March 31, 2020 the Company has created a Capital Redemption Reserve' of ₹55 crore equal to the nominal value of the above shares bought back as an appropriation from general reserve.

After the execution of the above buyback, payment of special dividend (including dividend distribution tax) of ₹2,107 crore in January 2019 and payment of special dividend (including dividend distribution tax) of ₹2,633 crore in June 2018, the Company has completed the distribution of ₹13,000 crore, which was announced as part of its capital allocation policy in April 2018.

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximize shareholder value. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or buy back issued shares. As at March 31, 2020, the Company has only one class of equity shares and has no debt. Consequent to the above capital structure, there are no externally imposed capital requirements.

2.11.2 Dividend

Final dividend 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. The Finance Act 2020 has repealed the dividend distribution tax. Companies are now required to pay / distribute dividend after deducting applicable taxes. The remittance of dividends outside India is governed by Indian law on foreign exchange and is also subject to withholding tax at applicable rates.

Dividend and buyback include applicable taxes.

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Interim dividend for fiscal 2020	8.00	–
Final dividend for fiscal 2019	10.50	–
Interim dividend for fiscal 2019	–	7.00

(in ₹)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Special dividend for fiscal 2019	–	4.00
Final dividend for fiscal 2018 ⁽¹⁾	–	10.25
Special dividend for fiscal 2018 ⁽¹⁾	–	5.00

⁽¹⁾ Dividend per share declared previously, retrospectively adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue

During the year ended March 31, 2020, on account of the final dividend for fiscal 2020 and interim dividend for fiscal 2020 the Company has incurred a net cash outflow of ₹9,553 crore inclusive of dividend distribution tax.

The Board of Directors in their meeting on April 20, 2020 recommended a final dividend of ₹9.50 per equity share for the financial year ended March 31, 2020. This payment is subject to the approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting of the Company. In view of COVID-19, the Company is working on an Annual General Meeting date which will be announced by the Company in due course. This final dividend if approved by shareholders would result in a net cash outflow of approximately ₹4,046 crore.

The details of shareholder holding more than 5% shares as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are as follows:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Number of shares	% held	Number of shares	% held
Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (Depository of ADRs – legal ownership)	73,93,01,182	17.36	74,62,54,648	17.11
Life Insurance Corporation of India	28,20,08,863	6.62	25,43,32,376	5.83

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 is as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as stated otherwise

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
As at the beginning of the period	4,35,62,79,444	2,178	2,18,41,14,257	1,092
Add: Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options – before bonus issue	–	–	77,233	–
Add: Bonus shares issued	–	–	2,18,41,91,490	1,092
Add: Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options – after bonus issue	5,80,388	–	5,48,464	–
Less: Shares bought back ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	9,78,67,266	49	1,26,52,000	6
As at the end of the period	4,25,89,92,566	2,129	4,35,62,79,444	2,178

⁽¹⁾ Includes 18,18,000 shares which have been purchased on account of buyback during the three months ended March 31, 2019 and have not been extinguished as of March 31, 2019

⁽²⁾ Includes 36,36,000 shares which have been purchased on account of buyback during the three months ended March 31, 2019 but have not been settled and therefore not extinguished as of March 31, 2019

2.11.3 Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP):

Accounting policy

The Company recognizes compensation expense relating to share-based payments in net profit based on estimated fair-values of the awards on the grant date. The estimated fair value of awards is recognized as an expense in Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was in-substance, multiple awards with a corresponding increase to share premium.

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

On June 22, 2019 pursuant to approval by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting, the Board has been authorized to introduce, offer, issue and provide share-based incentives to eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries under the 2019 Plan. The maximum number of shares under the 2019 Plan shall not exceed 5,00,00,000 equity shares. To implement the 2019 Plan, upto 4,50,00,000 equity shares may be issued by way of secondary acquisition of shares by Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust.

The Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) granted under the 2019 Plan shall vest based on the achievement of defined annual performance parameters as determined by the administrator (nomination and remuneration committee). The performance parameters will be based on a combination of relative total shareholders return (TSR) against selected industry peers and certain broader market domestic and global indices and operating performance metrics of the Company as decided by administrator. Each of the above performance parameters will be distinct for the purposes of calculation of quantity of shares to vest based on performance. These instruments will generally vest between a minimum of one to a maximum of three years from the grant date.

2015 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan (“the 2015 Plan”):

On March 31, 2016, pursuant to the approval by the shareholders through postal ballot, the Board was authorized to introduce, offer, issue and allot share-based incentives to eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries under the 2015 Plan. The maximum number of shares under the 2015 Plan shall not exceed 2,40,38,883 equity shares (this includes 1,12,23,576 equity shares which are held

by the trust towards the 2011 Plan as at March 31, 2016). The Company expects to grant the instruments under the 2015 Plan over the period of four to seven years. The plan numbers mentioned above would further be adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

The equity-settled and cash-settled RSUs and stock options would vest generally over a period of four years and shall be exercisable within the period as approved by the nomination and remuneration committee. The exercise price of the RSUs will be equal to the par value of the shares and the exercise price of the stock options would be the market price as on the date of grant.

The summary of grants during the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 is as follows :

Particulars	2019 Plan		2015 Plan	
	Year ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019 ⁽¹⁾
Equity-settled RSU				
KMP	3,56,793	–	5,07,896	6,75,530
Employees other than KMP	17,34,500	–	33,46,280	36,65,170
	20,91,293	–	38,54,176	43,40,700
Cash-settled RSU				
KMP	–	–	1,80,400	–
Employees other than KMP	–	–	4,75,740	74,090
	–	–	6,56,140	74,090
Total grants	20,91,293	–	45,10,316	44,14,790

⁽¹⁾ Information is adjusted for the September, 2018 bonus issue

Notes on grants to KMP

CEO and MD

Under the 2015 Plan: In accordance with the employee agreement which has been approved by the shareholders, the CEO is eligible to receive an annual grant of RSUs of fair value ₹3.25 crore which will vest overtime in three equal annual installments upon the completion of each year of service from the respective grant date. Accordingly, annual time-based grant of 41,782 RSUs was made effective February 27, 2020 for fiscal 2020. Though the annual time-based grants for the remaining employment term ending on March 31, 2023 have not been granted as of March 31, 2020, since the service commencement date precedes the grant date, the Company has recorded employment stock compensation expense in accordance with Ind AS 102, *Share-based Payments*.

The Board, on April 12, 2019, based on the recommendations of the nomination and remuneration committee, approved the performance-based grant of RSUs amounting to ₹13 crore for fiscal 2020 under the 2015 Plan. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain performance targets. Accordingly, 1,77,887 performance-based RSUs were granted effective May 2, 2019. In accordance with the shareholders approval in the Annual General meeting held on June 22, 2019, the Board, based on the recommendations of the nomination and remuneration committee, approved to amend the vesting period of the annual performance equity grant from three years to one year. Accordingly the vesting period of 2,17,200 (adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) performance-based

Consequent to the September 2018 bonus issue, all the then outstanding options granted under the stock option plan have been adjusted for bonus shares. Unless otherwise stated, all the prior period share numbers, share prices and weighted average exercise prices in this note have been adjusted to give effect to the September 2018 bonus issue.

The controlled trust holds 1,82,39,356 and 2,03,24,982 shares as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, respectively under the 2015 Plan. Out of these shares, 2,00,000 each have been earmarked for welfare activities of the employees as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

RSUs granted effective May 2, 2018 and 1,77,887 performance-based RSUs granted effective May 2, 2019 have been amended to one year.

Under the 2019 Plan :

In accordance with the shareholders approval at the AGM held on June 22, 2019, the Board, based on the recommendations of the nomination and remuneration committee, approved performance-based grant of RSUs amounting to ₹10 crore for fiscal 2020 under the 2019 Plan. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain performance targets. Accordingly, 1,34,138 performance-based RSUs were granted effective June 22, 2019.

COO and Whole-time director

Under the 2015 Plan: On February 20, 2020, based on the recommendations of the nomination and remuneration committee, the Board, approved time-based grant of 58,650 RSUs granted effective February 27, 2020.

Under the 2019 Plan: In accordance with the approval of shareholders at the AGM held on June 22, 2019, the Board, based on the recommendations of the nomination and remuneration committee, approved performance-based grant of RSUs amounting to ₹4 crore for fiscal 2020 under the 2019 Plan. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain performance targets. Accordingly, 53,655 performance-based RSUs were granted effective June 22, 2019.

Other KMP

Under the 2015 Plan: On April 12, 2019, based on the recommendations of the nomination and remuneration committee, in accordance with employment agreement, the Board, approved performance-based grant of 10,263 RSUs and time-based grant of 23,946 RSUs to other KMP under the 2015 Plan. The grants were made effective May 2, 2019. The time-based RSUs will generally vest over four years and the performance-based RSUs will vest over three years based on certain performance targets.

On February 20, 2020, based on the recommendations of the nomination and remuneration committee, the Board, approved time-based grant of 3,75,768 RSUs to other KMP under the 2015 Plan. The grants were made effective February 27, 2020. These RSUs will vest over four years.

Under the 2019 Plan: On February 20, 2020, based on the recommendations of the nomination and remuneration committee, the Board, approved performance-based grants of 1,69,000 RSUs to other KMP under the 2019 Plan. The grants were made effective February 27, 2020. These RSUs will vest over three years based on achievement of certain performance targets.

The break-up of employee stock compensation expense is as follows:

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	Year ended March 31, 2020	2019
Granted to:		
KMP	56	33
Employees other than KMP	170	149
Total ⁽¹⁾	226	182
⁽¹⁾ Cash-settled stock compensation expense included in the above	10	2

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

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company issued stock appreciation rights as replacement for outstanding ADS-settled RSU and ESOP awards. The replacement was pursuant to SEBI Circular, "Framework for issue of Depository Receipts", dated October 10, 2019, which prohibited companies to allot ADS to Indian residents and non-resident Indians.

The awards were granted after necessary approvals from the nomination and remuneration committee. All other terms and conditions of the replaced awards remain the same as the original award.

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

The activity in the 2015 and 2019 Plan for equity-settled, share-based payment transactions during the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020		Year ended March 31, 2019 ⁽¹⁾	
	Shares arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹)	Shares arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
2015 Plan: RSU				
Outstanding at the beginning	91,81,198	3.13	75,00,818	2.50
Granted	38,54,176	5.00	43,40,700	3.84
Exercised	25,61,218	2.95	18,64,510	2.50
Modification to cash-settled awards	10,61,820	–	–	–
Forfeited and expired	6,31,438	3.29	7,95,810	2.61
Outstanding at the end	87,80,898	3.96	91,81,198	3.13
Exercisable at the end	3,92,185	2.54	2,35,256	2.50
2015 Plan: Employee Stock Options (ESOPs)				
Outstanding at the beginning	16,23,176	516	19,33,826	493
Granted	–	–	–	–
Exercised	1,04,796	516	1,17,350	515
Modification to cash-settled awards	3,51,550	–	–	–
Forfeited and expired	66,500	528	1,93,300	521
Outstanding at the end	11,00,330	539	16,23,176	516
Exercisable at the end	7,80,358	543	6,98,500	517
2019 Plan: RSU				
Outstanding at the beginning	–	–	–	–
Granted	20,91,293	5.00	–	–
Exercised	–	–	–	–
Forfeited and expired	–	–	–	–
Outstanding at the end	20,91,293	5.00	–	–
Exercisable at the end	–	–	–	–

⁽¹⁾ Information in the table above is adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

During the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 the weighted average share price of options exercised under the 2015 Plan on the date of exercise was ₹751 and ₹701 (adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) respectively.

The summary of information about equity-settled RSUs and ESOPs outstanding as at March 31, 2020 is as follows:

Range of exercise prices per share (₹)	2019 Plan – Options outstanding			2015 Plan – Options outstanding		
	No. of shares arising out of options	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Weighted average exercise price (₹)	No. of shares arising out of options	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
0 - 5 (RSU)	20,91,293	1.76	5.00	87,80,898	1.59	3.96
450 - 600 (ESOP)	–	–	–	11,00,330	3.48	539
	20,91,293	1.76	5.00	98,81,228	1.80	64

The summary of information about equity-settled RSUs and ESOPs outstanding as at March 31, 2019 was as follows:

Range of exercise prices per share (₹)	2015 Plan – Options outstanding ⁽¹⁾		
	No. of shares arising out of options	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
0 - 5 (RSU)	91,81,198	1.70	3.13
450 - 600 (ESOP)	16,23,176	5.04	516
	1,08,04,374	2.20	80

⁽¹⁾ Information in the table above is adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

As at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, 17,56,521 and 1,77,454 (net of forfeitures) cash-settled options were outstanding respectively. The carrying value of liability towards cash-settled, share-based payments was ₹48 crore and ₹9 crore as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 respectively.

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

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

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

Particulars	For options granted in			
	Fiscal 2020 – equity shares-RSU	Fiscal 2020 – ADS-RSU	Fiscal 2019 – equity shares-RSU	Fiscal 2019 – ADS-RSU
Weighted average share price (₹) / (\$ ADS) ⁽¹⁾	728	10.52	696	10.77
Exercise price (₹) / (\$ADS) ⁽¹⁾	5.00	0.07	3.31	0.06
Expected volatility (%)	22-30	22-26	21-25	22-26
Expected life of the option (years)	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4
Expected dividends (%)	2-3	2-3	2.65	2.65
Risk-free interest rate (%)	6-7	1-3	7-8	2-3
Weighted average fair value as on grant date (₹) / (\$ADS) ⁽¹⁾	607	7.84	648	10.03

⁽¹⁾ Fiscal 2019 values are adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue wherever applicable

The expected life of the RSU / ESOP is estimated based on the vesting term and contractual term of the RSU / ESOP, as well as expected exercise behavior of the employee who receives the RSU / ESOP.

2.12 Other financial liabilities

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Non-current		
Others		
Compensated absences	32	38
Accrued compensation to employees	12	–
Payable for acquisition of business – contingent consideration	–	41
Rental deposit	5	–
Total non-current other financial liabilities	49	79
Current		
Unpaid dividends	30	29

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Others		
Accrued compensation to employees	2,264	2,006
Accrued expenses ⁽¹⁾	2,646	2,310
Retention monies	30	60
Payable for acquisition of business – contingent consideration	151	75
Capital creditors	254	653
Financial liability relating to buyback [#]	–	1,202
Compensated absences	1,497	1,373
Other payables ⁽²⁾	603	807
Foreign currency forward and options contracts	461	13
Total current other financial liabilities	7,936	8,528
Total other financial liabilities	7,985	8,607
Financial liability carried at amortized cost	5,844	7,067
Financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss	592	128
Financial liability carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	20	1
Contingent consideration on undiscounted basis	152	135
⁽¹⁾ Includes dues to subsidiaries	2	6
⁽²⁾ Includes dues to subsidiaries	47	13

[#] In accordance with Ind AS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*, the Company has recorded a financial liability as at March 31, 2019 for the obligation to acquire its own equity shares to the extent of standing instructions provided to its registered broker for the buyback (Refer to Note 2.11). The financial liability is recognized at the present value of the maximum amount that the Company would be required to pay to the registered broker for buy back, with a corresponding debit in general reserve / retained earnings. The liability has been utilized towards buyback of equity shares which was completed on August 26, 2019.

2.13 Trade payables

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Trade payables ⁽¹⁾	1,529	1,604
Total trade payables	1,529	1,604
⁽¹⁾ Includes dues to subsidiaries	271	220

As at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, there are no outstanding dues to micro, small and medium enterprises. There is no interest due or outstanding on the same. During the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, an amount of ₹11 crore and ₹30 crore was paid beyond the appointed day as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006.

2.14 Other liabilities

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Non-current		
Accrued provident fund liability (Refer to Note 2.20.2)	185	–
Others		
Deferred income	22	29
Deferred rent (Refer to Note 2.3)	–	140
Total non-current other liabilities	207	169
Current		
Accrued provident fund liability (Refer to Note 2.20.2)	64	–
Unearned revenue	2,140	2,094
Client deposits	9	19

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Others		
Withholding taxes and others	1,344	1,168
Deferred rent (Refer to Note 2.3)	–	54
Total current other liabilities	3,557	3,335
Total other liabilities	3,764	3,504

2.15 Provisions

Accounting policy

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

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

a. Post-sales client support

The Company provides its clients with a fixed-period post-sales support on its fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts. Costs associated with such support services are accrued at the time related revenues are recorded in

the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company estimates such costs based on historical experience and estimates are reviewed on a periodic basis for any material changes in assumptions and likelihood of occurrence.

b. Onerous contracts

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

Provision for post-sales client support and others

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Current		
Others		
Post-sales client support and others	506	505
Total provisions	506	505

The movement in the provision for post-sales client support and others is as follows:

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	Year ended March 31, 2020	
Balance at the beginning		505
Provision recognized / (reversed)		112
Provision utilized		(159)
Exchange difference		48
Balance at the end		506

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

2.16 Income taxes

Accounting policy

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

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively

enacted by the Balance Sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries and branches where it is expected that the earnings of the subsidiary or branch will not be distributed in the foreseeable future.

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Tax benefits of deductions earned on exercise of employee share options in excess of compensation charged to income are credited to securities premium.

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

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Current taxes	5,235	5,189
Deferred taxes	(301)	36
Income tax expense	4,934	5,225

During the quarter ended March 31, 2019, the Company entered into an Advance Pricing Agreement (APA) in an overseas jurisdiction resulting in a reversal of income tax expense of ₹94 crore which pertained to prior periods.

Additionally, income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 includes reversal (net of provisions) of ₹298 crore and ₹97 crore, respectively. These reversals pertain to prior periods on account of adjudication of certain disputed matters in favor of the Company across various jurisdictions.

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

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Profit before income taxes	20,477	19,927
Enacted tax rates in India	34.94%	34.94%
Computed expected tax expense	7,155	6,963
Tax effect due to non-taxable income for Indian tax purposes	(2,637)	(2,628)
Overseas taxes	700	643
Tax provision (reversals)	(298)	(144)
Effect of exempt non-operating income	(49)	(62)
Effect of non-deductible expenses	109	376

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Branch profit tax (net of credits)	(35)	25
Others	(11)	52
Income tax expense	4,934	5,225

The applicable Indian corporate statutory tax rate for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 is 34.94%. The foreign tax expense is due to income taxes payable overseas, principally in the US. In India, the Company has benefited from certain income tax incentives that the Government of India had provided for export of software from the units registered under the Special Economic Zones Act (SEZs), 2005. SEZ units which began the provision of services on or after April 1, 2005 are eligible for a deduction of 100% of profits or gains derived from the export of services for the first five years from the financial year in which the unit commenced the provision of services and 50% of such profits or gains for further five years. Up to 50% of such profits or gains is also available for a further five years subject to creation of a Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve out of the profit for the eligible SEZ units and utilization of such reserve by the Company for acquiring new plant and machinery for the purpose of its business as per the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Entire deferred income tax for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, relates to origination and reversal of temporary differences.

Infosys is subject to a 15% Branch Profit Tax (BPT) in the US to the extent its US branch's net profit during the year is greater than the increase in the net assets of the US branch during the year, computed in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code. As at March 31, 2020, Infosys' US branch net assets amounted to approximately ₹5,474 crore. As at March 31, 2020, the Company has a deferred tax liability for branch profit tax of ₹178 crore (net of credits), as the Company estimates that these branch profits are expected to be distributed in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax liabilities have not been recognized on temporary differences amounting to ₹8,386 crore and ₹6,007 crore as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, respectively,

associated with investments in subsidiaries and branches as it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets have not been recognized on accumulated losses of ₹372 crore and ₹146 crore as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, respectively as it is probable that future taxable profit will not be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilized in the foreseeable future. Majority of the accumulated losses as at March 31, 2020 will expire in fiscal 2029.

The details of income tax assets and income tax liabilities as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Income tax assets	4,773	6,293
Current income tax liabilities	1,302	1,458
Net current income tax asset / (liability) at the end	3,471	4,835

The gross movement in the current income tax asset / (liability) for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Net current income tax asset / (liability) at the beginning	4,835	3,734
Income tax paid	3,881	6,271
Current income tax expense	(5,235)	(5,189)
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	9	8
Income tax on other comprehensive income	(21)	6
Tax impact on buyback expenses	4	4
Translation differences	(2)	1
Net current income tax asset / (liability) at the end	3,471	4,835

The movement in gross deferred income tax assets and liabilities (before set off) for the year ended March 31, 2020 is as follows:

Particulars	Carrying value as of April 1, 2019	Changes through profit and loss	Changes through OCI	Reclassification	Impact on account of Ind AS 116	Translation difference	Carrying value as of March 31, 2020
Property, plant and equipment	223	(20)	–	–	–	–	203
Lease liabilities	–	70	–	48	2	–	120
Trade receivables	164	18	–	–	–	–	182
Compensated absences	349	31	–	–	–	–	380
Post-sales client support	95	6	–	–	–	–	101
Derivative financial instruments	(102)	245	12	–	–	–	155
Credits related to branch profits	340	13	–	–	–	24	377

Particulars	Carrying value as of April 1, 2019	Changes through profit and loss	Changes through OCI	Reclassification	Impact on account of Ind AS 116	Translation difference	Carrying value as of March 31, 2020
Branch profit tax	(541)	22	–	–	–	(36)	(555)
Others	45	(84)	(3)	(48)	–	–	(90)
Total deferred income tax assets and liabilities	573	301	9	–	2	(12)	873

The movement in gross deferred income tax assets and liabilities (before set off) for the year ended March 31, 2019 is as follows:
in ₹ crore

Particulars	Carrying value as of April 1, 2018	Changes through profit and loss	Changes through OCI	Addition on account of business combination	Translation difference	Carrying value as of March 31, 2019
Property, plant and equipment	181	43	–	–	(1)	223
Trade receivables	129	35	–	–	–	164
Compensated absences	325	24	–	–	–	349
Post-sales client support	92	3	–	–	–	95
Derivative financial instruments	12	(106)	(7)	–	(1)	(102)
Credits related to branch profits	341	(22)	–	–	21	340
Branch profit tax	(505)	(3)	–	–	(33)	(541)
Others	48	(10)	4	–	3	45
Total deferred income tax assets and liabilities	623	(36)	(3)	–	(11)	573

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

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Deferred income tax assets after set off	1,429	1,114
Deferred income tax liabilities after set off	556	541

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

In assessing the reliability of deferred income tax assets, the Management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. The Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, the Management believes that the Company will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

2.17 Revenue from operations

Accounting policy

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

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company adopted Ind AS 115, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* using the cumulative catch-up transition method, applied to contracts that were not completed as of April 1, 2018. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 was insignificant.

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

The Company assesses the services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. The Company allocates the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling price. The price that is regularly charged for an item when sold separately is the best evidence of its

standalone selling price. In the absence of such evidence, the primary method used to estimate standalone selling price is the expected cost plus a margin, under which the Company estimates the cost of satisfying the performance obligation and then adds an appropriate margin based on similar services.

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

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

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

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

related services, the performance obligations are satisfied as and when the services are rendered since the customer generally obtains control of the work as it progresses.

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

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

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

The incremental costs of obtaining a contract (i.e., costs that would not have been incurred if the contract had not been obtained) are recognized as an asset if the Company expects to recover them. Any capitalized contract costs are amortized, with the expense recognized as the Company transfers the related goods or services to the customer.

The Company presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its Statement of Profit and Loss.

Revenue from operations for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 is as follows:

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Revenue from software services	78,809	72,845
Revenue from products and platforms	238	262
Total revenue from operations	79,047	73,107

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

Disaggregated revenue information

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by offerings for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 respectively. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Revenue by offerings		
Core	47,533	49,463
Digital	31,514	23,644
Total	79,047	73,107

Digital services

Digital services comprise of service and solution offerings of the Company that enable our clients to transform their businesses. These include offerings that enhance customer experience, leverage AI-based analytics and Big Data, engineer digital products and IoT, modernize legacy technology systems, migrate to cloud applications and implement advanced cybersecurity systems.

Core services

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

Products and platforms

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

The percentage of revenue from fixed-price contracts for each of the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 is approximately 55%.

Trade receivables and contract balances

The timing of revenue recognition, billings and cash collections results in receivables, unbilled revenue, and unearned revenue on the Company's Balance Sheet. Amounts are billed as work progresses in accordance with agreed-upon

contractual terms, either at periodic intervals (e.g., monthly or quarterly) or upon achievement of contractual milestones.

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

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

Invoicing in excess of earnings are classified as "unearned revenue".

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

During the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, the Company recognized revenue of ₹1,835 crore and ₹1,776 crore arising from opening unearned revenue as of April 1, 2019 and April 1, 2018 respectively.

During the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, ₹2,648 crore and ₹2,355 crore of unbilled revenue pertaining to other fixed price and fixed time frame contracts as of April 1, 2019 and April 1, 2018, respectively has been reclassified to "trade receivables" upon billing to customers on completion of milestones.

Remaining performance obligation disclosure

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognized as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognize these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation-related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognized corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date, typically those contracts where invoicing is on time and material and unit of work-based contracts. Remaining performance obligation estimates are subject to change and are affected by several factors, including terminations, changes in the scope of contracts, periodic revalidations, adjustment for revenue that has not materialized and adjustments for currency.

The aggregate value of performance obligations that are completely or partially unsatisfied as at March 31, 2020, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria mentioned above, is ₹48,958 crore. Out of this, the Company expects to recognize revenue of around 52% within the next one year and the remaining thereafter. The aggregate value of performance obligations that are completely or partially unsatisfied as at March 31, 2019 is ₹44,904 crore. The contracts can generally be terminated by the customers and typically includes an enforceable termination penalty payable by them. Generally, customers have not terminated contracts without cause.

2.18 Other income, net

2.18.1 Other income – Accounting policy

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

2.18.2 Foreign currency – Accounting policy

Functional currency

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

Transactions and translations

Foreign-currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the Balance Sheet date. The gains or losses resulting from such translations are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and reported within exchange gains / (losses) on translation of assets and liabilities, net, except when deferred in “other comprehensive income” as qualifying cash flow hedges. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of the transaction. The related revenue and expense are recognized using the same exchange rate.

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

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

Other income for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 is as follows:

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost		
Tax-free bonds and government bonds	138	137
Deposits with banks and others	1,080	1,276
Interest income on financial assets fair valued through other comprehensive income		

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Non-convertible debentures, commercial paper, certificates of deposit and government securities	282	581
Income on investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	41	–
Income on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Dividend income on liquid mutual funds	2	2
Gain / (loss) on liquid mutual funds and other investments	188	175
Interest income on income tax refund	250	50
Exchange gains / (losses) on foreign currency forward and options contracts	(528)	184
Exchange gains / (losses) on translation of assets and liabilities	1,056	144
Miscellaneous income, net	191	303
Total other income	2,700	2,852

2.19 Expenses

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Employee benefit expenses		
Salaries including bonus	41,159	37,185
Contribution to provident and other funds	938	797
Share-based payments to employees (Refer to Note 2.11)	226	182
Staff welfare	111	132
	42,434	38,296
Cost of software packages and others		
For own use	814	793
Third-party items bought for service delivery to clients	842	853
	1,656	1,646
Other expenses		
Power and fuel	176	171
Brand and marketing	441	406
Short-term leases (Refer to Note 2.3)	37	–
Operating leases	–	339
Rates and taxes	143	110
Repairs and maintenance	1,198	1,051
Consumables	32	33
Insurance	72	55
Provision for post-sales client support and others	3	(6)
Commission to non-whole-time directors	8	7
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) under expected credit loss model	137	184

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Auditor's remuneration		
Statutory audit fees	7	4
Tax matters	–	1
Other services	2	–
Contributions towards Corporate Social Responsibility	360	245
Others	171	170
	2,787	2,770

2.20 Employee benefits

Accounting policy

2.20.1 Gratuity

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

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

The Company recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its Balance Sheet as an asset or liability. Gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability / (asset) are recognized in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. The actual return of the portfolio of plan assets, in excess of the yields computed by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effect of any plan amendments are recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.20.2 Provident fund

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

2.20.3 Superannuation

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

2.20.4 Compensated absences

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

a. Gratuity

The following tables set out the funded status of the gratuity plans and the amounts recognized in the Company's financial statements as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Change in benefit obligations		
Benefit obligations at the beginning	1,158	1,028
Service cost	155	135
Interest expense	78	73
Transfer of obligation	1	1
Remeasurements – Actuarial (gains) / losses	(78)	31
Benefits paid	(119)	(110)
Benefit obligations at the end	1,195	1,158
Change in plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning	1,183	1,051
Interest income	84	78
Transfer of assets	1	2
Remeasurements – Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	8	4
Contributions	180	158
Benefits paid	(118)	(110)
Fair value of plan assets at the end	1,338	1,183
Funded status	143	25

The amount for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss under employee benefit expense are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Service cost	155	135
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability / asset	(6)	(5)
Net gratuity cost	149	130

The amounts for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 recognized in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income are as follows:

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability / (asset)		
Actuarial (gains) / losses (Return) / loss on plan assets excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability / (asset)	(78)	31
	(8)	(4)
	(86)	27

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
(Gain) / loss from change in demographic assumptions	–	–
(Gain) / loss from change in financial assumptions	(61)	26
(Gain) / loss from change in experience assumptions	(17)	5
	(78)	31

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Discount rate ⁽¹⁾	6.2%	7.1%
Weighted average rate of increase in compensation levels ⁽²⁾	6.0%	8.0%
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation ⁽³⁾	5.9 years	5.9 years

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Discount rate	7.1%	7.5%
Weighted average rate of increase in compensation levels	8.0%	8.0%

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

- ⁽¹⁾ In India, the market for high-quality corporate bonds being not developed, the yield of government bonds is considered as the discount rate. The tenure has been considered taking into account the past long-term trend of employees' average remaining service life which reflects the average estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations.
- ⁽²⁾ The average rate of increase in compensation levels is determined by the Company, considering factors such as, the Company's past compensation revision trends and the Management's estimate of future salary increases.
- ⁽³⁾ Attrition rate considered is the Management's estimate based on the past long-term trend of employee turnover in the Company.

Sensitivity of significant assumptions used for valuation of defined benefit obligations

(₹ in crore)	
Impact from percentage point increase / decrease in	As at March 31, 2020
Discount Rate	67
Weighted average rate of increase in compensation level	59

Sensitivity for significant actuarial assumptions is computed by varying one actuarial assumption used for the valuation of the defined benefit obligation by one percentage, keeping all other actuarial assumptions constant. The sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is not probable, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated.

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

The Company contributes all ascertained liabilities towards gratuity to the Infosys Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust. Trustees administer contributions made to the trust. As at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, the plan assets have been primarily invested in insurer managed funds.

Actual return on assets for each of the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 was ₹92 crore and ₹82 crore respectively.

The Company expects to contribute ₹100 crore to the gratuity trusts during fiscal 2021.

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

in ₹ crore	
Within 1 year	171
1-2 year	178
2-3 year	184
3-4 year	196
4-5 year	114
5-10 years	1,059

b. Superannuation

The Company contributed ₹223 crore and ₹199 crore to the Superannuation Trust during the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 respectively and the same has been recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss account under the head employee benefit expense.

c. Provident fund

Infosys has an obligation to fund any shortfall on the yield of the trust's investments over the administered interest rates on an annual basis. These administered rates are determined annually predominantly considering the social rather than economic factors and in most cases the actual return earned by the Company has been higher in the past years. The actuary has provided a valuation for provident fund liabilities on the basis of guidance issued by Actuarial Society of India.

The funded status of the defined benefit provident fund plan of Infosys Limited and the amounts recognized in the Company's financial statements as at March 31, 2020 is as follows:

in ₹ crore	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2020
Change in benefit obligations	
Benefit obligations at the beginning	5,989
Service cost – employer contribution	407
Employee contribution	857
Interest expense	561
Actuarial (gains) / loss	216
Benefits paid	(664)
Benefit obligations at the end	7,366
Change in plan assets	
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning	5,989
Interest income	561
Remeasurements – Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income ⁽¹⁾	(33)
Contributions (employer and employee)	1,264
Benefits paid	(664)
Fair value of plan assets at the end	7,117
Net liability (Refer to Note 2.14)	(249)

⁽¹⁾ Includes unrealized losses on certain investments in bonds

Amount for the year ended March 31, 2020 recognized in the Statement of Other Comprehensive income:

in ₹ crore	
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability / (asset)	
Actuarial (gains) / losses	216
(Return) / loss on plan assets excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability / (asset)	33
	249

Assumptions used in determining the present value obligation of the defined benefit plan under the Deterministic Approach:

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Government of India (GOI) bond yield ⁽¹⁾	6.20%	7.10%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	8.00%	9.20%
Remaining term to maturity of portfolio	6 years	5.47 years
Expected guaranteed interest rate		
First year	8.50%	8.65%
Thereafter	8.50%	8.60%

⁽¹⁾ In India, the market for high-quality corporate bonds being not developed, the yield of government bonds is considered as the discount rate. The tenure has been considered taking into account the past long-term trend of employees' average remaining service life which reflects the average estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations.

The breakup of the plan assets into various categories as at March 31, 2020 is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020
Central and state government bonds	49%
Public sector undertakings and private sector bonds	48%
Others	3%

The asset allocation for plan assets is determined based on investment criteria prescribed under the relevant regulations.

As at March 31, 2020, the defined benefit obligation would be affected by approximately ₹72 crore and ₹108 crore on account of a 0.25% increase / decrease in the expected rate of return on plan assets.

The actuary has provided a valuation for provident fund liabilities on the basis of guidance issued by Actuarial Society of India and based on the assumptions provided there is no shortfall as at March 31, 2019. The details of the benefit obligation as at March 31, 2019 are as follows:

in ₹ crore	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019
Benefit obligation at the period end	5,989
Net liability recognized in the Balance Sheet	–

The Company contributed ₹541 crore and ₹451 crore to the provident fund during the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, respectively. The same has been recognized in the net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head employee benefit expense.

In February 2019, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its judgment and subsequent review petition of August 2019 has ruled in respect of compensation for the purpose of Provident Fund contribution under the Employee's Provident Fund Act. The Company has assessed possible outcomes of the judgment on determination of provident fund contributions and based on the Company's current evaluation of the judgment, it is not probable that certain allowances paid by the Company will be subject to payment of provident fund. The Company will continue to monitor and evaluate its position based on future events and developments.

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

Employee benefits cost include:

in ₹ crore		
Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Salaries and bonus ⁽¹⁾	41,521	37,516
Defined contribution plans	223	199
Defined benefit plans	690	581
	42,434	38,296

⁽¹⁾ Includes employee stock compensation expense of ₹226 crore and ₹182 crore for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, respectively (Refer to Note 2.11).

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

Accounting policy

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive

potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

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

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019 ⁽¹⁾
Basic earnings per equity share - weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	4,27,70,30,249	4,36,82,12,119
Effect of dilutive common equivalent shares - share options outstanding	27,78,577	22,00,229
Diluted earnings per equity share - weighted average number of equity shares and common equivalent shares outstanding	4,27,98,08,826	4,37,04,12,348

⁽¹⁾ Adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue. (Refer to Note 2.11)

For the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, no number of options to purchase equity shares had an anti-dilutive effect.

2.22 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Particulars	in ₹ crore	
	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debts ⁽²⁾ [Amount paid to statutory authorities ₹ 5,229 crore (₹ 5,861 crore)]	3,410	2,947
Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital contracts and not provided for (net of advances and deposits) ⁽³⁾	1,305	1,653
Other commitments ⁽¹⁾	15	17

⁽¹⁾ Uncalled capital pertaining to investments

⁽²⁾ As at March 31, 2020, claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts in respect of income tax matters amounted to ₹ 3,274 crore. The claims against the Company majorly represent demands arising on completion of assessment proceedings under the Income-tax Act, 1961. These claims are on account of multiple issues of disallowances such as disallowance of profits earned from STP units and SEZ units, disallowance of deductions in respect of employment of new employees under Section 80JJAA, disallowance of expenditure towards software being held as capital in nature, payments made to Associated Enterprises held as liable for withholding of taxes. These matters are pending before various appellate authorities and the Management including its tax advisors expect that its position will likely be upheld on ultimate resolution and will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

Amount paid to statutory authorities against the above tax claims amounted to ₹ 5,228 crore.

⁽³⁾ Capital contracts primarily comprise commitments for infrastructure facilities and computer equipment.

Legal proceedings

The Audit Committee appointed an external legal counsel to conduct an independent investigation into the whistleblower allegations which have been previously disclosed to stock exchanges on October 22, 2019 and to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on Form 6-K on the same date. As previously disclosed on January 10, 2020 the outcome of the investigation has not resulted in restatement of previously issued financial statements.

The Company cooperated with an investigation by the SEC regarding the same matters. In March 2020, the Company received notification from the SEC that the SEC has concluded its investigation and the Company does not anticipate any further action by the SEC on this matter. The Company is responding to all the inquiries received from the Indian regulatory authorities and will continue to cooperate with the authorities for any additional requests for information. Additionally, in October 2019, a shareholder class action lawsuit was filed in the United States District Court for the

Eastern District of New York against the Company and certain of its current and former officers for alleged violations of the US federal securities laws. The Company is presently unable to predict the scope, duration or the outcome of these matters.

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

2.23 Related party transactions

List of related parties

Name of subsidiaries	Country	Holdings as at	
		2020	2019
Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited (Infosys China)	China	100%	100%
Infosys Technologies S. de R. L. de C. V. (Infosys Mexico)	Mexico	100%	100%
Infosys Technologies (Sweden) AB (Infosys Sweden)	Sweden	100%	100%
Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Company Limited (Infosys Shanghai)	China	100%	100%
Infosys Tecnologia do Brasil Ltda (Infosys Brasil) ⁽²⁵⁾	Brazil	–	100%
Infosys Nova Holdings LLC. (Infosys Nova)	US	100%	100%
EdgeVerve Systems Limited (EdgeVerve)	India	100%	100%
Infosys Austria GmbH ⁽¹⁾ (formerly Lodestone Management Consultants GmbH)	Austria	100%	100%
Skava Systems Pvt. Ltd. (Skava Systems)	India	100%	100%
Kallidus Inc. (Kallidus)	US	100%	100%
Infosys Chile SpA	Chile	100%	100%
Infosys Arabia Limited ⁽²⁾	Saudi Arabia	70%	70%
Infosys Consulting Ltda. ⁽¹⁾	Brazil	100%	99.99%
Infosys CIS LLC ⁽¹⁾⁽¹⁸⁾⁽²⁶⁾	Russia	–	–
Infosys Luxembourg S.à.r.l. ⁽¹⁾⁽¹³⁾	Luxembourg	100%	100%
Infosys Americas Inc. (Infosys Americas)	US	100%	100%
Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty. Limited (Infosys Australia) ⁽³⁾	Australia	–	100%
Infosys Public Services, Inc. USA (Infosys Public Services)	US	100%	100%
Infosys Canada Public Services Inc ⁽¹⁹⁾	Canada	–	–
Infosys BPM Limited	India	99.99%	99.98%
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o. ⁽⁴⁾	Czech Republic	99.99%	99.98%
Infosys Poland Sp. z o.o. ⁽⁴⁾	Poland	99.99%	99.98%
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC ⁽⁴⁾	US	99.99%	99.98%
Portland Group Pty Ltd ⁽⁴⁾	Australia	99.99%	99.98%
Infosys BPO Americas LLC. ⁽⁴⁾	US	99.99%	99.98%
Infosys Consulting Holding AG (Infosys Lodestone)	Switzerland	100%	100%
Lodestone Management Consultants Inc. ⁽⁵⁾⁽¹¹⁾	US	–	–
Infosys Management Consulting Pty Limited ⁽⁵⁾	Australia	100%	100%
Infosys Consulting AG ⁽⁵⁾	Switzerland	100%	100%
Infosys Consulting GmbH ⁽⁵⁾	Germany	100%	100%
Infosys Consulting S.R.L. ⁽¹⁾	Romania	100%	100%
Infosys Consulting SAS ⁽⁵⁾	France	100%	100%
Infosys Consulting s.r.o. ⁽⁵⁾	Czech Republic	100%	100%
Infosys Consulting (Shanghai) Co. Ltd. (formerly Lodestone Management Consultants Co., Ltd) ⁽⁵⁾	China	100%	100%
Infy Consulting Company Ltd ⁽⁵⁾	UK	100%	100%
Infy Consulting B.V. ⁽⁵⁾	The Netherlands	100%	100%
Infosys Consulting Sp. z o.o. ⁽³²⁾	Poland	99.99%	100%
Lodestone Management Consultants Portugal, Unipessoal, Lda. ⁽⁵⁾	Portugal	100%	100%
Infosys Consulting S.R.L. ⁽⁵⁾	Argentina	100%	100%
Infosys Consulting (Belgium) NV (formerly Lodestone Management Consultants (Belgium) S.A.) ⁽⁶⁾	Belgium	99.90%	99.90%
Panaya Inc. (Panaya)	US	100%	100%
Panaya Ltd. ⁽⁷⁾	Israel	100%	100%
Panaya GmbH ⁽⁷⁾	Germany	100%	100%
Panaya Japan Co. Ltd. ⁽⁷⁾⁽³¹⁾	Japan	–	100%
Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited (Brilliant Basics)	UK	100%	100%
Brilliant Basics Limited ⁽⁸⁾	UK	100%	100%
Brilliant Basics (MENA) DMCC ⁽⁸⁾⁽²⁶⁾	Dubai	100%	100%

Name of subsidiaries	Country	Holdings as at	
		2020	2019
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd. (Infosys Singapore) ⁽¹⁾	Singapore	100%	100%
Infosys Middle East FZ LLC ⁽⁹⁾	Dubai	100%	100%
Fluido Oy ⁽⁹⁾⁽¹⁴⁾	Finland	100%	100%
Fluido Sweden AB (Extero) ⁽¹⁵⁾	Sweden	100%	100%
Fluido Norway A/S ⁽¹⁵⁾	Norway	100%	100%
Fluido Denmark A/S ⁽¹⁵⁾	Denmark	100%	100%
Fluido Slovakia s.r.o. ⁽¹⁵⁾	Slovakia	100%	100%
Fluido Newco AB ⁽¹⁵⁾	Sweden	100%	100%
Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd (formerly Trusted Source Pte. Ltd) ⁽¹⁶⁾	Singapore	60%	60%
Infosys South Africa (Pty) Ltd ⁽⁹⁾⁽¹⁷⁾	South Africa	100%	–
WongDoody Holding Company Inc. (WongDoody) ⁽¹⁰⁾	US	100%	100%
WDW Communications, Inc ⁽¹²⁾	US	100%	100%
WongDoody, Inc ⁽¹²⁾	US	100%	100%
HIPUS Co., Ltd (formerly Hitachi Procurement Service Co. Ltd) ⁽²⁰⁾	Japan	81%	–
Stater N.V. ⁽²¹⁾	The Netherlands	75%	–
Stater Nederland B.V. ⁽²²⁾	The Netherlands	75%	–
Stater Duitsland B.V. ⁽²²⁾	The Netherlands	75%	–
Stater XXL B.V. ⁽²²⁾	The Netherlands	75%	–
HypoCasso B.V. ⁽²²⁾	The Netherlands	75%	–
Stater Participations B.V. ⁽²²⁾	The Netherlands	75%	–
Stater Deutschland Verwaltungs-GmbH ⁽²³⁾	Germany	75%	–
Stater Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG ⁽²³⁾	Germany	75%	–
Stater Belgium N.V./S.A. ⁽²⁴⁾	Belgium	53.99%	–
Outbox Systems Inc. dba Simplus (US) ⁽²⁷⁾	US	100%	–
Simplus North America Inc. ⁽²⁸⁾	Canada	100%	–
Simplus ANZ Pty Ltd. ⁽²⁸⁾	Australia	100%	–
Simplus Australia Pty Ltd ⁽³⁰⁾	Australia	100%	–
Square Peg Digital Pty Ltd ⁽³⁰⁾	Australia	100%	–
Simplus Philippines, Inc. ⁽²⁸⁾	Philippines	100%	–
Simplus Europe, Ltd. ⁽²⁸⁾	UK	100%	–
Simplus U.K., Ltd. ⁽²⁹⁾	UK	100%	–
Simplus Ireland, Ltd. ⁽²⁹⁾	Ireland	100%	–

⁽¹⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited

⁽²⁾ Majority-owned and controlled subsidiary of Infosys Limited

⁽³⁾ Liquidated effective November 17, 2019

⁽⁴⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys BPM Limited

⁽⁵⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Holding AG (formerly Lodestone Holding AG)

⁽⁶⁾ Majority-owned and controlled subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Holding AG (formerly Lodestone Holding AG)

⁽⁷⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Panaya Inc.

⁽⁸⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Brilliant Basics Holding Limited.

⁽⁹⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.

⁽¹⁰⁾ On May 22, 2018, Infosys acquired 100% of the voting interest in WongDoody

⁽¹¹⁾ Liquidated effective May 4, 2018

⁽¹²⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of WongDoody

⁽¹³⁾ Incorporated effective August 6, 2018

⁽¹⁴⁾ On October 11, 2018, Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd. acquired 100% of the voting interests in Fluido Oy and its subsidiaries

⁽¹⁵⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Fluido Oy

⁽¹⁶⁾ On November 16, 2018, Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd. acquired 60% of the voting interest in Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd

⁽¹⁷⁾ Incorporated effective December 19, 2018

⁽¹⁸⁾ Incorporated effective November 29, 2018

⁽¹⁹⁾ Incorporated effective November 27, 2018, wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Public Services, Inc.

⁽²⁰⁾ On April 1, 2019, Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd. acquired 81% of the voting interests in HIPUS Co., Ltd, Japan

⁽²¹⁾ On May 23, 2019, Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd. acquired 75% of the voting interests in Stater N.V.

⁽²²⁾ Majority-owned and controlled subsidiary of Stater N.V.

⁽²³⁾ Majority-owned and controlled subsidiary of Stater Duitsland B.V.

⁽²⁴⁾ Majority-owned and controlled subsidiary of Stater Participations B.V.

⁽²⁵⁾ Effective October 1, 2019, merged into Infosys Consulting Ltda, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited.

⁽²⁶⁾ Under liquidation

⁽²⁷⁾ On March 13, 2020, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC, acquired 100% of the voting interests in Outbox Systems Inc.

⁽²⁸⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Outbox Systems Inc.

⁽²⁹⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Simplus Europe, Ltd.

⁽³⁰⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Simplus ANZ Pty Ltd.

⁽³¹⁾ Liquidated effective October 31, 2019

⁽³²⁾ On February 20, 2020, Infosys Poland Sp. z o.o. acquired 100% of the voting interests in Infosys Consulting Sp. z o.o from Infosys Consulting Holding AG (formerly Lodestone Holding AG).

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

List of other related party

Particulars	Country	Nature of relationship
Infosys Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys
Infosys Limited Employees' Provident Fund Trust	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys
Infosys Limited Employees' Superannuation Fund Trust	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys
Infosys Employees Welfare Trust	India	Controlled trust
Infosys Employee Benefits Trust	India	Controlled trust
Infosys Science Foundation	India	Controlled trust
Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust ⁽¹⁾	India	Controlled trust

⁽¹⁾ Registered on May 15, 2019

The Company's material related party transactions during the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 and outstanding balances as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are with its subsidiaries with whom the Company generally enters into transactions which are at arms length and in the ordinary course of business.

Refer to Note 2.20 for information on transactions with post-employment benefit plans mentioned above.

List of key managerial personnel (KMP)

Whole-time directors

- Salil Parekh, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director
- U.B. Pravin Rao, Chief Operating Officer

Non-whole-time directors

- Nandan M. Nilekani
- Michael Gibbs (appointed an independent director effective July 13, 2018)
- Ravi Venkatesan (resigned as member of the Board effective May 11, 2018)
- Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw
- Roopa Kudva (retired as member of the Board effective February 3, 2020)
- Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha
- D.N. Prahlad
- D. Sundaram

Executive officers

Nilanjan Roy (appointed as Chief Financial Officer effective March 1, 2019)	M.D. Ranganath (resigned as Chief Financial Officer effective November 16, 2018)
Ravi Kumar S. President and Deputy Chief Operating Officer	Mohit Joshi President
Krishnamurthy Shankar Group Head – Human Resources	Jayesh Sanghrajka (appointed as Interim Chief Financial Officer effective November 17, 2018. He resumed his responsibilities as Deputy Chief Financial Officer effective March 1, 2019)
Inderpreet Sawhney Group General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer	

Company Secretary

A.G.S. Manikantha

The details of amounts due to or due from related parties as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Investment in debentures		
EdgeVerve ⁽¹⁾	1,159	1,445

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
	1,159	1,445
Trade receivables		
EdgeVerve	16	3
Brilliant Basics Limited	1	–
Infosys China	24	23
Infosys Mexico	7	3
Infosys Brasil	–	1
Infosys BPM	10	10
Infy Consulting Company Ltd.	6	13
Infosys Public Services	69	57
Infosys Shanghai	5	6
Infosys Sweden	4	–
Infosys Consulting Ltda.	6	–
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	104	89
Panaya Ltd	129	115
Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd	27	5
	408	325
Loans		
Infosys China ⁽²⁾	94	82
Infosys Consulting Holding AG ⁽³⁾	–	89
Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited ⁽⁴⁾	–	7
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd. ⁽⁵⁾	277	663
Infosys Consulting S.R.L. ⁽⁶⁾	9	–
	380	841
Prepaid expense and other assets		
Panaya Ltd.	168	109
	168	109
Other financial assets		
Infosys BPM	8	10
Panaya Ltd.	3	3
Infosys Austria GmbH	3	–
Infosys Consulting GmbH	1	2
Infosys China	8	2
Infosys Shanghai	1	1
Infy Consulting Company Ltd.	3	3
Infosys Management Consulting Pty Limited	1	–
Infosys Consulting AG	1	1
Infosys Public Services	1	3

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.	–	–
Kallidus	2	2
Infosys Consulting Ltda.	3	1
Skava Systems Pvt. Ltd.	1	1
Lodestone Management Consultants Co., Ltd	–	–
Infy Consulting B.V.	1	–
Infosys Brasil	–	1
EdgeVerve	–	–
Brilliant Basics Limited	2	1
Infosys Mexico	2	1
McCamish Systems LLC	1	1
Infosys Poland Sp. z o.o.	1	–
Stater N.V.	21	–
Fluidio Denmark A/S	1	–
Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd	–	1
	65	34
Unbilled revenues		
EdgeVerve	45	40
Kallidus	8	11
Stater Nederland B.V.	31	–
	84	51
Trade payables		
Infosys China	6	8
Infosys BPM	60	50
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o.	10	6
Infosys Mexico	4	6
Infosys Sweden	3	3
Infosys Shanghai	5	6
Infosys Management Consulting Pty Limited	8	9
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.	3	4
Infy Consulting Company Ltd.	93	87
Infosys Brasil	–	2
Infosys consulting Ltda	5	–
Brilliant Basics Limited	8	7
Panaya Ltd.	12	4
Infosys Public Services	3	4
Kallidus	5	2
Portland Group Pty Ltd	2	1
Infosys Chile SpA	3	1
Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd (formerly Trusted Source Pte. Ltd)	1	–
Infosys Middle East FZ-LLC	12	12
Infosys Poland Sp. z o.o.	3	1
Infosys Consulting S.R.L.	10	–
Skava Systems Pvt. Ltd.	1	–
McCamish Systems LLC	1	1
WDW Communications, Inc.	13	6
	271	220
Other financial liabilities		
Infosys BPM	4	4
Brilliant Basics Limited	1	–
Fluidio Oy	9	–
Fluidio Sweden AB	2	–
Infosys Mexico	1	2
Infosys Public Services	–	–

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Infosys Consulting Ltda.	1	–
Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd	1	–
Infosys China	2	1
Kallidus Inc.	3	–
Infosys Consulting GmbH	–	5
Stater Nederland B.V.	20	–
Infosys Middle East FZ-LLC	3	–
Infosys Consulting AG	–	1
	47	13
Accrued expenses		
Infosys BPM	2	6
	2	6

- (1) At an interest rate of 8.35% per annum.
(2) Interest at the rate of 6% per annum and loan-term of one year
(3) Interest at the rate of 2.5% per annum repayable on demand
(4) Interest at the rate of 3.5% per annum repayable on demand
(5) Interest at the rate of 3% per annum repayable on demand.
(6) Interest at the rate of 4% per annum repayable on demand.

Particulars	Maximum amount outstanding during the Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Loans and advances in the nature of loans given to Subsidiaries:		
Infosys China	94	86
Brilliant Basics	8	8
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.	1,906	678
Infosys Consulting Holding AG	86	114
Infosys Consulting S.R.L. Argentina	8	–
Infosys Consulting S.R.L. Romania	9	–

The details of the related parties transactions entered into by the Company for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Capital transactions		
Financing transactions		
Equity		
Infosys Consulting Brazil	140	43
WongDoody Holding Company Inc	9	261
Infosys Chile SpA	–	7
Infosys BPM ⁽³⁾	1	–
Infosys Nova Holdings LLC	1,335	–
Brilliant Basics Holding Limited	–	13
Infosys Luxembourg S.à.r.l.	–	4
Infosys Australia ⁽¹⁾	–	(33)
Infosys Brasil	–	127
S.C. Infosys Consulting S.R.L	–	34
Preference shares		
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd. ⁽²⁾	1,318	–
	2,803	456

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Debtures (net of repayment)		
EdgeVerve	(286)	(335)
	(286)	(335)
Loans (net of repayment)		
Infosys Consulting Holding AG	(92)	(20)
Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited	(7)	–
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd. ⁽²⁾	(496)	678
Infosys Consulting S.R.L.	8	–
	(587)	658
Revenue transactions		
Purchase of services		
Infosys China	76	85
Infosys Management Consulting Pty Limited	108	94
Infy Consulting Company Limited	1,030	857
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.	34	40
Portland Group Pty Ltd	22	16
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o.	98	56
Infosys BPM	733	655
Infosys Sweden	48	52
Infosys Shanghai	74	74
Infosys Mexico	67	71
Infosys Public Services	35	39
Panaya Ltd.	102	94
Infosys Brasil	10	13
Infosys Poland Sp. z o.o.	30	29
Infosys Consulting S.R.L.	22	–
Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd (formerly Trusted Source Pte. Ltd)	6	–
Infosys Consulting Ltda.	14	–
Kallidus	26	51
Brilliant Basics Limited	95	74
Brilliant Basics (MENA)	–	3
Infosys Chile SpA	14	5
Infosys Middle East FZ-LLC	83	95
Fluido Oy	12	–
Fluido Sweden AB (Extero)	18	–
McCamish Systems LLC	6	7
WDW Communications, Inc.	61	11
WongDoody, Inc.	–	2
	2,824	2,423
Purchase of shared services including facilities and personnel		
Brilliant Basics Limited	5	7
Infosys BPM	3	3
Fluido Oy	1	–
WDW Communications, Inc.	12	1
	21	11
Interest income		
Infosys China	6	5
Infosys Consulting Holding AG	1	2

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.	39	6
EdgeVerve	107	141
	153	154
Guarantee income		
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.	1	–
	1	–
Sale of services		
Infosys China	23	31
Infosys Mexico	34	20
Infy Consulting Company Limited	44	54
Infosys Brasil	3	6
Infosys BPM	121	101
McCamish Systems LLC	320	238
Infosys Sweden	11	3
Infosys Shanghai	5	8
EdgeVerve	597	469
Infosys Public Services	749	766
Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd	64	13
Infosys Consulting Ltda.	5	–
Infosys Austria GmbH	2	–
Fluido Denmark A/S	1	–
Stater Nederland B.V.	45	–
	2,024	1,709
Sale of shared services including facilities and personnel		
EdgeVerve	33	36
Panaya Ltd.	9	45
HIPUS	1	–
Infosys BPM	25	27
	68	108

⁽¹⁾ Represents redemption of investment

⁽²⁾ Includes redemption by way of issuing redeemable preference shares

⁽³⁾ Represents purchase of non-controlling interest

Transactions with KMP

The related party transactions with above KMP which comprise directors and executive officers are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Salaries and other employee benefits to whole-time directors and executive officers ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	118	96
Commission and other benefits to non-executive / independent directors	8	7
Total	126	103

⁽¹⁾ Total employee stock compensation expense for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 includes a charge of ₹56 crore and ₹33 crore, towards KMP respectively. (Refer to Note 2.11)

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

2.24 Corporate social responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief, COVID-19 relief and rural development projects. A CSR committee has been formed by the Company as per the Act. The funds were primarily allocated to a corpus and utilized through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year is ₹ 360 crore.

b) Amount spent during the year on:

Particulars	in ₹ crore		
	In Cash	Yet to be paid in Cash	Total
1. Construction / acquisition of any asset	–	–	–
2. On purposes other than (1) above	357	3	360

2.25 Segment reporting

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

2.26 Function-wise classification of Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	Note No.	in ₹ crore	
		Year ended March 31,	
		2020	2019
Revenue from operations	2.17	79,047	73,107
Cost of sales		52,816	47,412
Gross profit		26,231	25,695
Operating expenses			
Selling and marketing expenses		3,814	3,661
General and administration expenses		4,526	4,225
Total operating expenses		8,340	7,886
Operating profit		17,891	17,809
Reduction in the fair value of assets held for sale	2.4.7	–	265
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from “Held for Sale”	2.4.7	–	469
Finance cost		114	–
Other income, net	2.18	2,700	2,852
Profit before tax		20,477	19,927
Tax expense			
Current tax	2.16	5,235	5,189
Deferred tax	2.16	(301)	36
Profit for the year		15,543	14,702
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset, net		(184)	(21)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net		(31)	78
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net		(36)	21
Fair value changes on investments, net	2.4	17	1
Total other comprehensive income / (loss), net of tax		(234)	79
Total comprehensive income for the year		15,309	14,781

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

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman

Salil Parekh
*Chief Executive Officer and
Managing Director*

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

Bengaluru
April 20, 2020

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary