

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Mphasis Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Mphasis Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at 31 March 2020, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), standalone statement of changes in equity and standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as 'the standalone financial statements').

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2020, profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters ('KAM') are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Description of Key Audit Matters

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Adoption of Ind AS 116, Leases</p> <p>As described in Note 2 to the standalone financial statements, during the current year the Company has adopted Ind AS 116, Leases ('Ind AS 116'), the new standard on lease accounting. The application and transition to this accounting standard is complex and is an area of focus in our audit as the Company has a large number of leases with different contractual terms.</p> <p>Ind AS 116 introduces a new lease accounting model wherein lessees are required to recognize a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a lease liability arising from a lease on its balance sheet. The lease liabilities are initially measured by discounting future lease payments during the lease term as per the contract/ arrangement. Adoption of the standard involves significant judgements and estimates including, determination of the discount rates and the lease term.</p> <p>The Company adopted the modified retrospective approach method to transition to Ind AS 116, consequently comparative financial information was not restated.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures on adoption of Ind AS 116 include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluated the design and implementation of the processes and internal controls relating to implementation of the new lease standard. Based on our evaluation of the contractual agreements entered into and our knowledge of the business, assessed the appropriateness of the leases identified by the Company. Involved our internal valuation specialists to evaluate the reasonableness of the discount rates used in computing the lease liabilities. On transition to Ind AS 116 with effect from 1 April 2019: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluated the method of transition and related adjustments. Tested completeness of the lease data by reconciling the Company's operating lease commitments as at 31 March 2019 to data used in computing the ROU asset and related lease liabilities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

Description of Key audit matters (continued)

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Additionally, the standard mandates detailed disclosures with respect of transition.</p> <p>Refer Note 2 and Note 4 to the standalone financial statements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected samples using the statistical sampling approach. For such samples selected, we assessed the key terms and conditions of each lease with the underlying lease contracts, evaluated computation of lease liabilities and challenged the key estimates such as discount rates and the lease term. For new / modified leases, tested the lease accounting and estimates/ judgments used by the Company. Evaluated the appropriateness of the accounting policy, disclosures provided under the new lease standard and assessed the completeness and mathematical accuracy of the relevant disclosures, including those related to transition.
<h3>Evaluation of tax positions</h3>	
<p>The Company operates in India and is subject to periodic challenges by local tax authorities on a range of tax matters during the normal course of business including direct tax, transfer pricing and indirect tax matters. Estimating the income tax expense also requires the Company to determine the probability of tax authorities accepting a particular tax treatment for potential tax exposures. These involve significant judgment by the Company to determine the possible outcome of the tax litigations and potential tax exposures, consequently having an impact on related accounting and disclosures in the financial statements.</p> <p>Refer Note 22 and Note 30 to the standalone financial statements.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures include the following substantive procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtained an understanding of key tax litigations and potential tax exposures. The audit team, along with our internal tax experts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> read and analyzed select key correspondences and consultations carried out by the Company including with external tax experts for key tax litigations and potential tax exposures. discussed with appropriate senior management, evaluated and challenged key assumptions and grounds of appeal considered by the Company in estimating the current and deferred tax balances. evaluated the status of the recent tax assessments / inquiries, results of previous tax assessments, legal precedence / judicial rulings and changes in the tax environment to assess and challenge the Company's estimate of the possible outcome of key tax litigations and potential tax exposures. assessed and tested the presentation and disclosures in the standalone financial statements relating to taxes.

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management and the Board of Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has in place adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management and Board of Directors in the standalone financial statements.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's and Board of Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
 - (A) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
 - (B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2020 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 30 to the standalone financial statements.
 - ii. Provision has been made in the standalone financial statements, as required under the applicable law or Ind AS, for material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts. Refer Note 16 to the standalone financial statements.
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. The disclosures in the standalone financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in these standalone financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2020.
 - (C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16) of the Act

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limits laid down under section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

for B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Amit Somani

Partner

Membership No: 060154

UDIN: 20060154AAAAFV3545

Bengaluru
13 May 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

With reference to the Annexure A referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020, we report the following:

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
- (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment, by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, certain property, plant and equipment were physically verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any immovable properties. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

In respect of immovable properties taken on lease and disclosed as right-of-use-assets in the standalone financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company.

- (ii) The Company is a service company and accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act, where applicable, with respect to the loans given, investments made, guarantees and securities given.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, provisions of sections 73 to 76 of the Act, any other relevant provisions of the Act and the relevant rules framed thereunder.
- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148 of the Act for any of the services rendered by the Company.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and any other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Duty of excise and Sales tax.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services tax, duty of Customs, Cess and any other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2020, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income-tax or Sales tax or Service tax or Goods and Services tax or Duty of Customs or Duty of Excise or Value added tax which have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes, except for the following:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount* (Rs. in millions)	Period to which the amount relates (Financial Year)	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	3,950.70	2004-05, 2006-07, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2012-13, and 2013-14	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
		3,188.03	2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2014-15 and 2016-17	Commissioner of Income Tax, Appeals
		365.99	2000-01 to 2005-06	Supreme Court
Income Tax Act, 1961	Withholding taxes	4,956.63	2005-06 to 2011-12	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
		1,933.40	2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15	Commissioner of Income Tax, Appeals
		3.37	1999-00 to 2001-02	Supreme Court

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount* (Rs. in millions)	Period to which the amount relates (Financial Year)	Forum where dispute is pending
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	147.51	2004-05 to 2008-09	CESTAT, Karnataka
		18.74	October 2011 to March 2015	Commissioner (Appeals), Karnataka
Karnataka Value Added Tax Act, 2003	Sales tax	0.73	2015-16	Assistant commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Karnataka
Tennessee Sales and Use Tax Regulations, USA	Sales and Use Tax	428.49	December 2011 to April 2015	Department of Revenue, Tennessee

* Net of amounts paid under protest amounting to Rs. 2,643.86 million.

- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to banks. The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings from financial institutions or Government and there are no dues to debenture holders during the year.
- (ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid/provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company as prescribed under section 406 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

for B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Amit Somani

Partner

Membership No: 060154

UDIN: 20060154AAAAFV3545

Bengaluru
13 May 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the standalone financial statements of Mphasis Limited

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid standalone financial statements under Clause (j) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

(Referred to in paragraph 1(A)(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Mphasis Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year then ended.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report (Continued)

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

for B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022



Bengaluru
13 May 2020

Amit Somani

Partner

Membership No: 060154

UDIN: 20060154AAAAFV3545