

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF INFOSYS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Interim condensed consolidated financial statements of **INFOSYS LIMITED** ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (the Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2019, the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the three months and nine months period ended on that date, the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the nine months period ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the interim condensed consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid interim condensed consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("IAS 34") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at December 31, 2019, the consolidated profit and consolidated total comprehensive income for the three months and nine months period ended on that date, consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the nine months period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Interim condensed Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the ICAI and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

As more fully described in Note 2.6 to the interim condensed consolidated financial statements, the Company has received letters from Indian regulatory authorities seeking information and is under investigation by the Securities Exchange Commission of the United States of America. The scope, duration or outcome of these matters are uncertain. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Management's Responsibilities for the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance, consolidated total comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with IAS 34 as issued by the IASB. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding assets of the Group 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 respective financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error which

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have been used for the purpose of preparation of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the interim condensed consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the respective entities to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate their respective entities or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the interim condensed consolidated 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 interim condensed consolidated 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 interim condensed consolidated 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management'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 ability of the Group 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 interim condensed consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the interim condensed consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities within the Group to express an opinion on the interim condensed consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements of which we are independent auditors.

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Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Company and such other entities included in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors 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.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

P. R. Ramesh

P. R. RAMESH
Partner
(Membership No.70928)

Bengaluru, January 10, 2020

INFOSYS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in US Dollars for three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019

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Infosys Limited and Subsidiaries

		<i>(Dollars in millions except equity share data)</i>	
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as at	Note	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2.1	2,422	2,829
Current investments	2.2	431	958
Trade receivables		2,529	2,144
Unbilled revenue	2.17	914	777
Prepayments and other current assets	2.4	820	827
Income tax assets	2.12	1	61
Derivative financial instruments	2.3	5	48
Total current assets		7,122	7,644
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.7	1,896	1,931
Right-of-use assets	2.8	540	-
Goodwill	2.9	584	512
Intangible assets		185	100
Non-current investments	2.2	594	670
Deferred income tax assets	2.12	195	199
Income tax assets	2.12	739	914
Other non-current assets	2.4	255	282
Total Non-current assets		4,988	4,608
Total assets		12,110	12,252
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		263	239
Lease liabilities	2.8	79	-
Derivative financial instruments	2.3	13	2
Current income tax liabilities	2.12	216	227
Client deposits		2	4
Unearned revenue		438	406
Employee benefit obligations		268	234
Provisions	2.6	85	83
Other current liabilities	2.5	1,438	1,498
Total current liabilities		2,802	2,693
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	2.8	501	-
Deferred income tax liabilities	2.12	88	98
Employee benefit obligations		6	6
Other non-current liabilities	2.5	136	55
Total liabilities		3,533	2,852
Equity			
Share capital - ₹5 (\$0.16) par value 4,800,000,000 (4,800,000,000) equity shares authorized, issued and outstanding 4,239,766,436 (4,335,954,462) equity shares fully paid up, net of 18,781,564 (20,324,982) treasury shares as at December 31, 2019 and (March 31, 2019).	2.19	332	339
Share premium		300	277
Retained earnings		10,458	11,248
Cash flow hedge reserve		(2)	3
Other reserves		560	384
Capital redemption reserve		17	10
Other components of equity		(3,141)	(2,870)
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the company		8,524	9,391
Non-controlling interests		53	9
Total equity		8,577	9,400
Total liabilities and equity		12,110	12,252

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

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No :

117366W/ W-100018

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

P.R. Ramesh
Partner
Membership No. 70928

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director

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

Bengaluru
January 10, 2020

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial Officer

A. G. S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

(Dollars in millions except equity share and per equity share data)

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	Note	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues	2.16	3,243	2,987	9,583	8,740
Cost of sales	2.18.6	2,159	1,956	6,420	5,660
Gross profit		1,084	1,031	3,163	3,080
Operating expenses:					
Selling and marketing expenses	2.18.6	169	161	502	464
Administrative expenses	2.18.6	204	195	612	578
Total operating expenses		373	356	1,114	1,042
Operating profit		711	675	2,049	2,038
Other income, net	2.18.6	116	105	312	317
Finance cost	2.8	(6)	-	(18)	-
Reduction in the fair value of Disposal Group held for sale	2.10.1	-	-	-	(39)
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from "Held for Sale"	2.10.1	-	(65)	-	(65)
Profit before income taxes		821	715	2,343	2,251
Income tax expense	2.12	194	213	597	633
Net profit		627	502	1,746	1,618
Other comprehensive income					
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>					
Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net		(16)	(4)	(22)	(3)
Equity instrument through other comprehensive income, net		(6)	8	(5)	10
		(22)	4	(27)	7
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>					
Fair valuation of investments, net		(1)	6	1	(3)
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net		(4)	8	(5)	5
Foreign currency translation		(40)	295	(247)	(634)
		(45)	309	(251)	(632)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax		(67)	313	(278)	(625)
Total comprehensive income		560	815	1,468	993
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the company		626	502	1,741	1,618
Non-controlling interests		1	-	5	-
		627	502	1,746	1,618
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of the company		559	815	1,465	993
Non-controlling interests		1	-	3	-
		560	815	1,468	993
Earnings per equity share					
Basic (\$)		0.15	0.12	0.41	0.37
Diluted (\$)		0.15	0.12	0.41	0.37
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share	2.13				
Basic		4,23,96,07,543	4,34,76,73,466	4,26,35,69,478	4,34,71,30,342
Diluted		4,24,57,16,437	4,35,27,31,387	4,27,05,09,294	4,35,27,05,150

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

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

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Firm's Registration No :

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

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D. Sundaram

Director

Nilanjan Roy

Chief Financial Officer

A. G. S. Manikantha

Company Secretary

Infosys Limited and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(Dollars in millions except equity share data)

Particulars	Shares ⁽¹⁾	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Other reserves ⁽²⁾	Capital redemption reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Other components of equity	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance as at April 1, 2018	2,17,33,12,301	190	247	11,587	244	9	-	(2,317)	9,960	-	9,960
Changes in equity for the nine months ended December 31, 2018											
Net profit	-	-	-	1,618	-	-	-	-	1,618	-	1,618
Fair value changes on investments, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	-	(3)
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge*	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	5
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	-	(3)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	10
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(634)	(634)	-	(634)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	1,618	-	-	5	(630)	993	-	993
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options - before bonus issue (Refer to note 2.11)	3,92,528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in share capital on account of Bonus issues (Refer to note 2.19)	2,17,37,04,829	150	-	(150)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options - after bonus issue (Refer to note 2.11)	5,28,502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interests on acquisition of subsidiary (Refer to note 2.10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Transfer to other reserves	-	-	-	(242)	242	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from other reserves on utilization	-	-	-	101	(101)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee stock compensation expense (Refer to note 2.11)	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dividends (including dividend distribution tax)	-	-	-	(1,662)	-	-	-	-	(1,662)	-	(1,662)
Balance as at December 31, 2018	4,34,79,38,160	340	268	11,252	385	9	5	(2,947)	9,312	8	9,320

(Dollars in millions except equity share data)

Particulars	Shares ⁽¹⁾	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Other reserves ⁽²⁾	Capital redemption reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Other components of equity	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance as at April 1, 2019	4,33,59,54,462	339	277	11,248	384	10	3	(2,870)	9,391	9	9,400
Impact on account of adoption of IFRS 16 (refer to note 2.8)*	-	-	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	(6)	-	(6)
	4,33,59,54,462	339	277	11,242	384	10	3	(2,870)	9,385	9	9,394
Changes in equity for the nine months ended December 31, 2019											
Net profit	-	-	-	1,741	-	-	-	-	1,741	5	1,746
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset* (refer to note 2.18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22)	(22)	-	(22)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)	-	(5)
Fair value changes on investments, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge*	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	-	(5)	-	(5)
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(245)	(245)	(2)	(247)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	1,741	-	-	(5)	(271)	1,465	3	1,468
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options (Refer to note 2.11)	16,79,240	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Buyback of equity shares (Refer to note 2.5 and 2.19.1)	(9,78,67,266)	(7)	-	(895)	-	-	-	-	(902)	-	(902)
Transaction cost relating to buyback *	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve upon buyback (Refer to note 2.19)	-	-	-	(7)	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interests on acquisition of subsidiary (Refer to note 2.10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	46
Transfer to other reserves	-	-	-	(291)	291	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from other reserves on utilization	-	-	-	115	(115)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee stock compensation expense (Refer to note 2.11)	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	26
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Effect of modification of equity settled share based payment awards to cash settled awards (Refer to note 2.11)	-	-	(5)	(1)	-	-	-	-	(6)	-	(6)
Financial liability under option arrangements (Refer to note 2.10)	-	-	-	(86)	-	-	-	-	(86)	-	(86)
Dividends paid to non controlling interest of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
Dividends (including dividend distribution tax)	-	-	-	(1,359)	-	-	-	-	(1,359)	-	(1,359)
Balance as at December 31, 2019	4,23,97,66,436	332	300	10,458	560	17	(2)	(3,141)	8,524	53	8,577

* net of tax

⁽¹⁾ excludes treasury shares of 18,781,564 as at December 31, 2019, 20,324,982 as at April 1, 2019, 20,709,738 as at December 31, 2018 and 10,801,956 as at April 1, 2018, held by consolidated trust. The treasury shares as at April 1, 2018 have not been adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

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

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

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No :
117366W/ W-100018

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

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Bengaluru
January 10, 2020

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial Officer

A. G. S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Infosys Limited and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Accounting Policy

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Group are segregated. The Group considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

Particulars	Note	(Dollars in millions)	
		Nine months ended December 31,	
		2019	2018
Operating activities:			
Net Profit		1,746	1,618
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities :			
Depreciation and amortization	2.18.6	304	212
Interest and dividend income		(55)	(87)
Finance cost	2.8	18	-
Income tax expense	2.12	597	633
Effect of exchange rate changes on assets and liabilities		15	10
Impairment loss under expected credit loss model		13	32
Reduction in the fair value of Disposal Group held for sale		-	39
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from "Held for Sale"	2.10.1	-	65
Stock compensation expense	2.11	26	20
Other adjustments		(23)	(24)
Changes in working capital			
Trade receivables and unbilled revenue		(403)	(332)
Prepayments and other assets		15	(146)
Trade payables		(189)	112
Client deposits		(1)	(1)
Unearned revenue		43	79
Other liabilities and provisions		242	200
Cash generated from operations		2,348	2,430
Income taxes paid		(421)	(751)
Net cash provided by operating activities		1,927	1,679
Investing activities:			
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment		(374)	(233)
Loans to employees		-	2
Deposits placed with corporation		(8)	-
Interest and dividend received		43	63
Payment towards acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	2.10	(72)	(72)
Payment of contingent consideration pertaining to acquisition of business		-	(1)
Investment in equity and preference securities		(6)	(3)
Proceeds from sale of equity and preference securities		2	1
Investment in other investments		(3)	(3)
Investment in quoted debt securities		(335)	(2)
Redemption of quoted debt securities		442	49
Investment in certificate of deposits		-	(253)
Redemption of certificate of deposits		360	193
Redemption of commercial papers		72	43
Redemption of escrow pertaining to Buyback	2.4	37	-
Other receipts		5	-
Investment in liquid mutual fund units and fixed maturity plan securities		(3,778)	(8,352)
Redemption of liquid mutual fund units and fixed maturity plan securities		3,842	8,067
Net cash (used)/generated in investing activities		227	(501)
Financing activities:			
Payment of lease liabilities	2.8	(62)	-
Payment of dividends including corporate dividend tax		(1,359)	(1,661)
Payment of dividends to non-controlling interests of subsidiary		(5)	-
Share issued on exercise of employee stock options		1	1
Buy back of equity shares including transaction costs	2.19.1	(1,070)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		(2,495)	(1,660)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(66)	(210)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(341)	(482)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	2.1	2,829	3,049
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	2.1	2,422	2,357
Supplementary information:			
Restricted cash balance	2.1	51	50

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

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No :
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for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Infosys Limited

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Partner
Membership No. 70928

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Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director

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

Bengaluru
January 10, 2020

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial Officer

A. G. S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Notes to the interim condensed consolidated 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.

Infosys together with its subsidiaries and controlled trusts is herein after referred to as the "Group".

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

The Group's interim condensed consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue by the company's Board of Directors on January 10, 2020.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting as issued by International Accounting Standards Board, under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which have been measured at fair values. Accordingly, these interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all the information required for a complete set of financial statements. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in the company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended March 31, 2019. Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

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

1.3 Basis of consolidation

Infosys consolidates entities which it owns or controls. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the company, its controlled trusts and its subsidiaries. Control exists when the parent has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns by using its power over the entity. Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, those which significantly affect the entity's returns. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date control commences until the date control ceases.

The financial statements of the Group companies are consolidated on a line-by-line basis and intra-group balances and transactions including unrealized gain / loss from such transactions are eliminated upon consolidation. The financial statements are prepared by applying uniform accounting policies in use at the Group. Non-controlling interests which represent part of the net profit or loss and net assets of subsidiaries that are not, directly or indirectly, owned or controlled by the company, are excluded.

1.4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires 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. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in the financial statements have been disclosed in Note 1.5. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

1.5 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

a. Revenue recognition

The group uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the group to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity.

Further, the Group uses significant judgements while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

b. Income taxes

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

In assessing the realizability of deferred income tax assets, management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, management believes that the group will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced (also refer to note 2.12).

c. Business combinations and intangible assets

Business combinations are accounted for using IFRS 3 (Revised), Business Combinations. IFRS 3 requires the identifiable intangible assets and contingent consideration to be fair valued in order to ascertain the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree. Significant estimates are required to be made in determining the value of contingent consideration, value of option arrangements and intangible assets. These valuations are conducted by external valuation experts (Refer to note 2.10)

d. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Group. 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 Group's assets are determined by 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 2.7).

e. Impairment of Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and whenever there is an indication that the recoverable amount of a cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount based on a number of factors including operating results, business plans, future cash flows and economic conditions. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is determined based on higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The goodwill impairment test is performed at the level of the cash-generating unit or groups of cash-generating units which are benefitting from the synergies of the acquisition and which represents the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

Market related information and estimates are used to determine the recoverable amount. Key assumptions on which management has based its determination of recoverable amount include estimated long term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins. Cash flow projections take into account past experience and represent management's best estimate about future developments.

f. Leases

IFRS 16 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 Group 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.

g. Non-current assets and Disposal groups held for sale

Assets and liabilities of disposal groups held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and 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 disposal groups have been estimated using valuation techniques including income and market approach which includes 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 adjusted for any depreciation/ amortization and its recoverable amount at the date when the Disposal Group no longer meets the "Held for sale" criteria. Recoverable amounts of assets reclassified from held for sale have been estimated using management's assumptions which consist of significant unobservable inputs.

1.6 Recent accounting pronouncements

Standards issued but not yet effective

Amendment to IFRS 3 Business Combinations - On October 22, 2018, the IASB issued amendments to the definition of a business in IFRS 3 Business Combinations. The amendments clarify the definition of a business, with the objective of assisting entities to determine whether a transaction should be accounted for as a business combination or as an asset acquisition. The amendment also introduces an optional concentration test that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.

The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, although early adoption is permitted. The Group is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the consolidated financial statements.

2. Notes to the interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

2.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

Particulars	(Dollars in millions)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Cash and bank deposits	1,817	2,052
Deposits with financial institutions	605	777
Total Cash and cash equivalents	2,422	2,829

Cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019 include restricted cash and bank balances of \$51 million and \$52 million, respectively. The restrictions are primarily on account of bank balances held by irrevocable trusts controlled by the company and bank balances held as margin money deposits against guarantees.

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

2.2 Investments

The carrying value of investments are as follows:

Particulars	(Dollars in millions)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
(i) Current		
Amortized cost		
Quoted debt securities:		
Cost	-	3
Fair value through profit and loss		
Liquid Mutual fund units		
Fair value	202	258
Fixed Maturity Plan Securities		
Fair value	68	-
Fair Value through Other comprehensive income		
Quoted debt securities		
Fair value	161	267
Commercial Paper		
Fair value	-	72
Certificate of deposits		
Fair value	-	358
Total current investments	431	958
(ii) Non-current		
Amortized cost		
Quoted debt securities		
Cost	268	274
Fair value through Other comprehensive income		
Quoted debt securities		
Fair value	302	310
Unquoted equity and preference securities		
Fair value	16	15
Fair value through profit and loss		
Unquoted Preference securities		
Fair value	3	3
Fixed maturity plan securities		
Fair Value	-	66
Others		
Fair value ⁽¹⁾	5	2
Total Non-current investments	594	670
Total investments	1,025	1,628

Investment carried at amortized cost	268	277
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	479	1,022
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss	278	329

⁽¹⁾ Uncalled capital commitments outstanding as of December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019 was \$10 million and \$12 million, respectively.

Refer note 2.3 for accounting policies on financial instruments.

Method of fair valuation:		(Dollars in millions)	
Class of investment	Method	Fair value	
		As at December 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019
Liquid mutual fund units	Quoted price	202	258
Fixed maturity plan securities	Market observable inputs	68	66
Quoted debt securities- carried at amortized cost	Quoted price and market observable inputs	303	307
Quoted debt securities- carried at Fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price and market observable inputs	463	577
Commercial Paper	Market observable inputs	-	72
Certificate of deposits	Market observable inputs	-	358
Unquoted equity and preference securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model, etc.	16	15
Unquoted equity and preference securities - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model, etc.	3	3
Others	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model, etc.	5	2
		1,060	1,658

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

2.3 Financial instruments

Accounting Policy

2.3.1 Initial recognition

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

2.3.2 Subsequent measurement

a. Non-derivative financial instruments

(i) Financial assets carried at amortized cost

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

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

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

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 and financial liability under option arrangements recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

b. Derivative financial instruments

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

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

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

Although the group believes that these derivatives constitute hedges from an economic perspective, they may not qualify for hedge accounting under IFRS 9, Financial Instruments. Any derivative that is either not designated as hedge, or is so designated but is ineffective as per IFRS 9, 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 comprehensive income 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 group designates certain foreign exchange forward and options contracts as cash flow hedges to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange exposure on highly probable forecast cash transactions.

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

2.3.3 Derecognition of financial instruments

The group 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 IFRS 9. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the group's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

2.3.4 Fair value of financial instruments

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

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

2.3.5 Impairment

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

Financial instruments by category

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

(Dollars in millions)						
Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	
Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer to Note 2.1)	2,422	-	-	-	-	2,422
Investments (Refer to Note 2.2)						
Liquid mutual funds	-	-	202	-	-	202
Fixed maturity plan securities	-	-	68	-	-	68
Quoted debt securities	268	-	-	-	463	731
Unquoted equity and preference securities:	-	-	3	16	-	19
Unquoted investment others	-	-	5	-	-	5
Trade receivables	2,529	-	-	-	-	2,529
Unbilled revenues ⁽³⁾ (Refer to Note 2.17)	370	-	-	-	-	370
Prepayments and other assets (Refer to Note 2.4)	563	-	-	-	-	563
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	3	-	2	5
Total	6,152	-	281	16	465	6,914
Liabilities:						
Trade payables	263	-	-	-	-	263
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	11	-	2	13
Financial liability under option arrangements (Refer to note 2.10)	-	-	87	-	-	87
Other liabilities including contingent consideration (Refer to note 2.5)	1,160	-	30	-	-	1,190
Total	1,423	-	128	-	2	1,553

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

⁽²⁾ Excludes interest accrued on quoted debt securities carried at amortized cost of \$9 million.

⁽³⁾ Excludes unbilled revenue for fixed price development contracts where right to consideration is conditional on factors other than passage of time

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

(Dollars in millions)						
Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	
Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer to Note 2.1)	2,829	-	-	-	-	2,829
Investments (Refer to Note 2.2)						
Liquid mutual funds	-	-	258	-	-	258
Fixed maturity plan securities	-	-	66	-	-	66
Quoted debt securities	277	-	-	-	577	854
Certificate of deposits	-	-	-	-	358	358
Commercial papers	-	-	-	-	72	72
Unquoted equity and preference securities	-	-	3	15	-	18
Unquoted investment others	-	-	2	-	-	2
Trade receivables	2,144	-	-	-	-	2,144
Unbilled revenues ⁽³⁾ (Refer to Note 2.17)	303	-	-	-	-	303
Prepayments and other assets (Refer to Note 2.4)	529	-	-	-	-	529
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	43	-	5	48
Total	6,082	-	372	15	1,012	7,481
Liabilities:						
Trade payables	239	-	-	-	-	239
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	2	-	-	2
Other liabilities including contingent consideration (Refer to note 2.5)	1,263	-	27	-	-	1,290
Total	1,502	-	29	-	-	1,531

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

⁽²⁾ Excludes interest accrued on quoted debt securities carried at amortized cost of \$12 million.

⁽³⁾ Excludes unbilled revenue for fixed price development contracts where right to consideration is conditional on factors other than passage of time

Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2019:

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2019	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in liquid mutual fund units (Refer to Note 2.2)	202	202	-	-
Investments in fixed maturity plan securities (Refer to Note 2.2)	68	-	68	-
Investments in quoted debt securities (Refer to Note 2.2)	766	574	192	-
Investments in unquoted equity and preference securities (Refer to Note 2.2)	19	-	-	19
Investments in unquoted investments others (Refer to Note 2.2)	5	-	-	5
Derivative financial instruments - gain on outstanding foreign exchange forward and option contracts	5	-	5	-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - loss on outstanding foreign exchange forward and	13	-	13	-
Financial liability under option arrangements (Refer to note 2.10)	87	-	-	87
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer to note 2.5)*	30	-	-	30

*Discount rate pertaining to contingent consideration ranges from 9% to 15%

During the nine months ended December 31, 2019, quoted debt securities of \$72 million were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on quoted price and quoted debt securities of \$64 million were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on market observable inputs.

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2019:

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in liquid mutual fund units (Refer to Note 2.2)	258	258	-	-
Investments in fixed maturity plan securities (Refer to Note 2.2)	66	-	66	-
Investments in quoted debt securities (Refer to Note 2.2)	884	630	254	-
Investments in certificate of deposit (Refer to Note 2.2)	358	-	358	-
Investments in commercial paper (Refer to Note 2.2)	72	-	72	-
Investments in unquoted equity and preference securities (Refer to Note 2.2)	18	-	-	18
Investments in unquoted investments others (Refer to Note 2.2)	2	-	-	2
Derivative financial instruments- gain on outstanding foreign exchange forward and option contracts	48	-	48	-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments- loss on outstanding foreign exchange forward and option contracts	2	-	2	-
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer to Note 2.5)*	27	-	-	27

*Discount rate pertaining to contingent consideration ranges from 9% to 16%

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.

2.4 Prepayments and other assets

Prepayments and other assets consist of the following:

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Current		
Rental deposits	3	2
Security deposits	1	1
Loans to employees	31	35
Prepaid expenses ⁽¹⁾	134	108
Interest accrued and not due	136	131
Withholding taxes and others ⁽¹⁾	203	215
Advance payments to vendors for supply of goods ⁽¹⁾	16	16
Deposit with corporations*	248	242
Escrow and other deposits pertaining to buyback (Refer to Note No 2.19.1)	-	37
Deferred contract cost ⁽¹⁾	4	8
Net investment in sublease of right of use asset (Refer to note 2.8)	5	-
Other assets	39	32
Total Current prepayment and other assets	820	827
Non-current		
Loans to employees	3	3
Security deposits	7	8
Deposit with corporations*	4	10
Prepaid gratuity ⁽¹⁾	4	6
Prepaid expenses ⁽¹⁾	20	23
Deferred contract cost ⁽¹⁾	16	40
Advance towards business acquisition ⁽¹⁾	-	30
Withholding taxes and others ⁽¹⁾	115	134
Net investment in sublease of right of use asset (Refer to note 2.8)	54	-
Rental Deposits	30	28
Other assets	2	-
Total Non- current prepayment and other assets	255	282
Total prepayment and other assets	1,075	1,109
Financial assets in prepayments and other assets	563	529

⁽¹⁾ Non financial assets

Withholding taxes and others primarily consist of input tax credits and Cenvat recoverable from Government of India. Cenvat recoverable includes \$66 million which are pending adjudication. The Group expects these amounts to be sustainable on adjudication and recoverable on final resolution.

*Deposit with corporation represents amounts deposited to settle certain employee-related obligations as and when they arise during the normal course of business.

2.5 Other liabilities

Other liabilities comprise the following:

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Current		
Accrued compensation to employees	422	372
Accrued provident fund liability (Refer note 2.18.3) ⁽¹⁾	15	-
Accrued expenses	598	480
Withholding taxes and others ⁽¹⁾	251	215
Retention money	24	16
Liabilities of controlled trusts	22	24
Liability towards contingent consideration	17	14
Financial liability on account of buyback ⁽²⁾	-	174
Deferred rent ⁽¹⁾	-	9
Capital creditors	30	98
Others	59	96
Total Current other liabilities	1,438	1,498
Non-Current		
Liability towards contingent consideration	13	13
Accrued compensation to employees	2	3
Accrued gratuity ⁽¹⁾	5	4
Accrued provident fund liability (Refer note 2.18.3) ⁽¹⁾	17	-
Deferred income - government grant on land use rights ⁽¹⁾	6	6
Deferred income ⁽¹⁾	3	4
Deferred rent ⁽¹⁾	-	25
Financial liability under option arrangements (Refer to note 2.10)	87	-
Others	3	-
Total Non-current other liabilities	136	55
Total other liabilities	1,574	1,553
Financial liabilities included in other liabilities	1,277	1,290
Financial liability towards contingent consideration on an undiscounted basis	34	34

⁽¹⁾ Non financial liabilities

⁽²⁾ In accordance with IAS 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 2.19.1). 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.

Accrued expenses primarily relate to cost of technical sub-contractors, telecommunication charges, legal and professional charges, brand building expenses, overseas travel expenses and office maintenance.

2.6 Provisions

Accounting Policy

Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Group 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.

Post sales client support

The Group provides its clients with a fixed-period post sales support for its fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts. Costs associated with such support services are accrued at the time related revenues are recorded and included in cost of sales. The Group 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.

Onerous contracts

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group 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 Group recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Provisions comprise the following:

Particulars	(Dollars in millions)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Provision for post sales client support and other provisions	85	83
	85	83

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

Provision for post sales client support and other provisions is included in cost of sales in the condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

As at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, claims against the Group, not acknowledged as debts, (excluding demands from income tax authorities- Refer to Note 2.12) amounted to ₹230 crore (\$32 million) and ₹230 crore (\$33 million), respectively.

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 Exchange Commission (SEC) on Form 6K on the same date.

The outcome of the investigation has not resulted in restatement of previously issued financial statements relating to fiscals 2018 and 2019 interim and annual periods, and fiscal 2020 interim periods.

As of the date of this results, the Company is under investigation by the SEC. The Company has also received letters from Indian regulatory authorities seeking information on the above matters. Additionally, in October 2019, shareholders 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 violations of the US federal Securities Laws. The Company is presently unable to predict the scope, duration or the outcome of these matters.

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

2.7 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 management. The group 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	22-25 years
Plant and machinery ⁽¹⁾	5 years
Computer equipment	3-5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Vehicles	5 years
Leasehold improvements	Over lease term

⁽¹⁾ 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 and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income 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 net profit in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

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 net profit in the statement of comprehensive income 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 net profit in the statement of comprehensive income if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

Following are the changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the three months ended December 31, 2019:

<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>							
Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at October 1, 2019	185	1,325	625	881	375	6	3,397
Additions	-	5	11	42	12	-	70
Deletions	-	-	-	(6)	-	-	(6)
Translation difference	(1)	(5)	(4)	(5)	(1)	-	(16)
Gross carrying value as at December 31, 2019	184	1,325	632	912	386	6	3,445
Accumulated depreciation as at October 1, 2019	-	(437)	(412)	(639)	(238)	(3)	(1,729)
Depreciation	-	(12)	(17)	(30)	(12)	(1)	(72)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
Translation difference	-	2	3	3	1	-	9
Accumulated depreciation as at December 31, 2019	-	(447)	(426)	(660)	(249)	(4)	(1,786)
Capital work-in progress as at December 31, 2019							237
Carrying value as at December 31, 2019	184	878	206	252	137	2	1,896
Capital work-in progress as at October 1, 2019							210
Carrying value as at October 1, 2019	185	888	213	242	137	3	1,878

Following are the changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the three months ended December 31, 2018:

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at October 1, 2018	269	1,142	477	723	267	5	2,883
Additions	1	54	22	39	14	-	130
Additions - Business Combinations (Refer note 2.10)	-	-	1	4	1	-	6
Deletions	-	-	(1)	(9)	(3)	-	(13)
Reclassification from assets held for sale (Refer note 2.10.1)	-	-	-	6	4	-	10
Translation difference	11	41	18	28	11	-	109
Gross carrying value as at December 31, 2018	281	1,237	517	791	294	5	3,125
Accumulated depreciation as at October 1, 2018	(5)	(396)	(352)	(544)	(199)	(3)	(1,499)
Depreciation	(1)	(11)	(15)	(27)	(9)	(1)	(64)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	1	7	3	-	11
Reclassification from assets held for sale (Refer note 2.10.1)	-	-	-	(4)	(3)	-	(7)
Translation difference	1	(16)	(15)	(20)	(8)	1	(57)
Accumulated depreciation as at December 31, 2018	(5)	(423)	(381)	(588)	(216)	(3)	(1,616)
Capital work-in progress as at December 31, 2018							308
Carrying value as at December 31, 2018	276	814	136	203	78	2	1,817
Capital work-in progress as at October 1, 2018							323
Carrying value as at October 1, 2018	264	746	125	179	68	2	1,707

Following are the changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for nine months ended December 31, 2019:

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2019	276	1,291	572	845	321	5	3,310
Additions	1	75	80	105	76	1	338
Additions- Business Combinations (Refer note 2.10)	-	-	-	9	1	-	10
Deletions	-	-	(1)	(20)	(2)	-	(23)
Reclassified on account of adoption of IFRS 16 (Refer note 2.8)	(86)	-	-	-	-	-	(86)
Translation difference	(7)	(41)	(19)	(27)	(10)	-	(104)
Gross carrying value as at December 31, 2019	184	1,325	632	912	386	6	3,445
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2019	(5)	(423)	(390)	(606)	(223)	(3)	(1,650)
Depreciation	-	(37)	(50)	(93)	(35)	(1)	(216)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	1	20	2	-	23
Reclassified on account of adoption of IFRS 16 (Refer note 2.8)	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Translation difference	-	13	13	19	7	-	52
Accumulated depreciation as at December 31, 2019	-	(447)	(426)	(660)	(249)	(4)	(1,786)
Capital work-in progress as at December 31, 2019							237
Carrying value as at December 31, 2019	184	878	206	252	137	2	1,896
Capital work-in progress as at April 1, 2019							271
Carrying value as at April 1, 2019	271	868	182	239	98	2	1,931

Following are the changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for nine months ended December 31, 2018:

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2018	292	1,247	518	749	285	5	3,096
Additions	11	73	35	97	25	1	242
Additions- Business Combinations (Refer note 2.10)	-	-	1	4	2	-	7
Deletions	(3)	-	(2)	(17)	(4)	-	(26)
Reclassification from assets held for sale (Refer note 2.10.1)	-	-	-	6	4	-	10
Translation difference	(19)	(83)	(35)	(48)	(18)	(1)	(204)
Gross carrying value as at December 31, 2018	281	1,237	517	791	294	5	3,125
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2018	(5)	(417)	(359)	(557)	(203)	(3)	(1,544)
Depreciation	(1)	(33)	(46)	(79)	(27)	(1)	(187)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	2	15	4	-	21
Reclassification from assets held for sale (Refer note 2.10.1)	-	-	-	(4)	(3)	-	(7)
Translation difference	1	27	22	37	13	1	101
Accumulated depreciation as at December 31, 2018	(5)	(423)	(381)	(588)	(216)	(3)	(1,616)
Capital work-in progress as at December 31, 2018							308
Carrying value as at December 31, 2018	276	814	136	203	78	2	1,817
Capital work-in progress as at April 1, 2018							311
Carrying value as at April 1, 2018	287	830	159	192	82	2	1,863

The aggregate depreciation expense is included in cost of sales in the statement of comprehensive income.

The contractual commitments for capital expenditure were \$175 million and \$249 million as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, respectively.

2.8 Leases

Accounting Policy

The Group as a lessee

The Group's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The group 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 group assesses whether: (1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (2) the group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (3) the group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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

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

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

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

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

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

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

The Group as a lessor

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

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

Transition

Effective April 1, 2019, the Group adopted IFRS 16 "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 group recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date of the lease, but discounted at the lessee'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 \$420 million, 'Net investment in sublease of ROU asset' of \$62 million and a lease liabilities of \$520 million. The cumulative effect of applying the standard, amounting to \$6 million was debited to retained earnings, net of taxes. The effect of this adoption is insignificant on the operating profit, net profit for the period and earnings per share. IFRS 16 will result 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 right-of-use 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 right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
4. Applied the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. Accordingly, IFRS 16 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under IAS 17.

The difference between the lease obligation recorded as of March 31, 2019 under IAS 17 disclosed under Note 2.15 of the 2019 Annual Report on Form 20F and the value of the lease liabilities 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 IFRS 16 and discounting the lease liabilities to the present value under IFRS 16.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities as at April 1, 2019 is 4.5%.

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the three months ended December 31, 2019:

Particulars	(Dollars in millions)				
	Category of ROU asset				Total
	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Computers	
Balance as of October 1, 2019	88	458	3	3	552
Additions	-	21	-	3	24
Deletions	-	(14)	-	-	(14)
Depreciation	-	(19)	(1)	(1)	(21)
Translation difference	-	(2)	-	1	(1)
Balance as of December 31, 2019	88	444	2	6	540

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the nine months ended December 31, 2019:

Particulars	(Dollars in millions)				
	Category of ROU asset				Total
	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Computers	
Balance as of April 1, 2019	-	419	1	-	420
Reclassified on account of adoption of IFRS 16	92	-	-	-	92
Additions	-	83	-	7	90
Additions through business combination (Refer to Note 2.10)	-	26	2	-	28
Deletions	-	(15)	-	-	(15)
Depreciation	(1)	(55)	(1)	(1)	(58)
Translation difference	(3)	(14)	-	-	(17)
Balance as of December 31, 2019	88	444	2	6	540

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included in cost of sales in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as of December 31, 2019

(Dollars in millions)	
Particulars	Amount
Current lease liabilities	79
Non-current lease liabilities	501
Total	580

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the three months ended December 31, 2019:

(Dollars in millions)	
Particulars	Amount
Balance as of October 1, 2019	576
Additions	28
Finance cost accrued during the period	6
Deletions	(15)
Payment of lease liabilities	(20)
Translation difference	5
Balance as of December 31, 2019	580

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the nine months ended December 31, 2019:

<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	
Particulars	Amount
Balance as of April 1, 2019	520
Additions	94
Additions through business combination (Refer to note 2.10)	32
Finance cost accrued during the period	18
Deletions	(16)
Payment of lease liabilities	(62)
Translation difference	(6)
Balance as of December 31, 2019	580

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as of December 31, 2019 on an undiscounted basis:

<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	
Particulars	Amount
Less than one year	102
One to five years	335
More than five years	265
Total	702

The group 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 \$3 million and \$9 million for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019.

The following is the movement in the net-investment in sublease of ROU asset during the three months ended December 31, 2019:

<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	
Particulars	Amount
Balance as of October 1, 2019	60
Interest income accrued during the period	1
Lease receipts	(2)
Balance as of December 31, 2019	59

The following is the movement in the net-investment in sublease of ROU asset during the nine months ended December 31, 2019:

<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	
Particulars	Amount
Balance as of April 1, 2019	62
Interest income accrued during the period	2
Lease receipts	(5)
Balance as of December 31, 2019	59

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of net investment in sublease of ROU asset as of December 31, 2019 on an undiscounted basis:

<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	
Particulars	Amount
Less than one year	7
One to five years	28
More than five years	34
Total	69

2.9 Goodwill

Accounting Policy

Goodwill represents the cost of business acquisition in excess of the Group's interest in the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree. When the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired exceeds the cost of business acquisition, a gain is recognized immediately in net profit in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment

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

Total impairment loss of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU. An impairment loss on goodwill is recognized in net profit in the statement of comprehensive income and is not reversed in the subsequent period.

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

Particulars	(Dollars in millions)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Carrying value at the beginning	512	339
Goodwill on Wongdoody acquisition	-	25
Goodwill on Fluidio acquisition	-	32
Goodwill on HIPUS acquisition (Refer to note 2.10)	16	-
Goodwill on Stater acquisition (Refer to note 2.10)	57	-
	-	138
Goodwill reclassified from assets held for sale, net of reduction in recoverable amount	-	138
Translation differences	(1)	(22)
Carrying value at the end	584	512

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the cash generating units (CGU) or groups of CGU's, which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition.

2.10 Business combination

Accounting Policy

Business combinations have been accounted for using the acquisition method under the provisions of IFRS 3 (Revised), Business Combinations.

The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of acquisition, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. The cost of acquisition also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair value on the date of acquisition.

The interest of non-controlling shareholders is initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity of subsidiaries.

Business combinations between entities under common control is outside the scope of IFRS 3 (Revised), Business Combinations and is accounted for at carrying value of the assets and liabilities in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

The payments related to options issued by the Group over the non-controlling interests in its subsidiaries are accounted as financial liabilities and initially recognized at the estimated present value of gross obligations. Such options are subsequently measured at fair value in order to reflect the amount payable under the option at the date at which it becomes exercisable. In the event that the option expires unexercised, the liability is derecognised.

Transaction costs that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination such as finders' fees, legal fees, due diligence fees, and other professional and consulting fees are expensed as incurred.

HIPUS Co. Ltd. (formerly Hitachi Procurement Service Co. Ltd)

On April 1, 2019, Infosys Consulting Pte Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) acquired 81% of voting interests in HIPUS Co Limited (HIPUS), a wholly owned subsidiary of Hitachi Ltd, Japan for a total cash consideration of JPY 3.29 billion (approximately \$30 million). The company has recorded a financial liability for the estimated present value of its gross obligation to purchase the non-controlling interest as of the acquisition date in accordance with the share purchase agreement with a corresponding adjustment to equity (refer to note 2.5).

HIPUS handles indirect materials purchasing functions for the Hitachi Group. The entity is expected to provide end-to-end procurement capabilities, through its procurement function expertise, localized team and BPM networks in Japan. The excess of the purchase consideration paid over the fair value of assets acquired has been attributed to goodwill.

The purchase price has been allocated based on management's estimates and independent appraisal of fair values as follows:

(in \$ million)			
Component	Acquiree's carrying amount	Fair value adjustments	Purchase price allocated
Net assets ^(*)	6	-	6
Intangible assets - Customer contracts and relationships [#]	-	17	17
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	-	(5)	(5)
	6	12	18
Goodwill			16
Less: Non-controlling interest			(4)
Total purchase price			30

* Includes cash and cash equivalents acquired of \$26 million.

[#] Useful life is in the range of 5 to 15 years

Goodwill is not tax deductible.

The gross amount of trade receivables acquired and its fair value is \$202 million and the amount has been fully collected. Trade payables as on the acquisition date amounted to \$218 million.

The transaction costs of \$1 million related to the acquisition have been included under administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2019.

Stater N.V.

On May 23, 2019, Infosys Consulting Pte Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) acquired 75% of voting interests in Stater N.V (Stater), a wholly-owned subsidiary of ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Netherlands, for a total cash consideration of Euro 154 million (approximately \$171 million). The company has recorded a financial liability for the estimated present value of its gross obligation to purchase the Non-controlling interest as of the acquisition date in accordance with the share purchase agreement with a corresponding adjustment to equity (refer to Note 2.5).

Stater brings European mortgage expertise and a robust digital platform to drive superior customer experience. The excess of the purchase consideration paid over the fair value of assets acquired has been attributed to goodwill.

The purchase price has been allocated based on management's estimates and independent appraisal of fair values as follows:

(in Dollar million)			
Component	Acquiree's carrying amount	Fair value adjustments	Purchase price allocated
Net assets ^(*)	78	-	78
Intangible assets - Customer contracts and relationships [#]	-	79	79
Intangible assets - Technology [#]	-	16	16
Intangible assets - Brand [#]	-	3	3
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	-	(20)	(20)
	78	78	156
Goodwill			57
Less: Non controlling interest			(42)
Total purchase price			171

* Includes cash and cash equivalents acquired of \$73 million..

[#] Useful lives are in the range of 5 to 15 years

Goodwill is not tax deductible.

The gross amount of trade receivables acquired and its fair value is \$11 million and the amount is substantially collected.

The transaction costs of \$1 million related to the acquisition have been included under administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income for the three months ended June 30, 2019.

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 transfer between entities under common control would be accounted for at carrying value and would not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements.

2.10.1 Disposal Group held for sale

Accounting policy

Non-current assets and disposal groups 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 groups 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 three months ended March 2018, the Company initiated identification and evaluation of potential buyers for its subsidiaries, Kallidus and Skava (together referred to as "Skava") and Panaya, collectively referred to as the "Disposal Group". The Disposal Group was classified and presented separately as "held for sale" and was carried at the lower of carrying value and fair value. During the three months ended June 30, 2018, on remeasurement, including consideration of progress in negotiations on offers from prospective buyers for Panaya, the Company recorded a reduction in the fair value of Disposal Group held for sale amounting to \$39 million in respect of Panaya.

During the three months ended December 31, 2018, based on evaluation of proposals received and progress of negotiations with potential buyers, the Company concluded that the Disposal Group does not meet the criteria for "Held for Sale" classification because it was no longer highly probable that sale would be consummated by March 31, 2019 (twelve months from date of initial classification " as held for sale") Accordingly, in accordance with IFRS 5 -" Non current Assets held for Sale and Discontinued Operations", the assets and liabilities of Panaya and Skava have been included on a line by line basis in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended and as at March 31, 2019.

On reclassification from "Held for sale", the assets of 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 \$65 million (comprising of \$52 million towards goodwill and \$13 million towards value of customer relationships) in respect of Skava in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2018.

2.11 Employees' Stock Option Plans (ESOP)

Accounting Policy

The Group recognizes compensation expense relating to share-based payments in net profit using fair-value in accordance with IFRS 2, Share-Based Payment. The estimated fair value of awards is charged to income on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was in-substance, multiple awards with a corresponding increase to share 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 50,000,000 equity shares. To implement the 2019 Plan, upto 45,000,000 equity shares may be issued by way of secondary acquisition of shares by Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust. The 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 Shareholder Return (TSR) and operating performance metrics of the company as decided by administrator. Each of the above performance parameters will be distinct for the purposes of calculation of quantity of shares to vest based on performance. These instruments will generally vest between a minimum of 1 to maximum of 3 years from the grant date.

2015 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan (the 2015 Plan) :

On March 31, 2016, pursuant to the approval by the shareholders through postal ballot, the Board has been authorized to introduce, offer, issue and allot share-based incentives to eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries under the 2015 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan (the 2015 Plan). The maximum number of shares under the 2015 plan shall not exceed 24,038,883 equity shares (this includes 11,223,576 equity shares which are held by the trust towards the 2011 Plan as at March 31, 2016). The Company expects to grant the instruments under the 2015 Plan over the period of 4 to 7 years. The plan numbers mentioned above would further be adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

The RSUs and stock options would vest generally over a period of 4 years and shall be exercisable within the period as approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NARC). The exercise price of the RSUs will be equal to the par value of the shares and the exercise price of the stock options would be the market price as on the date of grant.

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.

Controlled trust holds 18,781,564 and 20,324,982 shares as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, respectively under the 2015 plan. Out of these shares, 2,00,000 equity shares each have been earmarked for welfare activities of the employees as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, respectively.

The following is the summary of grants during three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 under the 2015 Plan:

Particulars	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018*	2019	2018*
2015 Plan:				
Equity settled RSU				
KMPs	-	-	2,12,096	2,17,200
Employees other than KMP	19,39,180	-	19,76,030	17,87,120
	19,39,180	-	21,88,126	20,04,320
Cash settled RSU				
Employees other than KMP #	98,480	-	98,480	52,590
	98,480	-	98,480	52,590
Total Grants	20,37,660	-	22,86,606	20,56,910

* Information is adjusted for September, 2018 bonus issue

Excludes 260,360 RSUs approved by the NARC as of November 1, 2019, pending to be communicated to employees

Notes on grants to KMP:

CEO & MD

Under the 2015 plan:

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 (approximately \$2 million) for the financial year 2020 under the 2015 Plan. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain performance targets. Accordingly, 177,887 performance based RSU's 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 217,200 (adjusted for September 2018 bonus issue) performance based RSUs granted effective May 2, 2018 and 177,887 performance based RSU's granted effective May 2, 2019 have been amended to one year.

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 (approximately \$0.50 million) which will vest overtime in three equal annual installments upon the completion of each year of service from the respective grant date. Though the annual time based grants for the remaining employment term ending on March 31, 2023 have not been granted as of December 31, 2019, since the service commencement date precedes the grant date, the company has recorded employment stock compensation expense in accordance with IFRS 2, Share based payments.

Under the 2019 plan:

In accordance with the shareholders approval in Annual General meeting 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 (approximately \$1.50 million) for financial year 2020 under the 2019 Plan to Salil Parekh, CEO and MD. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain performance targets. Accordingly, 134,138 performance based RSU's were granted effective June 22, 2019.

COO and Whole time director

In accordance with the shareholders approval in Annual General meeting 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 (approximately \$0.50 million) for financial year 2020 under the 2019 Plan to U. B. Pravin Rao, COO and WTD. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain performance targets. Accordingly, 53,655 performance based RSU's were granted effective June 22, 2019

Other KMP

Based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, 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 during the nine months ended December 31, 2019. The grants were made effective May 2, 2019. These RSUs will vest generally over three to four years and additionally the performance based RSUs will vest based on achievement of certain performance targets.

Break-up of employee stock compensation expense

Particulars	(Dollars in millions)			
	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Granted to:				
KMP	2	1	6	3
Employees other than KMP	7	5	20	17
Total ⁽¹⁾	9	6	26	20
⁽¹⁾ Cash settled stock compensation expense included in the above	-	-	-	1

Share based payment arrangements that were modified during the three months ended December 31, 2019:

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

The replacement awards was accounted as a modification and the fair value on the date of modification of \$6 million is recognized as financial liability with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

The fair value of each equity settled award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton model 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⁾	693	9.78	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⁾	646	9.15	648	10.03

⁽¹⁾ Fiscal 2019 values are adjusted for 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. Expected volatility during the expected term of the RSU / ESOP is based on historical volatility of the observed market prices of the Company's publicly traded equity shares during a period equivalent to the expected term of the RSU / ESOP.

2.12 Income taxes

Accounting policy

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income 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 except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction. 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 Group offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The income tax provision for the interim period is made based on the best estimate of the annual average tax rate expected to be applicable for the full financial year. Tax benefits of deductions earned on exercise of employee share options in excess of compensation charged to income are credited to share premium.

Income tax expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income comprises:

Particulars	(Dollars in millions)			
	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Current taxes				
Domestic taxes	156	109	464	447
Foreign taxes	53	97	166	201
	209	206	630	648
Deferred taxes				
Domestic taxes	(1)	24	3	20
Foreign taxes	(14)	(17)	(36)	(35)
	(15)	7	(33)	(15)
Income tax expense	194	213	597	633

Income tax expense for the three months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 includes reversal (net of provisions) of \$11 million and provision (net of reversals) of \$2 million, respectively. Income tax expense for the nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 includes reversal (net of provisions) of \$28 million and reversal (net of provisions) of \$7 million respectively. These reversal (net of provisions) pertain to prior periods and is mainly on account of changes to US tax regulations with respect to Base Erosion Anti-abuse Tax.

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	(Dollars in millions)			
	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Profit before income taxes	821	715	2,343	2,251
Enacted tax rates in India	34.94%	34.94%	34.94%	34.94%
Computed expected tax expense	287	250	819	787
Tax effect due to non-taxable income for Indian tax purposes	(113)	(95)	(281)	(279)
Overseas taxes	28	30	86	92
Tax provision (reversals)	(11)	2	(28)	(7)
Effect of differential tax rates	(7)	1	(10)	-
Effect of exempt non operating income	(1)	(1)	(4)	(6)
Effect of unrecognized deferred tax assets	2	3	9	11
Effect of non-deductible expenses	9	25	15	43
Branch profit tax (net of credits)	(5)	(4)	(13)	(12)
Others	5	2	4	4
Income tax expense	194	213	597	633

The applicable Indian corporate statutory tax rate for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 is 34.94% each.

Deferred income tax for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 substantially relates to origination and reversal of temporary differences.

As at December 31, 2019, claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts from the Indian Income tax authorities amounted to ₹3,342 crore (\$468 million). Amount paid to statutory authorities against this amounted to ₹5,208 crore (\$729 million).

As at March 31, 2019, claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts from the Income tax authorities amounted to ₹2,851 crore (\$412 million). Amount paid to statutory authorities against the above tax claims amounted to ₹5,924 crore (\$857 million).

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 Group's financial position and results of operations.

2.13 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 of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

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

2.14 Related party transactions

Refer Note 2.19 "Related party transactions" in the Company's 2019 Annual Report on Form 20-F for the full names and other details of the Company's subsidiaries and controlled trusts.

Changes in Subsidiaries

During the nine months ended December 31, 2019, the following are the changes in the subsidiaries:

- On April 1, 2019, Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 81% of voting interest in HIPUS Co Ltd, Japan, a wholly owned subsidiary of Hitachi Ltd, Japan. (Refer to note 2.10)
- On May 23, 2019, Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 75% of voting interest in Stater N.V along with its eight subsidiaries Stater Netherland B.V., Stater Duitsland B.V., Stater XXL B.V., HypoCasso B.V., Stater Participations B.V., Stater Deutschland Verwaltungs-GmbH, Stater Deutschland GmbH & Co.KG, Stater Belgium N.V./S.A. (Refer to note 2.10)
- Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty. Limited (Infosys Australia) has been liquidated effective November 17, 2019
- Infosys Tecnologia Do Brasil Ltda, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Ltd merged into Infosys Consulting Ltda, a majority owned and controlled subsidiary of Infosys Ltd effective October 1, 2019.

Changes in Controlled trust

The following were the changes in controlled trusts:-

- On May 15, 2019, the Company registered Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust

Transactions with key management personnel

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

Particulars	(Dollars in millions)			
	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Salaries and other employee benefits to whole-time directors and executive officers ⁽¹⁾	4	3	13	10
Commission and other benefits to non-executive/ independent directors	-	-	1	1
Total	4	3	14	11

⁽¹⁾ includes a charge of \$2 million and \$1 million towards total employee stock compensation expense for the three months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 respectively. For the nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, includes a charge of \$6 million and \$3 million respectively, towards employee stock compensation expense. (Refer note 2.11)

2.15 Segment Reporting

IFRS 8 establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating segments and related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. The Group's operations predominantly relate to providing end-to-end business solutions to enable clients to enhance business performance. The Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Group's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Accordingly, information has been presented along business segments. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments, and are as set out in the accounting policies.

Business segments of the Group are primarily enterprises in Financial Services and Insurance, enterprises in Manufacturing, enterprises in Retail, Consumer Packaged Goods and Logistics, enterprises in the Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services, enterprises in Communication, Telecom OEM and Media, enterprises in Hi-Tech, enterprises in Life Sciences and Healthcare and all other segments. The Financial services reportable segments has been aggregated to include the Financial Services operating segment and Finacle operating segment because of the similarity of the economic characteristics. All other segments represent the operating segments of businesses in India, Japan, China, Infosys Public Services & other enterprises in Public Services.

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

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

Business segment revenue information is collated based on individual customers invoiced or in relation to which the revenue is otherwise recognized.

Disclosure of revenue by geographic locations is given in note 2.16 Revenue from operations

2.15.1 Business Segments

Three months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018

(Dollars in millions)

	Financial Services	Retail	Communication	Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services	Manufacturing	Hi Tech	Life Sciences	All Other segments	Total
Revenues	1,021	496	421	414	334	246	219	92	3,243
	970	489	355	383	302	219	187	82	2,987
Identifiable operating expenses	529	244	248	218	181	145	118	54	1,737
	525	244	192	208	166	130	98	51	1,614
Allocated expenses	230	100	86	81	72	43	43	36	691
	191	100	79	79	65	38	37	27	616
Segment profit	262	152	87	115	81	58	58	2	815
	254	145	84	96	71	51	52	4	757
Unallocable expenses									104
									82
Operating profit									711
									675
Other income, net (Refer Note 2.18)									116
									105
Finance cost (Refer Note 2.8)									(6)
									-
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from "Held for Sale" (Refer Note 2.10.1)									-
									(65)
Profit before income taxes									821
									715
Income tax expense									194
									213
Net profit									627
									502
Depreciation and amortization									103
									81
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization									1
									66

Nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018

(Dollars in millions)

	Financial Services	Retail	Communication	Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services	Manufacturing	Hi Tech	Life Sciences	All Other segments	Total
Revenues	3,029	1,478	1,273	1,241	960	729	618	255	9,583
	2,812	1,450	1,074	1,092	856	647	560	249	8,740
Identifiable operating expenses	1,585	738	755	656	531	435	339	151	5,190
	1,508	732	571	595	475	366	295	152	4,694
Allocated expenses	672	292	254	250	216	128	125	100	2,037
	567	287	226	225	184	113	108	85	1,795
Segment profit	772	448	264	335	213	166	154	4	2,356
	737	431	277	272	197	168	157	12	2,251
Unallocable expenses									307
									213
Operating profit									2,049
									2,038
Other income, net (Refer Note 2.18)									312
									317
Finance cost (Refer Note 2.8)									(18)
									-
Reduction in the fair value of Disposal									-
Group held for sale									-
									(39)
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from "Held for Sale" (Refer Note 2.10.1)									-
									(65)
Profit before Income taxes									2,343
									2,251
Income tax expense									597
									633
Net profit									1,746
									1,618
Depreciation and amortization									304
									212
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization									3
									106

2.15.2 Significant clients

No client individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenues for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

2.16 Revenue from Operations

Accounting Policy:

The Group derives revenues primarily from business IT services comprising of software development and related services, consulting and package implementation and from the licensing of software products and platforms across our core and digital offerings (“together called as software related services”)

Effective April 1, 2018, the Group adopted IFRS 15 “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 IFRS 15 was insignificant.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a fixed-price, fixed-timeframe or on a time-and-material basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last invoicing to the reporting date is recognized as unbilled revenue. Revenue from fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the underlying maintenance arrangement.

Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as unbilled revenue while invoicing 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, the Group has applied the guidance in IFRS 15, Revenue from contract with customer, 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 Group has measured 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 Group is unable to determine the standalone selling price, the Group 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). The Group has applied the principles under IFRS 15 to account for revenues from these performance obligations. When implementation services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and implementation have been identified as two 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 performance obligation is estimated using the expected cost plus margin approach. 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 over the period in which the services are rendered.

The Group accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the ratable allocation of the discounts/ incentives to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discount/ incentive. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the Group recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The Group recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs.

Deferred contract costs are incremental costs of obtaining a contract which are recognized as assets and amortized over the term of the contract.

Contract modifications are accounted for when additions, deletions or changes are approved either to the contract scope or contract price. The accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract, if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price.

The Group presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Revenues for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 is as follows:

Particulars	<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>			
	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenue from software services	3,048	2,823	9,005	8,291
Revenue from products and platforms	195	164	578	449
Total revenue from operations	3,243	2,987	9,583	8,740

Disaggregate revenue information

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by geography and offerings for each of our business segments. The Group believes this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

Three months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	Financial Services ⁽¹⁾	Retail ⁽²⁾	Communication ⁽³⁾	Energy , Utilities, resources and Services	Manufacturing	Hi Tech	Life Sciences ⁽⁴⁾	Others ⁽⁵⁾	Total
Revenues by Geography									
North America	602	326	252	229	186	228	144	22	1,989
	590	317	188	217	159	209	108	17	1,805
Europe	216	139	68	150	133	7	71	6	790
	172	140	67	129	129	4	74	7	722
India	46	2	10	1	3	9	1	19	91
	48	1	1	-	3	5	1	17	76
Rest of the world	157	29	91	34	12	2	3	45	373
	160	31	99	37	11	1	4	41	384
Total	1,021	496	421	414	334	246	219	92	3,243
	970	489	355	383	302	219	187	82	2,987
Revenue by offerings									
Digital	430	223	180	162	128	92	75	28	1,318
	306	173	133	111	90	72	47	10	942
Core	591	273	241	252	206	154	144	64	1,925
	664	316	222	272	212	147	140	72	2,045
Total	1,021	496	421	414	334	246	219	92	3,243
	970	489	355	383	302	219	187	82	2,987

Nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	Financial Services ⁽¹⁾	Retail ⁽²⁾	Communication ⁽³⁾	Energy , Utilities, resources and Services	Manufacturing	Hi Tech	Life Sciences ⁽⁴⁾	Others ⁽⁵⁾	Total
Revenues by Geography									
North America	1,770	964	786	686	540	687	397	56	5,886
	1,709	942	546	622	455	620	329	43	5,266
Europe	631	422	194	440	374	19	207	17	2,304
	520	407	205	368	369	10	217	17	2,113
India	137	5	22	1	9	20	5	50	249
	130	3	5	1	9	15	1	58	222
Rest of the world	491	87	271	114	37	3	9	132	1,144
	453	98	318	101	23	2	13	131	1,139
Total	3,029	1,478	1,273	1,241	960	729	618	255	9,583
	2,812	1,450	1,074	1,092	856	647	560	249	8,740
Revenue by offerings									
Digital	1,192	636	501	459	359	263	190	67	3,667
	855	489	371	305	245	213	138	34	2,650
Core	1,837	842	772	782	601	466	428	188	5,916
	1,957	961	703	787	611	434	422	215	6,090
Total	3,029	1,478	1,273	1,241	960	729	618	255	9,583
	2,812	1,450	1,074	1,092	856	647	560	249	8,740

⁽¹⁾ Financial Services include enterprises in Financial Services and Insurance

⁽²⁾ Retail includes enterprises in Retail, Consumer Packaged Goods and Logistics

⁽³⁾ Communication includes enterprises in Communication, Telecom OEM and Media

⁽⁴⁾ Life Sciences includes enterprises in Life sciences and Health care

⁽⁵⁾ Others include operating segments of businesses in India, Japan, China, Infosys Public Services & other enterprises in Public Services

Digital Services

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

Core Services

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

Products & platforms

The Group also derives revenues from the sale of products and platforms including Finacle – core banking solution, Edge Suite of products, Infosys Nia - Artificial Intelligence (AI) platform which applies next-generation AI and machine learning, Stater digital platform and Infosys McCamish- insurance platform

Trade Receivables and Contract Balances

The Group classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or as unbilled revenue.

A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Revenue for time and material contracts are recognized as related service are performed. Revenue for fixed price maintenance contracts is recognized on a straight line basis over the period of the contract. Revenues in excess of billings is recorded as unbilled revenue and is classified as a financial asset for these cases as right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time.

Revenue recognition for fixed price development contracts is based on percentage of completion method. Invoicing to the clients is based on milestones as defined in the contract. This would result in the timing of revenue recognition being different from the timing of billing the customers. Unbilled revenue for fixed price development contracts (contract asset) is classified as non financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

Invoicing in excess of earnings are classified as unearned revenue.

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

2.17 Unbilled revenue

Particulars	(Dollars in millions)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Unbilled financial asset ⁽¹⁾	370	303
Unbilled non financial asset ⁽²⁾	544	474
Total	914	777

⁽¹⁾ Right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time.

⁽²⁾ Right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

2.18 Break-up of expenses and other income, net

Accounting Policy

2.18.1 Gratuity

The Group provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees of Infosys and its Indian subsidiaries. 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 group.

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). In case of Infosys BPM and EdgeVerve, contributions are made to the Infosys BPM Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust and EdgeVerve Systems Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust, respectively. Trustees administer contributions made to the Trusts and contributions are invested in a scheme with Life Insurance Corporation of India as permitted by law of India.

The Group 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 not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period. 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 profits in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.18.2 Superannuation

Certain employees of Infosys, Infosys BPM (formerly Infosys BPO) and EdgeVerve are participants in a defined contribution plan. The Group has no further obligations to the Plan beyond its monthly contributions which are periodically contributed to a trust fund, the corpus of which is invested with the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

2.18.3 Provident fund

Eligible employees of Infosys receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined benefit plan. Both the eligible employee and the company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. The company contributes a portion of the contributions 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.

In respect of Indian subsidiaries, eligible employees receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Both the eligible employee and the respective companies make monthly contributions to this provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. Amounts collected under the provident fund plan are deposited in a government administered provident fund. The companies have no further obligation to the plan beyond its monthly contributions.

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 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 is as follows:

Particulars	(Dollars in millions)
	As at
	March 31, 2019
Benefit obligation at the period end	866
Net liability recognized in balance sheet	-

The following tables set out 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 December 31, 2019

Particulars	(Dollars in millions)
	As at
	December 31, 2019
Change in benefit obligations	
Benefit obligations at the beginning	866
Service cost - employer contribution	45
Employee contribution	89
Interest expense	64
Actuarial (gains) / loss	21
Benefits paid	(67)
Translation differences	(29)
Benefit obligations at the end	989
Change in plan assets	
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning	866
Interest income	64
Remeasurements- Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income ⁽¹⁾	(11)
Contributions (employer and employee)	134
Benefits paid	(67)
Translation differences	(29)
Fair value of plan assets at the end	957
Net liability (refer to note 2.5)	(32)

⁽¹⁾ Includes unrealized losses on certain investments in bonds

Amount for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 recognized in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income:

		(Dollars in millions)
Particulars	Three and nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/ (asset)		
Actuarial (gains) / losses		21
(Return) / loss on plan assets excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset)		11
		32

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

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Government of India (GOI) bond yield ⁽¹⁾	6.80%	7.10%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	8.30%	9.20%
Remaining term to maturity of portfolio	6 years	5.47 years
Expected guaranteed interest rate		
First year	8.65%	8.65%
Thereafter	8.60%	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.

As at December 31, 2019 the defined benefit obligation would be affected by approximately \$10 million on account of a 0.25% increase / decrease in the expected rate of return on plan assets.

The Group contributed \$23 million and \$19 million to the provident fund during the three months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The Group contributed \$67 million and \$57 million to the provident fund during the nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The same has been recognized in net profit in the Consolidated Statement of comprehensive income under the head employee benefit expense.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its judgment and subsequent review petition 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, 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.

2.18.4 Compensated absences

The Group 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.

2.18.5 Other income

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income, dividend income, gain/loss on investment 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.

Effective April 1, 2018, the Group has adopted IFRS interpretation IFRIC 22- Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration which clarifies the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The effect on account of adoption of this amendment was insignificant.

2.18.6 Operating Profits

Operating profit of the Group is computed considering the revenues, net of cost of sales, selling and marketing expenses and administrative expenses.

Cost of sales

					(Dollars in millions)
	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
Employee benefit costs	1,629	1,452	4,816	4,251	
Depreciation and amortization	103	81	304	212	
Travelling costs	61	63	218	191	
Cost of technical sub-contractors	242	226	711	633	
Cost of software packages for own use	37	34	106	97	
Third party items bought for service delivery to clients	54	64	168	166	
Short-term leases (Refer to Note 2.8)	1	-	8	-	
Operating leases	-	13	-	37	
Consultancy and professional charges	2	2	5	5	
Communication costs	11	8	32	25	
Repairs and maintenance	19	13	51	38	
Provision for post-sales client support	(1)	-	-	4	
Others	1	-	1	1	
Total	2,159	1,956	6,420	5,660	

Selling and marketing expenses*(Dollars in millions)*

	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Employee benefit costs	132	114	385	337
Travelling costs	14	15	42	44
Branding and marketing	18	18	54	50
Operating leases	-	3	-	8
Short-term leases (Refer to Note 2.8)	-	-	1	-
Consultancy and professional charges	3	10	14	19
Communication costs	1	-	2	2
Others	1	1	4	4
Total	169	161	502	464

Administrative expenses*(Dollars in millions)*

	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Employee benefit costs	64	56	188	166
Consultancy and professional charges	45	37	121	111
Repairs and maintenance	32	34	111	96
Power and fuel	8	7	25	24
Communication costs	7	7	21	24
Travelling costs	11	9	31	27
Rates and taxes	6	6	18	19
Operating leases	-	5	-	15
Short-term leases (Refer to Note 2.8)	2	-	1	-
Insurance charges	4	2	9	7
Commission to non-whole time directors	-	-	1	1
Impairment loss recognized/(reversed) under expected credit loss model	1	12	14	33
Contributions towards Corporate Social Responsibility	12	10	36	29
Others	12	10	36	26
Total	204	195	612	578

Other income, net*(Dollars in millions)*

Particulars	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost	42	47	137	150
Interest income on financial assets fair valued through other comprehensive income		25		72
Gain/(loss) on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	9		37	
Gain/(loss) on investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	6	3	21	15
	1	-	5	-
Interest income on income tax refund	34	7	35	7
Exchange gains / (losses) on forward and options contracts	(18)	83	(3)	(2)
Exchange gains / (losses) on translation of other assets and liabilities	38	(76)	59	39
Others	4	16	21	36
Total	116	105	312	317

2.19 Equity**Accounting policy****Ordinary Shares**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. 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.

Treasury Shares

When any entity within the Group purchases the company's ordinary shares, the consideration paid including any directly attributable incremental cost is presented as a deduction from total equity, until they are cancelled, sold or reissued. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is transferred to/ from Securities premium.

Retained earnings

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

Share premium

The amount received in excess of the par value has been classified as share premium. Additionally, share-based compensation recognized in net profit in the consolidated statement of profit and loss is credited to share premium.

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 Income Tax Act, 1961. The reserve should be utilized by the Company for acquiring new plant and machinery for the purpose of its business in terms of the provisions of the Sec 10AA (2) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Capital Redemption Reserve

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

Other components of equity

Other components of equity consist of currency translation, 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.

In December 2017, the International Accounting Standard Board issued amendments to IAS 12 – Income Taxes. The amendments clarify 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 Group adopted these amendments and there was no impact of these amendments on the Company's Consolidated financial statements.

2.19.1 Update on buyback of equity shares

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 110,519,266 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 December 31, 2019, the Company has created 'Capital Redemption Reserve' of \$8 million equal to the nominal value of the above shares bought back as an appropriation from general reserve.

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximize shareholder value. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or buy back issued shares. As of December 31, 2019, 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

2.19.2 Dividend

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

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The remittance of dividends outside India is governed by Indian law on foreign exchange and is subject to applicable distribution taxes. Dividend distribution tax paid by subsidiaries may be reduced / available as credit against dividend distribution tax payable by Infosys Limited.

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 consolidated statement of cash flows prepared under IFRS. Dividend and buyback include applicable taxes.

Amount of per share dividend recognised as distribution to equity shareholders:

Particulars	Nine months ended December 31, 2019		Nine months ended December 31, 2018	
	in ₹	in US Dollars	in ₹	in US Dollars
Final dividend for fiscal 2019	10.50	0.15	-	-
Interim dividend for fiscal 2020	8.00	0.11	-	-
Final dividend for fiscal 2018*	-	-	10.25	0.16
Special dividend for fiscal 2018*	-	-	5.00	0.08
Interim dividend for fiscal 2019*	-	-	7.00	0.10

*Dividend per share declared previously, retrospectively adjusted for September 2018 bonus issue

The Board of Directors in their meeting on April 12, 2019 recommended a final dividend of ₹10.50/- per equity share (approximately \$0.15 per equity share) for the financial year ended March 31, 2019. The same was approved by the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on June 22, 2019 which resulted in a cash outflow of approximately \$782 million, excluding dividend paid on treasury shares and including dividend distribution tax.

The Board of Directors in their meeting on October 11, 2019 declared a interim dividend of ₹8/- per equity share (approximately \$0.11 per equity share) which resulted in a net cash outflow of approximately ₹4,092 crore (\$57 million) excluding dividend paid on treasury shares and including dividend distribution tax.

2.19.3 Share capital and share premium

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹5/- each. 18,781,564 shares and 20,324,982 shares were held by controlled trust, as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, respectively.

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

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director

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

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial Officer

A. G. S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Bengaluru
January 10, 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF INFOSYS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements of **INFOSYS LIMITED** ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (the Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2019, the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the three months and nine months period ended on that date, the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the nine months period ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the interim condensed consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid interim condensed consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("IAS 34") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at December 31, 2019, the consolidated profit and consolidated total comprehensive income for the three months and nine months period ended on that date, consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the nine months period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the ICAI, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

As more fully described in Note 2.6 to the interim condensed consolidated financial statements, the Company has received letters from Indian regulatory authorities seeking information and is under investigation by the Securities Exchange Commission of the United States of America. The scope, duration or outcome of these matters are uncertain. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Management's Responsibilities for the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance, consolidated total comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with IAS 34 as issued by the IASB. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of the adequate accounting records for safeguarding assets of the Group 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 respective financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Company, as aforesaid.

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In preparing the interim condensed consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the respective entities to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate their respective entities or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the interim condensed consolidated 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 interim condensed consolidated 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 interim condensed consolidated 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management'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 ability of the Group 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 interim condensed consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the interim condensed consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities within the Group to express an opinion on the interim condensed consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the

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Haskins & Sells LLP**

interim condensed consolidated financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Company and such other entities included in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors 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.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

P. R. Ramesh

P. R. RAMESH
Partner
(Membership No.70928)

Bengaluru, January 10, 2020

INFOSYS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in Indian Rupee for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019

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Infosys Limited and subsidiaries
(In ₹ crore except equity share data)

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as at	Note	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2.1	17,288	19,568
Current investments	2.2	3,078	6,627
Trade receivables		18,055	14,827
Unbilled revenue	2.17	6,525	5,374
Prepayments and other current assets	2.4	5,851	5,723
Income tax assets	2.12	7	423
Derivative financial instruments	2.3	36	336
Total current assets		50,840	52,878
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.7	13,538	13,356
Right-of-use assets	2.8	3,854	-
Goodwill	2.9	4,166	3,540
Intangible assets		1,321	691
Non-current investments	2.2	4,241	4,634
Deferred income tax assets	2.12	1,392	1,372
Income tax assets	2.12	5,276	6,320
Other non-current assets	2.4	1,821	1,947
Total non-current assets		35,609	31,860
Total assets		86,449	84,738
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		1,876	1,655
Lease liabilities	2.8	568	-
Derivative financial instruments	2.3	90	15
Current income tax liabilities	2.12	1,544	1,567
Client deposits		17	26
Unearned revenue		3,124	2,809
Employee benefit obligations		1,914	1,619
Provisions	2.6	603	576
Other current liabilities	2.5	10,267	10,371
Total current liabilities		20,003	18,638
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	2.8	3,575	-
Deferred income tax liabilities	2.12	627	672
Employee benefit obligations		47	44
Other non-current liabilities	2.5	966	378
Total liabilities		25,218	19,732
Equity			
Share capital - ₹5 par value 4,80,00,00,000 (4,80,00,00,000) equity shares authorized, issued and outstanding 4,23,97,66,436 (4,33,59,54,462) equity shares fully paid up, net of 1,87,81,564 (2,03,24,982) treasury shares as at December 31, 2019 (March 31, 2019)	2.19	2,121	2,170
Share premium		552	396
Retained earnings		53,449	58,848
Cash flow hedge reserves		(15)	21
Other reserves		3,806	2,570
Capital redemption reserve		111	61
Other components of equity		832	882
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		60,856	64,948
Non-controlling interests		375	58
Total equity		61,231	65,006
Total liabilities and equity		86,449	84,738

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No :
117366W/ W-100018

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

P.R. Ramesh
Partner
Membership No. 70928

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director

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

Bengaluru
January 10, 2020

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Infosys Limited and subsidiaries
(In ₹ crore except equity share and per equity share data)

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the		Three months ended December 31, Nine months ended December 31,			
	Note	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues	2.16	23,092	21,400	67,524	61,137
Cost of sales	2.18	15,373	14,016	45,231	39,585
Gross profit		7,719	7,384	22,293	21,552
Operating expenses					
Selling and marketing expenses	2.18	1,204	1,156	3,539	3,248
Administrative expenses	2.18	1,451	1,398	4,307	4,043
Total operating expenses		2,655	2,554	7,846	7,291
Operating profit		5,064	4,830	14,447	14,261
Other income, net	2.18	827	753	2,189	2,218
Finance cost	2.8	(42)	-	(125)	-
Reduction in the fair value of Disposal Group held for sale	2.10.1	-	-	-	(270)
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from "Held for Sale"	2.10.1	-	(451)	-	(451)
Profit before income taxes		5,849	5,132	16,511	15,758
Income tax expense	2.12	1,383	1,522	4,207	4,426
Net profit		4,466	3,610	12,304	11,332
Other comprehensive income					
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>					
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net		(120)	(23)	(159)	(19)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net		(36)	57	(31)	69
		(156)	34	(190)	50
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>					
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net		(29)	56	(36)	36
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		151	(288)	141	133
Fair value changes on investments, net		(11)	37	7	(23)
		111	(195)	112	146
Total other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax		(45)	(161)	(78)	196
Total comprehensive income		4,421	3,449	12,226	11,528
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		4,457	3,609	12,273	11,330
Non-controlling interests		9	1	31	2
		4,466	3,610	12,304	11,332
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		4,406	3,448	12,187	11,526
Non-controlling interests		15	1	39	2
		4,421	3,449	12,226	11,528
Earnings per equity share					
Equity shares of par value ₹5/- each					
Basic (₹)		10.51	8.30	28.79	26.06
Diluted (₹)		10.50	8.29	28.74	26.03
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share	2.13				
Basic		4,239,607,543	4,347,673,466	4,263,569,478	4,347,130,342
Diluted		4,245,716,437	4,352,731,387	4,270,509,294	4,352,705,150

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Bengaluru
January 10, 2020

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Infosys Limited and subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
(In ₹ crore except equity share data)

	Shares ⁽¹⁾	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Other reserves ⁽²⁾	Capital redemption reserve	Other components of equity	Cash flow hedge reserve	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance as at April 1, 2018	2,173,312,301	1,088	186	61,241	1,583	56	769	-	64,923	1	64,924
Changes in equity for the nine months ended December 31, 2018											
Net profit	-	-	-	11,330	-	-	-	-	11,330	2	11,332
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset*	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19)	-	(19)	-	(19)
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as Cash flow hedge*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	36	-	36
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	-	133	-	133
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income*	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	69	-	69
Fair value changes on investments, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23)	-	(23)	-	(23)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	11,330	-	-	160	36	11,526	2	11,528
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options - before bonus issue (Refer to note 2.11)	392,528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in share capital on account of bonus issue	2,173,704,829	1,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,088	-	1,088
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options - after bonus issue (Refer to note 2.11)	528,502	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Amount utilized for bonus issue	-	-	-	(1,088)	-	-	-	-	(1,088)	-	(1,088)
Non-controlling interests on acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	51
Employee stock compensation expense (refer to note 2.11)	-	-	139	-	-	-	-	-	139	-	139
Tax effect on exercise of options	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Transfer on account of options not exercised	-	-	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to other reserves	-	-	-	(1,706)	1,706	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from other reserves on utilization	-	-	-	716	(716)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends (including dividend distribution tax)	-	-	-	(11,614)	-	-	-	-	(11,614)	-	(11,614)
Balance as at December 31, 2018	4,347,938,160	2,176	333	58,880	2,573	56	929	36	64,983	54	65,037

Infosys Limited and subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
(In ₹ crore except equity share data)

	Shares ⁽¹⁾	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Other reserves ⁽²⁾	Capital redemption reserve	Other components of equity	Cash flow hedge reserve	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance as at April 1, 2019	4,335,954,462	2,170	396	58,848	2,570	61	882	21	64,948	58	65,006
Impact on account of adoption of IFRS 16* (refer to note 2.8)	-	-	-	(40)	-	-	-	-	(40)	-	(40)
	4,335,954,462	2,170	396	58,808	2,570	61	882	21	64,908	58	64,966
Changes in equity for the nine months ended December 31, 2019											
Net profit	-	-	-	12,273	-	-	-	-	12,273	31	12,304
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset* (Refer to note 2.18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(159)	-	(159)	-	(159)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income*	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31)	-	(31)	-	(31)
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36)	(36)	-	(36)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	-	133	8	141
Fair value changes on investments, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	7
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	12,273	-	-	(50)	(36)	12,187	39	12,226
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options (Refer to note 2.11)	1,679,240	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Buyback of equity shares (Refer to note 2.5 and 2.19)	(97,867,266)	(49)	-	(6,211)	-	-	-	-	(6,260)	-	(6,260)
Transaction cost relating to buyback*	-	-	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve upon buyback (Refer to note 2.19)	-	-	-	(50)	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interests on acquisition of subsidiary (Refer to note 2.10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	311	311
Employee stock compensation expense (refer to note 2.11)	-	-	179	-	-	-	-	-	179	-	179
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Effect of modification of equity settled share based payment awards to cash settled awards (Refer to note 2.11)	-	-	(32)	(9)	-	-	-	-	(41)	-	(41)
Dividends paid to non controlling interest of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(33)	(33)
Financial liability under option arrangements (refer to note 2.10)	-	-	-	(598)	-	-	-	-	(598)	-	(598)
Transferred to other reserves	-	-	-	(2,048)	2,048	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from other reserves on utilization	-	-	-	812	(812)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends (including dividend distribution tax)	-	-	-	(9,517)	-	-	-	-	(9,517)	-	(9,517)
Balance as at December 31, 2019	4,239,766,436	2,121	552	53,449	3,806	111	832	(15)	60,856	375	61,231

* net of tax

⁽¹⁾ excludes treasury shares of 1,87,81,564 as at December 31, 2019, 20,324,982 as at April 1, 2019, 20,709,738 as at December 31, 2018 and 10,801,956 as at April 1, 2018, held by consolidated trust. The treasury shares as at April 1, 2018 have not been adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

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

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

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No :

117366W/ W-100018

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

P.R. Ramesh

Partner

Membership No. 70928

Nandan M. Nilekani

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Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director

U.B. Pravin Rao

Chief Operating Officer
and Whole-time Director

Bengaluru

January 10, 2020

D. Sundaram

Director

Nilanjan Roy

Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha

Company Secretary

Infosys Limited and subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Accounting Policy

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Group are segregated. The Group considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)		
		Nine months ended December 31,	
	Note	2019	2018
Operating activities:			
Net Profit		12,304	11,332
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	2.18	2,144	1,480
Income tax expense	2.12	4,207	4,426
Finance cost	2.8	125	-
Interest and dividend income		(383)	(611)
Effect of exchange rate changes on assets and liabilities		113	71
Impairment loss under expected credit loss model		89	224
Reduction in the fair value of Disposal Group held for sale	2.10.1	-	270
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from "Held for Sale"	2.10.1	-	451
Stock compensation expense	2.11	183	143
Other adjustments		(170)	(166)
Changes in working capital			
Trade receivables and unbilled revenue		(2,848)	(2,325)
Prepayments and other assets		107	(1,022)
Trade payables		(1,329)	782
Client deposits		(9)	(7)
Unearned revenue		305	553
Other liabilities and provisions		1,704	1,395
Cash generated from operations		16,542	16,996
Income taxes paid		(2,964)	(5,259)
Net cash provided by operating activities		13,578	11,737
Investing activities:			
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment		(2,638)	(1,631)
Loans to employees		-	17
Deposits placed with corporation		(53)	1
Interest and dividend received		306	445
Payment of contingent consideration pertaining to acquisition of business		-	(6)
Payment towards acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	2.10	(511)	(521)
Investment in equity and preference securities		(41)	(21)
Investment in others investments		(18)	(16)
Proceeds from sale of equity and preference securities		13	5
Investment in certificates of deposit		-	(1,775)
Redemption of certificates of deposit		2,545	1,350
Investment in quoted debt securities		(2,365)	(17)
Redemption of quoted debt securities		3,107	343
Redemption of commercial paper		500	300
Redemption of escrow pertaining to Buyback	2.4	257	-
Other receipts		35	-
Investment in liquid mutual fund units and fixed maturity plan securities		(26,620)	(58,478)
Redemption of liquid mutual fund units and fixed maturity plan securities		27,085	56,482
Net cash (used)/generated in investing activities		1,602	(3,522)
Financing activities:			
Payment of lease liabilities	2.8	(431)	-
Payment of dividends including corporate dividend tax		(9,515)	(11,608)
Payment of dividends to non-controlling interests of subsidiary		(33)	-
Buyback of equity shares including transaction cost	2.19.1	(7,478)	-
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options		3	6
Net cash used in financing activities		(17,454)	(11,602)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(6)	(36)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(2,274)	(3,387)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	2.1	19,568	19,871
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	2.1	17,288	16,448
Supplementary information:			
Restricted cash balance	2.1	367	351

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

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

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Bengaluru
January 10, 2020

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Notes to the consolidated 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.

Infosys together with its subsidiaries and controlled trusts is herein after referred to as the "Group".

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

The Group's interim condensed consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on January 10, 2020.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting as issued by International Accounting Standards Board, under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which have been measured at fair values. Accordingly, these interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all the information required for a complete set of financial statements. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in the Company's consolidated financial statements under IFRS in Indian rupee for the year ended March 31, 2019. Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

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

1.3 Basis of consolidation

Infosys consolidates entities which it owns or controls. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company, its controlled trusts and its subsidiaries. Control exists when the parent has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns by using its power over the entity. Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, those which significantly affect the entity's returns. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date control commences until the date control ceases.

The financial statements of the Group Companies are consolidated on a line-by-line basis and intra-group balances and transactions including unrealized gain / loss from such transactions are eliminated upon consolidation. The financial statements are prepared by applying uniform accounting policies in use at the Group. Non-controlling interests which represent part of the net profit or loss and net assets of subsidiaries that are not, directly or indirectly, owned or controlled by the Company, are excluded.

1.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires 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. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in the financial statements have been disclosed in Note 1.5. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

1.5 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

a. Revenue recognition

The group uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the group to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity.

Further, the Group uses significant judgements while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

b. Income taxes

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

In assessing the realizability of deferred income tax assets, management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, management believes that the group will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced. (Refer to Note 2.12)

c. Business combinations and intangible assets

Business combinations are accounted for using IFRS 3 (Revised), Business Combinations. IFRS 3 requires the identifiable intangible assets and contingent consideration to be fair valued in order to ascertain the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree. Significant estimates are required to be made in determining the value of contingent consideration, value of option arrangements and intangible assets. These valuations are conducted by external valuation experts. (Refer to Note. 2.10)

d. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Group. 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 Group's assets are determined by 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 2.7).

e. Impairment of Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and whenever there is an indication that the recoverable amount of a cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount based on a number of factors including operating results, business plans, future cash flows and economic conditions. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is determined based on higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The goodwill impairment test is performed at the level of the cash-generating unit or groups of cash-generating units which are benefitting from the synergies of the acquisition and which represents the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

Market related information and estimates are used to determine the recoverable amount. Key assumptions on which management has based its determination of recoverable amount include estimated long term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins. Cash flow projections take into account past experience and represent management's best estimate about future developments.

f. Leases

IFRS 16 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 Group 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.

g. Non-current assets and Disposal groups held for sale

Assets and liabilities of disposal groups held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and 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 disposal groups have been estimated using valuation techniques including income and market approach which includes 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 adjusted for any depreciation/ amortization and its recoverable amount at the date when the Disposal Group no longer meets the "Held for sale" criteria. Recoverable amounts of assets reclassified from held for sale have been estimated using management's assumptions which consist of significant unobservable inputs.

1.6 Recent accounting pronouncements

Standards issued but not yet effective

Amendment to IFRS 3 Business Combinations - On October 22, 2018, the IASB issued amendments to the definition of a business in IFRS 3 Business Combinations. The amendments clarify the definition of a business, with the objective of assisting entities to determine whether a transaction should be accounted for as a business combination or as an asset acquisition. The amendment also introduces an optional concentration test that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.

The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, although early adoption is permitted. The Group is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the consolidated financial statements.

2. Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements

2.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Cash and bank deposits	12,969	14,197
Deposits with financial institutions	4,319	5,371
Total Cash and cash equivalents	17,288	19,568

Cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019 include restricted cash and bank balances of ₹367 crore and ₹358 crore, respectively. The restrictions are primarily on account of bank balances held by irrevocable trusts controlled by the Company and bank balances held as margin money deposits against guarantees.

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

2.2 Investments

The carrying value of the investments are as follows:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
(i) Current		
Amortised Cost		
Quoted debt securities		
Cost	-	18
Fair Value through profit or loss		
Liquid mutual fund units		
Fair value	1,444	1,786
Fixed Maturity Plan Securities		
Fair value	483	-
Fair Value through other comprehensive income		
Quoted Debt Securities		
Fair value	1,151	1,846
Commercial paper		
Fair value	-	495
Certificates of deposit		
Fair value	-	2,482
Total current investments	3,078	6,627
(ii) Non-current		
Amortised Cost		
Quoted debt securities		
Cost	1,911	1,893
Fair Value through other comprehensive income		
Quoted debt securities		
Fair value	2,157	2,144
Unquoted equity and preference securities		
Fair value	115	100
Fair Value through profit or loss		
Unquoted Preference securities		
Fair value	24	23
Fixed Maturity Plan Securities		
Fair value	-	458
Others		
Fair value ⁽¹⁾	34	16
Total non-current investments	4,241	4,634
Total investments	7,319	11,261
Investments carried at amortised cost	1,911	1,911
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,423	7,067
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	1,985	2,283

(1)Uncalled capital commitments outstanding as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019 was ₹70 crore and ₹86 crore, respectively. Refer note 2.3 for accounting policies on financial instruments.

Method of fair valuation:		(In ₹ crore)	
Class of investment	Method	Fair value as at	
		December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Liquid mutual fund units	Quoted price	1,444	1,786
Fixed maturity plan securities	Market observable inputs	483	458
Quoted debt securities- carried at amortized cost	Quoted price and market observable inputs	2,162	2,125
Quoted debt securities- carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price and market observable inputs	3,308	3,990
Certificates of deposit	Market observable inputs	-	2,482
Commercial paper	Market observable inputs	-	495
Unquoted equity and preference securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model, etc.	115	100
Unquoted equity and preference securities - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model, etc.	24	23
Others	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model, etc.	34	16
Total		7,570	11,475

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

2.3 Financial instruments

Accounting Policy

2.3.1 Initial recognition

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

2.3.2 Subsequent measurement

a. Non-derivative financial instruments

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

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

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

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 and financial liability under option arrangements recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

b. Derivative financial instruments

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

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

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

Although the Group believes that these derivatives constitute hedges from an economic perspective, they may not qualify for hedge accounting under IFRS 9, Financial Instruments. Any derivative that is either not designated as hedge, or is so designated but is ineffective as per IFRS 9, 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 comprehensive income 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 Group designates certain foreign exchange forward and options contracts as cash flow hedges to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange exposure on highly probable forecast cash transactions.

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

2.3.3 Derecognition of financial instruments

The Group 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 IFRS 9. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Group's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

2.3.4 Fair value of financial instruments

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

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

2.3.5 Impairment

The Group recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets and unbilled revenue 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 consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Financial instruments by category

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

(In ₹ crore)							
Particulars	Amortised 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 2.1)	17,288	-	-	-	-	17,288	17,288
Investments (Refer to Note 2.2)							
Liquid mutual fund units	-	-	1,444	-	-	1,444	1,444
Fixed maturity plan securities	-	-	483	-	-	483	483
Quoted debt securities	1,911	-	-	-	3,308	5,219	5,470 ⁽¹⁾
Unquoted equity and preference securities	-	-	24	115	-	139	139
Unquoted investment others	-	-	34	-	-	34	34
Trade receivables	18,055	-	-	-	-	18,055	18,055
Unbilled revenues ⁽³⁾ (Refer to Note 2.17)	2,638	-	-	-	-	2,638	2,638
Prepayments and other assets (Refer to Note 2.4)	4,015	-	-	-	-	4,015	3,954 ⁽²⁾
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	25	-	11	36	36
Total	43,907	-	2,010	115	3,319	49,351	49,541
Liabilities:							
Trade payables	1,876	-	-	-	-	1,876	1,876
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	78	-	12	90	90
Financial liability under option arrangements (Refer to note 2.10)	-	-	622	-	-	622	622
Other liabilities including contingent consideration (Refer to Note 2.5)	8,267	-	215	-	-	8,482	8,482
Total	10,143	-	915	-	12	11,070	11,070

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

⁽²⁾ Excludes interest accrued on quoted debt securities carried at amortized cost of ₹61 crore

⁽³⁾ Excludes unbilled revenue for fixed price development contracts where right to consideration is conditional on factors other than passage of time

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

							(In ₹ crore)
Particulars	Amortised 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 2.1)	19,568	-	-	-	-	19,568	19,568
Investments (Refer to Note 2.2)							
Liquid mutual fund units	-	-	1,786	-	-	1,786	1,786
Fixed maturity plan securities	-	-	458	-	-	458	458
Quoted debt securities	1,911	-	-	-	3,990	5,901	6,115 ⁽¹⁾
Certificates of deposit	-	-	-	-	2,482	2,482	2,482
Commercial papers	-	-	-	-	495	495	495
Unquoted equity and preference securities	-	-	23	100	-	123	123
Unquoted investments others	-	-	16	-	-	16	16
Trade receivables	14,827	-	-	-	-	14,827	14,827
Unbilled revenue ⁽³⁾ (Refer to Note 2.17)	2,093	-	-	-	-	2,093	2,093
Prepayments and other assets (Refer to Note 2.4)	3,648	-	-	-	-	3,648	3,564 ⁽²⁾
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	299	-	37	336	336
Total	42,047	-	2,582	100	7,004	51,733	51,863
Liabilities:							
Trade payables	1,655	-	-	-	-	1,655	1,655
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	15	-	-	15	15
Other liabilities including contingent consideration (Refer to Note 2.5)	8,731	-	190	-	-	8,921	8,921
Total	10,386	-	205	-	-	10,591	10,591

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

⁽²⁾ Excludes interest accrued on quoted debt securities carried at amortized cost of ₹84 crore.

⁽³⁾ Excludes unbilled revenue for fixed price development contracts where right to consideration is conditional on factors other than passage of time

Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2019:

Particulars	As at December 31, 2019	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in liquid mutual fund units (Refer to Note 2.2)	1,444	1,444	-	-
Investments in fixed maturity plan securities (Refer to Note 2.2)	483	-	483	-
Investments in quoted debt securities (Refer to Note 2.2)	5,470	4,097	1,373	-
Investments in unquoted equity and preference securities (Refer to Note 2.2)	139	-	-	139
Investments in unquoted investments others (Refer to Note 2.2)	34	-	-	34
Derivative financial instruments - gain on outstanding foreign exchange forward and option contracts	36	-	36	-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - loss on outstanding foreign exchange forward and option contracts	90	-	90	-
Financial liability under option arrangements (Refer to note 2.10)	622	-	-	622
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer to Note 2.5)*	215	-	-	215

*Discount rate pertaining to contingent consideration ranges from 9% to 15%

During the nine months ended December 31, 2019, quoted debt securities of ₹513 crore were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on quoted price and quoted debt securities of ₹459 crore were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on market observable inputs.

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2019:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in liquid mutual fund units (Refer to Note 2.2)	1,786	1,786	-	-
Investments in fixed maturity plan securities (Refer to Note 2.2)	458	-	458	-
Investments in quoted debt securities (Refer to Note 2.2)	6,115	4,358	1,757	-
Investments in certificates of deposit (Refer to Note 2.2)	2,482	-	2,482	-
Investments in commercial papers (Refer to Note 2.2)	495	-	495	-
Investments in unquoted equity and preference securities (Refer to Note 2.2)	123	-	-	123
Investments in unquoted investments others (Refer to Note 2.2)	16	-	-	16
Derivative financial instruments - gain on outstanding foreign exchange forward and option contracts	336	-	336	-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - loss on outstanding foreign exchange forward and option contracts	15	-	15	-
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer to Note 2.5)*	190	-	-	190

*Discount rate pertaining to contingent consideration ranges from 9% to 16%

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.

2.4 Prepayments and other assets

Prepayments and other assets consist of the following:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Current		
Rental deposits	22	15
Security deposits	6	4
Loans to employees	226	241
Prepaid expenses ⁽¹⁾	955	751
Interest accrued and not due	973	905
Withholding taxes and others ⁽¹⁾	1,453	1,488
Advance payments to vendors for supply of goods ⁽¹⁾	115	109
Deposit with corporations*	1,768	1,671
Deferred contract cost ⁽¹⁾	28	58
Escrow and other deposits pertaining to buyback (refer to note 2.19.1)	-	257
Net investment in sublease of right of use asset (refer to note 2.8)	33	-
Other assets	272	224
Total Current prepayment and other assets	5,851	5,723
Non-current		
Loans to employees	23	19
Deposit with corporations*	28	67
Rental deposits	217	193
Security deposits	50	52
Withholding taxes and others ⁽¹⁾	818	929
Deferred contract cost ⁽¹⁾	111	277
Prepaid expenses ⁽¹⁾	146	162
Advance pertaining to business acquisition ⁽¹⁾	-	206
Net investment in sublease of right of use asset (refer to note 2.8)	384	-
Prepaid gratuity ⁽¹⁾	31	42
Other assets	13	-
Total Non- current prepayment and other assets	1,821	1,947
Total prepayment and other assets	7,672	7,670
Financial assets in prepayments and other assets	4,015	3,648

⁽¹⁾ Non financial assets

Withholding taxes and others primarily consist of input tax credits and Cenvat recoverable from Government of India. Cenvat recoverable includes ₹471 crore which are pending adjudication. The Group expects these amounts to be sustainable on adjudication and recoverable on final resolution.

*Deposit with corporations represents amounts deposited to settle certain employee-related obligations as and when they arise during the normal course of business.

2.5 Other liabilities

Other liabilities comprise the following :

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Current		
Accrued compensation to employees	3,015	2,572
Accrued expenses	4,268	3,319
Withholding taxes and others ⁽¹⁾	1,793	1,487
Retention money	171	112
Liabilities of controlled trusts	154	168
Deferred income - government grant on land use rights ⁽¹⁾	1	1
Accrued gratuity ⁽¹⁾	2	2
Accrued provident fund liability (refer note 2.18)	105	
Liability towards contingent consideration	122	102
Deferred rent ⁽¹⁾	3	63
Capital Creditors	216	676
Financial liability relating to buyback ⁽²⁾	-	1,202
Other non-financial liabilities ⁽¹⁾	1	-
Other financial liabilities	416	667
Total current other liabilities	10,267	10,371
Non-current		
Liability towards contingent consideration	93	88
Accrued gratuity ⁽¹⁾	34	30
Accrued provident fund liability (refer note 2.18) ⁽¹⁾	123	-
Accrued compensation to employees	22	15
Deferred income - government grant on land use rights ⁽¹⁾	41	42
Deferred rent ⁽¹⁾	-	174
Deferred income ⁽¹⁾	24	29
Other financial liabilities	5	-
Other non-financial liabilities ⁽¹⁾	2	-
Financial liability under option arrangements (refer to note 2.10)	622	-
Total non-current other liabilities	966	378
Total other liabilities	11,233	10,749
Financial liabilities included in other liabilities	9,104	8,921
Financial liability towards contingent consideration on an undiscounted basis	240	233

⁽¹⁾ Non financial liabilities

⁽²⁾ In accordance with IAS 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 2.19.1). 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.

Accrued expenses primarily relates to cost of technical sub-contractors, telecommunication charges, legal and professional charges, brand building expenses, overseas travel expenses and office maintenance.

2.6 Provisions

Accounting Policy

Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Group 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.

Post sales client support

The Group 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 and included in cost of sales. The Group 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.

Onerous contracts

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group 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 Group recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Provisions comprise the following:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Provision for post sales client support and other provisions	603	576
	603	576

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

Provision for post sales client support and other provisions is included in cost of sales in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

As at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019 claims against the Group, not acknowledged as debts, (excluding demands from income tax authorities- Refer to Note 2.12) amounted to ₹230 crore each.

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 Exchange Commission (SEC) on Form 6K on the same date.

The outcome of the investigation has not resulted in restatement of previously issued financial statements relating to fiscals 2018 and 2019 interim and annual periods, and fiscal 2020 interim periods.

As of the date of this results, the Company is under investigation by the SEC. The Company has also received letters from Indian regulatory authorities seeking information on the above matters. Additionally, in October 2019, shareholders 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 violations of the US federal Securities Laws. The Company is presently unable to predict the scope, duration or the outcome of these matters.

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

2.7 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 management. The Group 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	22-25 years
Plant and machinery ⁽¹⁾	5 years
Computer equipment	3-5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Vehicles	5 years
Leasehold improvements	Over lease term

⁽¹⁾ 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 and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income 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 net profit in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

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 CGU to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in net profit in the statement of comprehensive income 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 net profit in the statement of comprehensive income 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.

Following are the changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the three months ended December 31, 2019:

<i>(In ₹ crore)</i>							
Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at October 1, 2019	1,312	9,393	4,431	6,241	2,662	41	24,080
Additions	2	38	77	297	86	2	502
Deletions	-	-	(3)	(39)	(7)	-	(49)
Translation difference	-	29	4	14	11	-	58
Gross carrying value as at December 31, 2019	1,314	9,460	4,509	6,513	2,752	43	24,591
Accumulated depreciation as at October 1, 2019	-	(3,098)	(2,921)	(4,527)	(1,685)	(24)	(12,255)
Depreciation	-	(90)	(122)	(213)	(87)	(2)	(514)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	3	39	6	-	48
Translation difference	-	(2)	(1)	(10)	(8)	-	(21)
Accumulated depreciation as at December 31, 2019	-	(3,190)	(3,041)	(4,711)	(1,774)	(26)	(12,742)
Capital work-in progress as at October 1, 2019							1,488
Carrying value as at October 1, 2019	1,312	6,295	1,510	1,714	977	17	13,313
Capital work-in progress as at December 31, 2019							1,689
Carrying value as at December 31, 2019	1,314	6,270	1,468	1,802	978	17	13,538

Following are the changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the three months ended December 31, 2018:

<i>(In ₹ crore)</i>							
Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at October 1, 2018	1,948	8,279	3,458	5,239	1,937	34	20,895
Additions	9	380	158	279	98	2	926
Additions- Business combinations (Refer note 2.10)	-	-	1	33	6	-	40
Deletions	-	-	(6)	(62)	(17)	(1)	(86)
Reclassified as held for sale (refer note no 2.10.1)	-	-	3	40	25	-	68
Translation difference	-	(26)	(5)	(13)	(9)	-	(53)
Gross carrying value as at December 31, 2018	1,957	8,633	3,609	5,516	2,040	35	21,790
Accumulated depreciation as at October 1, 2018	(34)	(2,872)	(2,549)	(3,945)	(1,441)	(20)	(10,861)
Depreciation	(1)	(79)	(112)	(196)	(66)	(1)	(455)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	4	55	16	1	76
Reclassified as held for sale (refer note no 2.10.1)	-	-	(2)	(25)	(20)	-	(47)
Translation difference	-	3	4	10	8	(1)	24
Accumulated depreciation as at December 31, 2018	(35)	(2,948)	(2,655)	(4,101)	(1,503)	(21)	(11,263)
Capital work-in progress as at October 1, 2018							2,342
Carrying value as at October 1, 2018	1,914	5,407	909	1,294	496	14	12,376
Capital work-in progress as at December 31, 2018							2,153
Carrying value as at December 31, 2018	1,922	5,685	954	1,415	537	14	12,680

Following are the changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the nine months ended December 31, 2019:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2019	1,910	8,926	3,951	5,846	2,220	38	22,891
Additions	9	532	564	738	533	6	2,382
Additions - Business combinations (Refer to Note 2.10)	-	-	-	60	10	-	70
Deletions	-	-	(9)	(141)	(17)	(1)	(168)
Reclassified on account of adoption of IFRS 16 (Refer note 2.8)	(605)	-	-	-	-	-	(605)
Translation difference	-	2	3	10	6	-	21
Gross carrying value as at December 31, 2019	1,314	9,460	4,509	6,513	2,752	43	24,591
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2019	(33)	(2,927)	(2,697)	(4,192)	(1,541)	(22)	(11,412)
Depreciation	-	(262)	(353)	(654)	(245)	(5)	(1,519)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	9	140	16	1	166
Reclassified on account of adoption of IFRS 16 (Refer note 2.8)	33	-	-	-	-	-	33
Translation difference	-	(1)	-	(5)	(4)	-	(10)
Accumulated depreciation as at December 31, 2019	-	(3,190)	(3,041)	(4,711)	(1,774)	(26)	(12,742)
Capital work-in progress as at April 1, 2019							1,877
Carrying value as at April 1, 2019	1,877	5,999	1,254	1,654	679	16	13,356
Capital work-in progress as at December 31, 2019							1,689
Carrying value as at December 31, 2019	1,314	6,270	1,468	1,802	978	17	13,538

Following are the changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the nine months ended December 31, 2018:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2018	1,900	8,130	3,373	4,884	1,861	31	20,179
Additions	78	514	248	676	171	6	1,693
Additions- Business combinations (Refer note 2.10)	-	-	3	34	10	-	47
Deletions	(21)	-	(16)	(117)	(27)	(2)	(183)
Reclassified as held for sale (refer note no 2.10.1)	-	-	3	40	25	-	68
Translation difference	-	(12)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	(14)
Gross carrying value as at December 31, 2018	1,957	8,632	3,610	5,516	2,039	36	21,790
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2018	(31)	(2,719)	(2,342)	(3,630)	(1,323)	(18)	(10,063)
Depreciation	(4)	(232)	(327)	(554)	(187)	(4)	(1,308)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	15	107	26	2	150
Reclassified as held for sale (refer note no 2.10.1)	-	-	(2)	(25)	(20)	-	(47)
Translation difference	-	3	1	1	1	(1)	5
Accumulated depreciation as at December 31, 2018	(35)	(2,948)	(2,655)	(4,101)	(1,503)	(21)	(11,263)
Capital work-in progress as at April 1, 2018							2,027
Carrying value as at April 1, 2018	1,869	5,411	1,031	1,254	538	13	12,143
Capital work-in progress as at December 31, 2018							2,153
Carrying value as at December 31, 2018	1,922	5,684	955	1,415	536	15	12,680

The aggregate depreciation expense is included in cost of sales in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The contractual commitments for capital expenditure were ₹1249 crore and ₹1,724 crore as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, respectively.

2.8 Leases

Accounting Policy

The Group as a lessee

The Group's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The group 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 group assesses whether: (1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (2) the group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (3) the group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Group as a lessor

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

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

Transition

Effective April 1, 2019, the Group adopted IFRS 16 "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 group recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date of the lease, but discounted at the lessee'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 ₹2,907 crore, 'Net investment in sub-lease' of ROU asset of ₹430 crore and a lease liability of ₹3,598 crore. The cumulative effect of applying the standard, amounting to ₹40 crore was debited to retained earnings, net of taxes. The effect of this adoption is insignificant on the operating profit, net profit for the period and earnings per share. IFRS 16 will result 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 right-of-use 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 right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
4. Applied the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. Accordingly, IFRS 16 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under IAS 17.

The difference between the lease obligation recorded as at March 31, 2019 under IAS 17 disclosed under Note 2.15 of the 2019 Annual Report on Form 20F and the value of the lease liabilities as at 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 IFRS 16 and discounting the lease liabilities to the present value under IFRS 16.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities as at April 1, 2019 is 4.5%

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the three months ended December 31, 2019:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Category of ROU asset				Total
	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Computers	
Balance as of October 1, 2019	625	3,249	18	25	3,917
Additions	-	149	2	22	173
Deletions	-	(102)	-	-	(102)
Depreciation	(2)	(137)	(2)	(5)	(146)
Translation difference	2	10	-	-	12
Balance as of December 31, 2019	625	3,169	18	42	3,854

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the nine months ended December 31, 2019:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Category of ROU asset				Total
	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Computers	
Balance as at April 1, 2019	-	2,898	9	-	2,907
Reclassified on account of adoption of IFRS 16	634	-	-	-	634
Additions	-	586	6	48	640
Additions through business combination (Refer to Note 2.10)	-	177	10	-	187
Deletions	(3)	(107)	-	-	(110)
Depreciation	(6)	(389)	(7)	(6)	(408)
Translation difference	-	4	-	-	4
Balance as at December 31, 2019	625	3,169	18	42	3,854

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included in cost of sales in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at December 31, 2019

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Amount
Current lease liabilities	568
Non-current lease liabilities	3,575
Total	4,143

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended December 31, 2019	Nine months ended December 31, 2019
Balance as at Beginning	4,077	3,598
Additions	199	666
Additions through business combination (Refer to Note 2.10)	-	224
Deletions	(111)	(116)
Finance cost accrued during the period	42	125
Payment of lease liabilities	(137)	(431)
Translation difference	73	77
Balance as at end	4,143	4,143

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at December 31, 2019 on an undiscounted basis:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Amount
Less than one year	726
One to five years	2,394
More than five years	1,890
Total	5,010

The group 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 ₹24 crore and ₹66 crore for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019.

The following is the movement in the net-investment in sub-lease of ROU asset during the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended December 31, 2019	Nine months ended December 31, 2019
Balance as at Beginning	422	430
Interest income accrued during the period	4	11
Lease receipts	(12)	(34)
Translation difference	3	10
Balance as at end	417	417

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of net investment in sublease of ROU asset as at December 31, 2019 on an undiscounted basis:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Amount
Less than one year	47
One to five years	203
More than five years	243
Total	493

2.9 Goodwill

Accounting Policy

Goodwill represents the cost of business acquisition in excess of the Group's interest in the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree. When the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired exceeds the cost of business acquisition, a gain is recognized immediately in net profit in the Statement of comprehensive income. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment

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

Total impairment loss of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU. An impairment loss on goodwill is recognized in net profit in the statement of comprehensive income and is not reversed in the subsequent period.

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

Particulars	<i>(In ₹ crore)</i> As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Carrying value at the beginning	3,540	2,211
Goodwill on Wongdoody acquisition	-	173
Goodwill on Fluidio acquisition	-	240
Goodwill reclassified from assets held for sale , net of reduction in recoverable amount	-	863
Goodwill on Stater acquisition (Refer to note 2.10)	399	-
Goodwill on Hipus acquisition (Refer to note 2.10)	108	-
Translation differences	119	53
Carrying value at the end	4,166	3,540

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the cash generating units (CGU) or groups of CGU's, which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition.

2.10 Business combinations

Accounting Policy

Business combinations have been accounted for using the acquisition method under the provisions of IFRS 3 (Revised), Business Combinations.

The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of acquisition, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. The cost of acquisition also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair value on the date of acquisition.

The interest of non-controlling shareholders is initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity of subsidiaries.

The payments related to options issued by the Group over the non-controlling interests in its subsidiaries are accounted as financial liabilities and initially recognized at the estimated present value of gross obligations. Such options are subsequently measured at fair value in order to reflect the amount payable under the option at the date at which it becomes exercisable. In the event that the option expires unexercised, the liability is derecognised.

Business combinations between entities under common control is outside the scope of IFRS 3 (Revised), Business Combinations and is accounted for at carrying value of the assets and liabilities in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Transaction costs that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination such as finders' fees, legal fees, due diligence fees, and other professional and consulting fees are expensed as incurred.

HIPUS Co. Ltd (formerly, Hitachi Procurement Service Co. Ltd)

On April 1, 2019, Infosys Consulting Pte Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) acquired 81% of voting interests in HIPUS Co Limited a wholly owned subsidiary of Hitachi Ltd, Japan for a total cash consideration of JPY 3.29 billion (approximately ₹206 crore). The company has recorded a financial liability for the estimated present value of its gross obligation to purchase the Non-controlling interest as at the acquisition date in accordance with the share purchase agreement with a corresponding adjustment to equity (refer note 2.5)

HIPUS handles indirect materials purchasing functions for the Hitachi Group. The entity is expected to provide end-to-end procurement capabilities, through its procurement function expertise, localized team and BPM networks in Japan. The excess of the purchase consideration paid over the fair value of assets acquired has been attributed to goodwill.

The purchase price has been allocated based on management's estimates and independent appraisal of fair values as follows:

Component	(in ₹ crore)		
	Acquiree's carrying amount	Fair value adjustments	Purchase price allocated
Net assets ^(*)	41	-	41
Intangible assets - Customer contracts and relationships [#]	-	116	116
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	-	(36)	(36)
	41	80	121
Goodwill			108
Less: Non-controlling interest			(23)
Total purchase price			206

* Includes cash and cash equivalents acquired of ₹179 crore.

Useful life is in the range of 5 to 15 years.

Goodwill is not tax deductible

The gross amount of trade receivables acquired and its fair value is ₹1,400 crore and the amount has been fully collected. Trade payables as on the acquisition date amounted to ₹1,508 crore.

The transaction costs of ₹8 crore related to the acquisition have been included under administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2019.

Stater N.V.

On May 23, 2019, Infosys Consulting Pte Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) acquired 75% of voting interests in Stater N.V (Stater), a wholly-owned subsidiary of ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Nederland, for a total cash consideration of Euro 154 million (approximately ₹1,195 crore). The company has recorded a financial liability for the estimated present value of its gross obligation to purchase the Non-controlling interest as at the acquisition date in accordance with the share purchase agreement with a corresponding adjustment to equity (refer note 2.5)

Stater brings European mortgage expertise and a robust digital platform to drive superior customer experience. The excess of the purchase consideration paid over the fair value of assets acquired has been attributed to goodwill.

The purchase price has been allocated based on management's estimates and independent appraisal of fair values as follows:

(in ₹ crore)			
Component	Acquiree's carrying amount	Fair value adjustments	Purchase price allocated
Net assets ^(*)	541	-	541
Intangible assets - Customer contracts and relationships [#]	-	549	549
Intangible assets - Technology [#]	-	110	110
Intangible assets - Brand [#]	-	24	24
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	-	(140)	(140)
	541	543	1,084
Goodwill			399
Less: Non controlling interest			(288)
Total purchase price			1,195

^{*} Includes cash and cash equivalents acquired of ₹505 crore.

[#] Useful lives are in the range of 5 to 15 years.

Goodwill is not tax deductible.

The gross amount of trade receivables acquired and its fair value is ₹78 crore and the amount is substantially collected.

The transaction costs of ₹5 crore related to the acquisition have been included under administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income for the three months ended June 30, 2019.

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 transfer between entities under common control would be accounted for at carrying value and would not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements.

2.10.1 Disposal Group held for sale

Accounting policy

Non-current assets and disposal groups 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 groups 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 three months ended March 2018, the Company initiated identification and evaluation of potential buyers for its subsidiaries, Kallidus and Skava (together referred to as "Skava") and Panaya, collectively referred to as the "Disposal Group". The Disposal Group was classified and presented separately as "held for sale" and was carried at the lower of carrying value and fair value. During the three months ended June 30, 2018, on remeasurement, including consideration of progress in negotiations on offers from prospective buyers for Panaya, the Company recorded a reduction in the fair value of Disposal Group held for sale amounting to ₹270 crore in respect of Panaya.

During the three months ended December 31, 2018, based on evaluation of proposals received and progress of negotiations with potential buyers, the Company concluded that the Disposal Group does not meet the criteria for "Held for Sale" classification because it was no longer highly probable that sale would be consummated by March 31, 2019 (twelve months from date of initial classification " as held for sale") Accordingly, in accordance with IFRS 5 -" Non current Assets held for Sale and Discontinued Operations", the assets and liabilities of Panaya and Skava have been included on a line by line basis in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended and as at March 31, 2019.

On reclassification from "Held for sale", the assets of 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 ₹451 crore (comprising of ₹358 crore towards goodwill and ₹93 crore towards value of customer relationships) in respect of Skava in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2018.

2.11 Employees' Stock Option Plans (ESOP)

Accounting Policy

The Group recognizes compensation expense relating to share-based payments in net profit using fair-value in accordance with IFRS 2, Share-Based Payment. The estimated fair value of awards is charged to income on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was in-substance, multiple awards with a corresponding increase to share premium.

Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program 2019 (the 2019 Plan)

On June 22, 2019 pursuant to the 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 50,000,000 equity shares. To implement the 2019 Plan, up to 45,000,000 equity shares may be issued by way of secondary acquisition of shares by the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust. The 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 Shareholder Return (TSR) and operating performance metrics of the company as decided by administrator. Each of the above performance parameters will be distinct for the purposes of calculation of quantity of shares to vest based on performance. These instruments will generally vest between a minimum of 1 to maximum of 3 years from the grant date.

2015 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan (the 2015 Plan) :

On March 31, 2016, pursuant to the approval by the shareholders through postal ballot, the Board has been authorized to introduce, offer, issue and allot share-based incentives to eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries under the 2015 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan (the 2015 Plan). The maximum number of shares under the 2015 plan shall not exceed 2,40,38,883 equity shares (this includes 1,12,23,576 equity shares which are held by the trust towards the 2011 Plan as at March 31, 2016). The Company expects to grant the instruments under the 2015 Plan over the period of 4 to 7 years. The plan numbers mentioned above would further be adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

The RSUs and stock options would vest generally over a period of 4 years and shall be exercisable within the period as approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NARC). The exercise price of the RSUs will be equal to the par value of the shares and the exercise price of the stock options would be the market price as on the date of grant.

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.

Controlled trust holds 1,87,81,564 and 2,03,24,982 shares as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, respectively under the 2015 plan. Out of these shares 2,00,000 equity shares each have been earmarked for welfare activities of the employees as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019.

The following is the summary of grants during the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 under the 2015 Plan:

Particulars	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018*	2019	2018*
2015 Plan:				
Equity settled RSU				
KMPs	-	-	212,096	217,200
Employees other than KMP	1,939,180	-	1,976,030	1,787,120
Total Grants	1,939,180	-	2,188,126	2,004,320
Cash settled RSU				
Employees other than KMP #	98,480	-	98,480	52,590
	98,480	-	98,480	52,590
Total Grants	20,37,660	-	22,86,606	20,56,910

* Information is adjusted for September, 2018 bonus issue

Excludes 260,360 RSUs approved by the NARC as of November 1, 2019, pending to be communicated to employees

Notes on grants to KMP:

CEO & MD

Under the 2015 plan:

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 the financial year 2020 under the 2015 Plan. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain performance targets. Accordingly, 177,887 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 217,200 (adjusted for September 2018 bonus issue) performance based RSUs granted effective May 2, 2018 and 177,887 performance based RSUs granted effective May 2, 2019 have been amended to one year.

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. Though the annual time based grants for the remaining employment term ending on March 31, 2023 have not been granted as of December 31, 2019, since the service commencement date precedes the grant date, the company has recorded employment stock compensation expense in accordance with IFRS 2, Share based payments.

Under the 2019 plan:

In accordance with the shareholders approval in Annual General meeting 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 financial year 2020 under the 2019 Plan to Salil Parekh, CEO and MD. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain performance targets. Accordingly, 134,138 performance based RSUs were granted effective June 22, 2019.

COO and Whole time director

In accordance with the shareholders approval in Annual General meeting 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 financial year 2020 under the 2019 Plan to U.B. Pravin Rao, COO and WTD. 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

Based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, 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 during the nine months ended December 31, 2019. The grants were made effective May 2, 2019. These RSUs will vest generally over three to four years and additionally the performance based RSUs will vest based on achievement of certain performance targets.

Break-up of employee stock compensation expense

Particulars	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
<i>(in ₹ crore)</i>				
Granted to:				
KMP	14	4	45	23
Employees other than KMP	50	42	138	120
Total ⁽¹⁾	64	46	183	143
⁽¹⁾ Cash settled stock compensation expense included in the above	2	1	4	4

Share based payment arrangements that were modified during the three months ended December 31, 2019:

In December 2019, the company issued stock appreciation rights as replacement for outstanding ADR 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 ADRs to Indian residents and Non resident Indians. The awards were granted after necessary approvals from the NARC. All other terms and conditions of the replaced awards remain the same as the original award.

The replacement awards was accounted as a modification and the fair value on the date of modification of ₹41 crore (\$6 million) is recognized as financial liability with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

The fair value of each equity settled award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton model 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⁾	693	9.78	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⁾	646	9.15	648	10.03

⁽¹⁾ Fiscal 2019 values are adjusted for 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. Expected volatility during the expected term of the RSU / ESOP is based on historical volatility of the observed market prices of the Company's publicly traded equity shares during a period equivalent to the expected term of the RSU / ESOP.

2.12 Income Taxes

Accounting Policy

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income 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 except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction. 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 Group offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The income tax provision for the interim period is made based on the best estimate of the annual average tax rate expected to be applicable for the full financial year. Tax benefits of deductions earned on exercise of employee share options in excess of compensation charged to income are credited to share premium.

Income tax expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income comprises:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)			
	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Current taxes				
Domestic taxes	1,109	777	3,272	3,115
Foreign taxes	383	695	1,168	1,419
	1,492	1,472	4,440	4,534
Deferred taxes				
Domestic taxes	(8)	173	21	143
Foreign taxes	(101)	(123)	(254)	(251)
	(109)	50	(233)	(108)
Income tax expense	1,383	1,522	4,207	4,426

Income tax expense for the three months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 includes reversal (net of provisions) of ₹77 crore and provisions (net of reversal) of ₹14 crore respectively. Income tax expense for the nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 includes reversal (net of provisions) of ₹196 crore and reversal (net of provisions) ₹47 crore respectively. These reversal (net of provisions) pertain to prior periods and is mainly on account of changes to US tax regulations with respect to Base Erosion Anti-abuse Tax.

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)			
	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Profit before income taxes	5,849	5,132	16,511	15,758
Enacted tax rates in India	34.94%	34.94%	34.94%	34.94%
Computed expected tax expense	2,044	1,793	5,770	5,506
Tax effect due to non-taxable income for Indian tax purposes	(801)	(682)	(1,977)	(1,950)
Overseas taxes	194	214	603	644
Tax provision (reversals)	(77)	14	(196)	(47)
Effect of exempt non-operating income	(4)	(11)	(25)	(45)
Effect of unrecognized deferred tax assets	16	19	62	75
Effect of differential tax rates	(55)	3	(74)	(3)
Effect of non-deductible expenses	62	190	107	307
Branch profit tax (net of credits)	(33)	(27)	(90)	(83)
Others	37	9	27	22
Income tax expense	1,383	1,522	4,207	4,426

The applicable Indian corporate statutory tax rate for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 is 34.94% each.

Deferred income tax for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 substantially relates to origination and reversal of temporary differences

As at December 31, 2019, claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts from the Indian Income tax authorities amounted to ₹3,342 crore. Amount paid to statutory authorities against this amounted to ₹5,208 crore.

As at March 31, 2019, claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts from the Income tax authorities amounted to ₹2,851 crore. Amount paid to statutory authorities against the above tax claims amounted to ₹5,924 crore.

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 Group's financial position and results of operations.

2.13 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.

2.14 Related party transactions

Refer Note 2.19 "Related party transactions" in the Company's 2019 Consolidated financial statements under IFRS in Indian rupee for the full names and other details of the Company's subsidiaries and controlled trusts.

Changes in Subsidiaries

During the nine months ended December 31, 2019, the following are the changes in the subsidiaries:

- On April 1, 2019, Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 81% of voting interest in HIPUS Co Ltd, Japan, a wholly owned subsidiary of Hitachi Ltd, Japan. (Refer to note 2.10)
- On May 23, 2019, Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 75% of voting interest in Stater N.V along with its eight subsidiaries Stater Netherland B.V., Stater Duitsland B.V., Stater XXL B.V., HypoCasso B.V., Stater Participations B.V., Stater Deutschland Verwaltungs-GmbH, Stater Deutschland GmbH & Co.KG, Stater Belgium N.V./S.A. (Refer to note 2.10)
- Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty. Limited (Infosys Australia) has been liquidated effective November 17, 2019
- Infosys Tecnologia Do Brasil Ltda, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Ltd merged into Infosys Consulting Ltda, a majority owned and controlled subsidiary of Infosys Ltd effective October 1, 2019.

Changes in Controlled trust

The following were the changes in controlled trusts:-

- On May 15, 2019, the Company registered Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust

Transaction with key management personnel:

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

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)			
	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Salaries and other employee benefits to whole-time directors and executive officers ⁽¹⁾	29	19	88	68
Commission and other benefits to non-executive / independent directors	2	2	6	5
Total	31	21	94	73

(1) Total employee stock compensation expense for the three months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 includes a charge of ₹14 crore and ₹4 crore, respectively, towards key managerial personnel. For the nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, includes a charge of ₹45 crore and ₹23 crore respectively, towards key managerial personnel. (Refer note 2.11)

2.15 Segment reporting

IFRS 8 establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating segments and related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. The Group's operations predominantly relate to providing end-to-end business solutions to enable clients to enhance business performance. The Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Group's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Accordingly, information has been presented along business segments. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments, and are as set out in the accounting policies.

Business segments of the Group are primarily enterprises in Financial Services and Insurance, enterprises in Manufacturing, enterprises in Retail, Consumer Packaged Goods and Logistics, enterprises in the Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services, enterprises in Communication, Telecom OEM and Media, enterprises in Hi-Tech, enterprises in Life Sciences and Healthcare and all other segments. The Financial services reportable segments has been aggregated to include the Financial Services operating segment and Finacle operating segment because of the similarity of the economic characteristics. All other segments represents the operating segments of businesses in India, Japan, China, Infosys Public Services & other enterprises in Public Services.

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

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

Business segment revenue information is collated based on individual customers invoiced or in relation to which the revenue is otherwise recognized.

Disclosure of revenue by geographic locations is given in note 2.16 Revenue from operations

2.15.1 Business segments

Three months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018

									(In ₹ crore)
Particulars	Financial Services	Retail	Communication	Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services	Manufacturing	Hi Tech	Life Sciences	All other segments	Total
Revenues	7,274	3,530	3,002	2,948	2,378	1,749	1,559	652	23,092
	6,953	3,503	2,547	2,741	2,166	1,569	1,335	586	21,400
Identifiable operating expenses	3,769	1,736	1,771	1,555	1,288	1,031	834	379	12,363
	3,760	1,747	1,375	1,491	1,190	926	704	367	11,560
Allocated expenses	1,642	710	613	575	509	307	308	258	4,922
	1,373	719	565	563	468	276	266	193	4,423
Segment profit	1,863	1,084	618	818	581	411	417	15	5,807
	1,820	1,037	607	687	508	367	365	26	5,417
Unallocable expenses									743
									587
Operating profit									5,064
									4,830
Other income, net (Refer to note 2.18)									827
									753
Finance Costs (Refer Note 2.8)									(42)
									-
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from "Held for Sale" (Refer to note 2.10.1)									-
									(451)
Profit before income taxes									5,849
									5,132
Income tax expense									1,383
									1,522
Net profit									4,466
									3,610
Depreciation and amortization expense									737
									580
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization									6
									458

Nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018

									(In ₹ crore)
Particulars	Financial Services	Retail	Communication	Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services	Manufacturing	Hi Tech	Life Sciences	All other segments	Total
Revenues	21,344	10,413	8,966	8,744	6,768	5,141	4,353	1,795	67,524
	19,672	10,140	7,505	7,643	5,992	4,527	3,916	1,742	61,137
Identifiable operating expenses	11,169	5,199	5,315	4,623	3,744	3,070	2,385	1,064	36,569
	10,550	5,119	3,990	4,161	3,323	2,562	2,062	1,066	32,833
Allocated expenses	4,731	2,060	1,788	1,761	1,521	899	881	704	14,345
	3,965	2,005	1,578	1,574	1,286	792	759	597	12,556
Segment profit	5,444	3,154	1,863	2,360	1,503	1,172	1,087	27	16,610
	5,157	3,016	1,937	1,908	1,383	1,173	1,095	79	15,748
Unallocable expenses									2,163
									1,487
Operating profit									14,447
									14,261
Other income, net (Refer to note 2.18)									2,189
									2,218
Finance Costs (Refer Note 2.8)									(125)
									-
Reduction in the fair value of Disposal Group held for sale									-
									(270)
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from "Held for Sale" (Refer to note 2.10.1)									-
									(451)
Profit before income taxes									16,511
									15,758
Income tax expense									4,207
									4,426
Net profit									12,304
									11,332
Depreciation and amortization									2,144
									1,480
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization									19
									733

2.15.2 Significant clients

No client individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenues in the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

2.16 Revenue from Operations

Accounting Policy:

The Group derives revenues primarily from business IT services comprising of software development and related services, consulting and package implementation and from the licensing of software products and platforms across our core and digital offerings ("together called as software related services")

Effective April 1, 2018, the Group adopted IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" using the cumulative catch-up transition method, applied to contracts that were not completed as at April 1, 2018. The effect on adoption of IFRS 15 was insignificant.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a fixed-price, fixed-timeframe or on a time-and-material basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last invoicing to the reporting date is recognized as unbilled revenue. Revenue from fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the underlying maintenance arrangement.

Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as unbilled revenue while invoicing 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, the Group has applied the guidance in IFRS 15, Revenue from contract with customer, 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 Group has measured 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 Group is unable to determine the standalone selling price, the Group 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). The Group has applied the principles under IFRS 15 to account for revenues from these performance obligations. When implementation services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and implementation have been identified as two 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 performance obligation is estimated using the expected cost plus margin approach. 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 over the period in which the services are rendered.

The Group accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the ratable allocation of the discounts/ incentives to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discount/ incentive. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the Group recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The Group recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs.

Deferred contract costs are incremental costs of obtaining a contract which are recognized as assets and amortized over the term of the contract.

Contract modifications are accounted for when additions, deletions or changes are approved either to the contract scope or contract price. The accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract, if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price.

The Group presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Revenues for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are as follows:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)			
	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenue from software services	21,706	20,225	63,452	57,987
Revenue from products and platforms	1,386	1,175	4,072	3,150
Total revenue from operations	23,092	21,400	67,524	61,137

Disaggregate revenue information

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by geography and offerings for each of our business segments. The group 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

Three months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Financial Services ⁽¹⁾	Retail ⁽²⁾	Communication ⁽³⁾	Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services	Manufacturing	Hi Tech	Life Sciences ⁽⁴⁾	Others ⁽⁵⁾	Total
Revenues by Geography									
North America	4,289	2,320	1,797	1,631	1,328	1,625	1,017	156	14,163
	4,234	2,274	1,345	1,549	1,143	1,498	772	124	12,939
Europe	1,536	992	481	1,067	943	51	511	45	5,626
	1,231	1,001	483	925	923	29	531	47	5,170
India	331	13	73	5	20	60	11	131	644
	345	6	10	1	23	37	3	118	543
Rest of the world	1,118	205	651	245	87	13	20	320	2,659
	1,143	222	709	266	77	5	29	297	2,748
Total	7,274	3,530	3,002	2,948	2,378	1,749	1,559	652	23,092
	6,953	3,503	2,547	2,741	2,166	1,569	1,335	586	21,400
Revenue by offerings									
Digital	3,065	1,585	1,284	1,153	916	653	529	200	9,385
	2,201	1,241	955	791	647	515	329	71	6,750
Core	4,209	1,945	1,718	1,795	1,462	1,096	1,030	452	13,707
	4,752	2,262	1,592	1,950	1,519	1,054	1,006	515	14,650
Total	7,274	3,530	3,002	2,948	2,378	1,749	1,559	652	23,092
	6,953	3,503	2,547	2,741	2,166	1,569	1,335	586	21,400

Nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Financial Services ⁽¹⁾	Retail ⁽²⁾	Communication ⁽³⁾	Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services	Manufacturing	Hi Tech	Life Sciences ⁽⁴⁾	Others ⁽⁵⁾	Total
Revenues by Geography									
North America	12,473	6,788	5,536	4,838	3,809	4,837	2,800	395	41,476
	11,959	6,585	3,817	4,354	3,187	4,338	2,299	305	36,844
Europe	4,444	2,972	1,370	3,097	2,639	137	1,457	118	16,234
	3,634	2,850	1,433	2,575	2,579	71	1,519	115	14,776
India	969	38	153	7	63	142	29	355	1,756
	913	18	32	3	65	104	9	411	1,555
Rest of the world	3,458	615	1,907	802	257	25	67	927	8,058
	3,166	687	2,223	711	161	14	89	911	7,962
Total	21,344	10,413	8,966	8,744	6,768	5,141	4,353	1,795	67,524
	19,672	10,140	7,505	7,643	5,992	4,527	3,916	1,742	61,137
Revenue by offerings									
Digital	8,398	4,482	3,529	3,237	2,533	1,859	1,342	472	25,852
	5,988	3,417	2,575	2,136	1,712	1,491	957	239	18,515
Core	12,946	5,931	5,437	5,507	4,235	3,282	3,011	1,323	41,672
	13,684	6,723	4,930	5,507	4,280	3,036	2,959	1,503	42,622
Total	21,344	10,413	8,966	8,744	6,768	5,141	4,353	1,795	67,524
	19,672	10,140	7,505	7,643	5,992	4,527	3,916	1,742	61,137

⁽¹⁾ Financial Services include enterprises in Financial Services and Insurance

⁽²⁾ Retail includes enterprises in Retail, Consumer Packaged Goods and Logistics

⁽³⁾ Communication includes enterprises in Communication, Telecom OEM and Media

⁽⁴⁾ Life Sciences includes enterprises in Life sciences and Health care

⁽⁵⁾ Others include operating segments of businesses in India, Japan, China, Infosys Public Services & other enterprises in Public Services

Digital Services

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

Core Services

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

Products & platforms

The Group also derives revenues from the sale of products and platforms including Finacle – core banking solution, Edge Suite of products, Infosys Nia - Artificial Intelligence (AI) platform which applies next-generation AI and machine learning, Stater digital platform and Infosys McCamish- insurance platform.

Trade Receivables and Contract Balances

The Group classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or as unbilled revenue.

A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Revenue for time and material contracts are recognized as related service are performed. Revenue for fixed price maintenance contracts is recognized on a straight line basis over the period of the contract. Revenues in excess of billings is recorded as unbilled revenue and is classified as a financial asset for these cases as right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time .

Revenue recognition for fixed price development contracts is based on percentage of completion method. Invoicing to the clients is based on milestones as defined in the contract. This would result in the timing of revenue recognition being different from the timing of billing the customers. Unbilled revenue for fixed price development contracts(contract assets) is classified as non financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

Invoicing in excess of earnings are classified as unearned revenue.

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

2.17 Unbilled Revenue

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Unbilled financial asset ⁽¹⁾	2,638	2,093
Unbilled non financial asset ⁽²⁾	3,887	3,281
Total	6,525	5,374

⁽¹⁾ Right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time.

⁽²⁾ Right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

2.18 Break-up of expenses and other income, net

a. Accounting policy

Gratuity

The Group provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees of Infosys and its Indian subsidiaries. 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 Group.

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). In case of Infosys BPM and EdgeVerve, contributions are made to the Infosys BPM Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust and EdgeVerve Systems Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust, respectively. Trustees administer contributions made to the Trusts and contributions are invested in a scheme with the Life Insurance Corporation of India as permitted by Indian law.

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

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.

In respect of Indian subsidiaries, eligible employees receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Both the eligible employee and the respective companies make monthly contributions to this provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. Amounts collected under the provident fund plan are deposited in a government administered provident fund. The Companies have no further obligation to the plan beyond its monthly contributions.

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 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 is as follows:

	(In ₹ crore)
Particulars	As at
	March 31, 2019
Benefit obligation at the period end	5,989
Net liability recognized in balance sheet	-

The following tables set out 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 December 31, 2019

	(In ₹ crore)
Particulars	As at
	December 31, 2019
Change in benefit obligations	
Benefit obligations at the beginning	5,989
Service cost - employer contribution	314
Employee contribution	628
Interest expense	450
Actuarial (gains) / loss	147
Benefits paid	(472)
Benefit obligations at the end	7,056
Change in plan assets	
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning	5,989
Interest income	450
Remeasurements- Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income ⁽¹⁾	(81)
Contributions (employer and employee)	942
Benefits paid	(472)
Fair value of plan assets at the end	6,828
Net liability (refer to note 2.5)	(228)

⁽¹⁾ Includes unrealized losses on fair value of IL&FS bonds amounting to ₹232 crore

Amount for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 recognized in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income:

	(In ₹ crore)
Particulars	Three and nine months ended December 31, 2019
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	
Actuarial (gains) / losses	147
(Return) / loss on plan assets excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	81
	228

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

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Government of India (GOI) bond yield ⁽¹⁾	6.80%	7.10%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	8.30%	9.20%
Remaining term to maturity of portfolio	6 years	5.47 years
Expected guaranteed interest rate		
First year	8.65%	8.65%
Thereafter	8.60%	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.

As at December 31, 2019 the defined benefit obligation would be affected by approximately ₹73 crore on account of a 0.25% increase / decrease in the expected rate of return on plan assets.

The Group contributed ₹165 crore and ₹136 crore to the provident fund during the three months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The Group contributed ₹472 crore and ₹401 crore to the provident fund during the nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The same has been recognized in the net profit in the consolidated Statement of comprehensive income under the head employee benefit expense.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its judgment and subsequent review petition 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, 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.

Superannuation

Certain employees of Infosys, Infosys BPM and EdgeVerve are participants in a defined contribution plan. The Group 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.

Compensated absences

The Group 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.

Other income, net

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income, dividend income, gain/loss on investment 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.

Effective April 1, 2018, the Group has adopted IFRS interpretation IFRIC 22- Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration which clarifies the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The effect on account of adoption of this amendment was insignificant.

Operating Profits

Operating profit of the Group is computed considering the revenues, net of cost of sales, selling and marketing expenses and administrative expenses.

b. The table below provides details of break-up of expenses:

Cost of sales

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)			
	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Employee benefit costs	11,599	10,404	33,930	29,728
Depreciation and amortization	737	580	2,144	1,480
Travelling costs	437	451	1,529	1,333
Cost of technical sub-contractors	1,719	1,619	5,010	4,432
Cost of software packages for own use	262	248	748	676
Third party items bought for service delivery to clients	382	457	1,180	1,170
Operating lease payments	-	91	-	259
Short-term leases (Refer to note 2.8)	11	-	56	-
Consultancy and professional charges	14	13	37	37
Communication costs	80	60	225	175
Repairs and maintenance	136	94	362	264
Provision for post-sales client support	(9)	(3)	1	25
Others	5	2	9	6
Total	15,373	14,016	45,231	39,585

Selling and marketing expenses

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)			
	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Employee benefit costs	937	819	2,717	2,354
Travelling costs	101	109	294	307
Branding and marketing	125	129	381	353
Operating leases	-	20	-	57
Short-term leases (Refer to note 2.8)	1	-	5	-
Communication costs	5	3	13	14
Consultancy and professional charges	25	69	98	135
Others	10	7	31	28
Total	1,204	1,156	3,539	3,248

Administrative expenses

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)			
	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Employee benefit costs	458	398	1,324	1,159
Consultancy and professional charges	321	272	852	776
Repairs and maintenance	227	244	780	673
Power and fuel	54	50	175	171
Communication costs	47	50	150	168
Travelling costs	78	65	219	190
Impairment loss recognized/(reversed) under expected credit loss model	10	84	98	230
Rates and taxes	44	39	128	135
Insurance charges	25	15	66	48
Operating leases	-	38	-	104
Short-term leases (Refer to note 2.8)	12	-	5	-
Commission to non-whole time directors	2	2	6	6
Contribution towards Corporate Social Responsibility	87	70	255	201
Others	86	71	249	182
Total	1,451	1,398	4,307	4,043

Other income, net

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)			
	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost	300	335	961	1,048
Interest income on financial assets carried at fair value through OCI	61	177	257	503
Dividend income on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	1	1	2	2
Gain/(loss) on investments carried at fair value through PL	45	20	148	105
Gain/(loss) on investments carried at fair value through OCI	10	-	37	-
Interest income on income tax refund	242	51	251	51
Exchange gains / (losses) on forward and options contracts	(130)	587	(33)	-10
Exchange gains / (losses) on translation of other assets and liabilities	270	-530	430	273
Others	28	112	136	246
Total	827	753	2,189	2,218

2.19 Equity

Accounting policy

Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. 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.

Treasury Shares

When any entity within the Group purchases the company's ordinary shares, the consideration paid including any directly attributable incremental cost is presented as a deduction from total equity, until they are cancelled, sold or reissued. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is transferred to/ from Securities premium.

Retained earnings

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

Share premium

The amount received in excess of the par value has been classified as share premium. Additionally, share-based compensation recognized in net profit in the consolidated statement of profit and loss is credited to share premium.

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 Income Tax Act, 1961. The reserve should be utilized by the Company for acquiring new plant and machinery for the purpose of its business in terms of the provisions of the Sec 10AA (2) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Capital Redemption Reserve

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

Other components of equity

Other components of equity consist of currency translation, 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.

In December 2017, the International Accounting Standard Board issued amendments to IAS 12 – Income Taxes. The amendments clarify 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 Group adopted these amendments and there was no impact of these amendments on the Company's Consolidated financial statements.

2.19.1 Update on buyback of equity shares

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 buyback 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 December 31, 2019, the Company has created 'Capital Redemption Reserve' of ₹55 crore equal to the nominal value of the above shares bought back as an appropriation from general reserve.

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 December 31, 2019, 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

2.19.2 Dividend

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

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The remittance of dividends outside India is governed by Indian law on foreign exchange and is subject to applicable distribution taxes. Dividend distribution tax paid by subsidiaries may be reduced / available as credit against dividend distribution tax payable by Infosys Limited.

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 consolidated statement of cash flows prepared under IFRS. Dividend and buyback include applicable taxes.

Amount of per share dividend recognized as distribution to equity shareholders:-

Particulars	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Final dividend for fiscal 2018*	-	-	-	10.25
Special dividend for fiscal 2018*	-	-	-	5.00
Interim dividend for fiscal 2019	-	7.00	-	7.00
Final dividend for fiscal 2019	-	-	10.50	-
Interim dividend for fiscal 2020	8.00	-	8.00	-

*Dividend per share declared previously, retrospectively adjusted for September 2018 bonus issue.

The Board of Directors in their meeting on April 12, 2019 recommended a final dividend of ₹10.50/- per equity share for the financial year ended March 31, 2019. The same was approved by the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on June 22, 2019 which resulted in a cash outflow of approximately ₹5,425 crore, excluding dividend paid on treasury shares and including dividend distribution tax.

The Board of Directors in their meeting on October 11, 2019 declared a interim dividend of ₹8/- per equity share which resulted in a net cash outflow of approximately ₹4,092 crore excluding dividend paid on treasury shares and including dividend distribution tax.

2.19.3 Share capital and share premium

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹5/- each. 1,87,81,564 and 20,324,982 shares were held by controlled trust, as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, respectively.

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

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director

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

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Bengaluru
January 10, 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
INFOSYS LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Interim Condensed Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying interim condensed standalone financial statements of **INFOSYS LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Condensed Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2019, the Condensed Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) for the three months and nine months period ended on that date, the Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity and the Condensed Statement of Cash Flows for the nine months period ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the interim condensed standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid interim condensed standalone financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with Indian Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("Ind AS 34") prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at December 31, 2019, the profit and total comprehensive income for the three months and nine months period ended on that date, changes in equity and its cash flows for the nine months period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the interim condensed standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143 (10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Interim Condensed 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 ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the interim condensed standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

As more fully described in Note 2.20 to the interim condensed standalone financial statements, the Company has received letters from Indian regulatory authorities seeking information and is under investigation by the Securities Exchange Commission of the United States of America. The scope, duration or outcome of these matters are uncertain. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Management Responsibilities for the Interim Condensed Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these interim condensed standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with Ind AS 34 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records,

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Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

relevant to the preparation and presentation of the interim condensed standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the interim condensed standalone financial statements by the Directors of the Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the interim condensed standalone financial statements, management is 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 either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the interim condensed 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 interim condensed 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 interim condensed 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management'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 interim condensed 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 interim condensed standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the interim condensed standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the interim condensed standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the interim condensed standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the interim condensed standalone financial statements.

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Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

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.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

P. R. Ramesh

P. R. RAMESH
Partner
(Membership No.70928)

Bengaluru, January 10, 2020

INFOSYS LIMITED

Condensed Standalone Financial Statements under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019

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INFOSYS LIMITED
(In ₹ crore)

Condensed Balance Sheet as at	Note No.	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.1	10,551	10,394
Right-of-use assets	2.2	2,571	-
Capital work-in-progress		1,332	1,212
Goodwill		29	29
Other intangible assets		54	74
Financial assets			
Investments	2.3	12,837	12,062
Loans	2.4	23	16
Other financial assets	2.5	599	196
Deferred tax assets (net)		1,101	1,114
Income tax assets (net)		4,736	5,870
Other non-current assets	2.8	1,243	1,740
Total non - current Assets		35,076	32,707
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	2.3	2,556	6,077
Trade receivables	2.6	15,733	13,370
Cash and cash equivalents	2.7	11,781	15,551
Loans	2.4	690	1,048
Other financial assets	2.5	4,662	4,834
Income tax assets (net)		-	423
Other current assets	2.8	5,429	4,920
Total current assets		40,851	46,223
Total Assets		75,927	78,930
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	2.10	2,129	2,178
Other equity		56,005	60,533
Total equity		58,134	62,711
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	2.2	2,429	-
Other financial liabilities	2.11	95	79
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		361	541
Other non-current liabilities	2.13	146	169
Total non - current liabilities		3,031	789
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	2.12		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,234	1,604
Lease liabilities	2.2	361	-
Other financial liabilities	2.11	7,544	8,528
Other current liabilities	2.13	3,714	3,335
Provisions	2.14	528	505
Income tax liabilities (net)		1,381	1,458
Total current liabilities		14,762	15,430
Total equity and liabilities		75,927	78,930

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

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number:
117366W/W-100018

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

P.R. Ramesh
Partner
Membership No. 70928

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive officer
and Managing Director

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

Bengaluru
January 10, 2020

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial Officer

A. G. S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

INFOSYS LIMITED

(In ₹ crore except equity share and per equity share data)

Condensed Statement of Profit and Loss for the	Note No.	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenue from operations	2.16	20,064	18,819	58,860	54,171
Other income, net	2.17	798	756	2,115	2,215
Total income		20,862	19,575	60,975	56,386
Expenses					
Employee benefit expenses	2.18	10,783	9,784	31,768	28,098
Cost of technical sub-contractors		2,189	2,037	6,279	5,606
Travel expenses		494	483	1,677	1,419
Cost of software packages and others	2.18	427	392	1,199	1,255
Communication expenses		95	81	282	252
Consultancy and professional charges		296	291	782	784
Depreciation and amortization expense		544	406	1,596	1,171
Finance cost	2.2	28	-	83	-
Other expenses	2.18	601	690	1,961	2,093
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from "Held for sale"	2.3.1	-	469	-	469
Reduction in the fair value of assets held for sale	2.3.1	-	-	-	265
Total expenses		15,457	14,633	45,627	41,412
Profit before tax		5,405	4,942	15,348	14,974
Tax expense:					
Current tax	2.15	1,408	1,340	4,040	4,136
Deferred tax	2.15	(79)	101	(166)	(44)
Profit for the period		4,076	3,501	11,474	10,882
Other comprehensive income					
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>					
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net		(124)	(20)	(159)	(18)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net		(30)	57	(28)	68
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>					
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net		(29)	56	(36)	36
Fair value changes on investments, net	2.3	(12)	33	4	(20)
Total other comprehensive income/ (loss), net of tax		(195)	126	(219)	66
Total comprehensive income for the period		3,881	3,627	11,255	10,948
Earnings per equity share					
Equity shares of par value ₹5/- each					
Basic (₹)		9.57	8.01	26.79	24.91
Diluted (₹)		9.57	8.01	26.77	24.90
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share					
Basic	2.19	4,25,84,66,781	4,36,85,09,115	4,28,30,70,260	4,36,83,60,216
Diluted	2.19	4,26,09,70,400	4,37,02,51,703	4,28,57,85,908	4,37,03,40,533

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

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number:

117366W/W-100018

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

P.R. Ramesh

Partner

Membership No. 70928

Nandan M. Nilekani

Chairman

Salil Parekh

Chief Executive officer

and Managing Director

U. B. Pravin Rao

Chief Operating Officer

and Whole-time Director

Bengaluru

January 10, 2020

D. Sundaram

Director

Nilanjan Roy

Chief Financial Officer

A. G. S. Manikantha

Company Secretary

INFOSYS LIMITED

Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	(In ₹ crore)											Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Reserves & Surplus					Other Equity			Other comprehensive income			
		Securities Premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Share Options Outstanding Account	Special Economic Zone Re- investment reserve ⁽¹⁾	Capital reserve		Capital redemption reserve	Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of Cash flow hedges	Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)	
							Capital reserve	Other reserves ⁽²⁾					
Balance as at April 1, 2018	1,092	28	55,671	1,677	130	1,559	54	3,219	56	2	-	14	63,502
Changes in equity for the nine months ended December 31, 2018													
Profit for the period	-	-	10,882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,882
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18)	(18)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income* (refer note no. 2.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	68
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge* (refer note no. 2.9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	36
Fair value changes on investments, net* (refer note no. 2.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20)	(20)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	10,882	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	36	(38)	10,948
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	(1,615)	1,615	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve	-	-	(1,621)	-	-	1,621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve on utilization	-	-	679	-	-	(679)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exercise of stock options (refer note no. 2.10)	-	62	-	-	(62)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer on account of options not exercised	-	-	-	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Increase in share capital on account of Bonus issue	1,092	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,092
Amount utilised for Bonus issue	-	-	-	(1,092)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,092)
Share based payment to employees of the group (refer note no. 2.10)	-	-	-	-	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139
Dividends (including dividend distribution tax)	-	-	(11,661)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,661)
Share issued on exercise of employee stock options (refer note no. 2.10)	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Balance as at December 31, 2018	2,184	95	52,335	2,201	206	2,501	54	3,219	56	70	36	(24)	62,933

INFOSYS LIMITED
Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity
(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Other Equity												Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
	Reserves & Surplus						Other comprehensive income						
	Equity Share Capital	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Share Options Outstanding Account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve ⁽¹⁾	Capital reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of Cash flow hedges	Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)		
							Capital reserve	Other reserves ⁽²⁾					
							Capital reserve	Other reserves ⁽²⁾					
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							Capital reserve	Other reserves ⁽²⁾					
							Capital reserve	Other reserves ⁽²⁾					
						</							

**net of tax*

⁽¹⁾ The Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve has been created out of the profit of eligible SEZ units in terms of the provisions of Sec 10AA(1)(ii) of Income Tax Act, 1961. The reserve should be utilized by the Company for acquiring new plant and machinery for the purpose of its business in the terms of the Sec 10AA(2) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

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

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

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number:

117366W/W-100018

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

P.R. Ramesh
Partner
Membership No. 70928

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive officer
and Managing Director

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

Bengaluru
January 10, 2020

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial Officer

A. G. S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

INFOSYS LIMITED

Condensed Statement of Cash Flows

Accounting Policy

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. The Company considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

(In ₹ crore)			
Particulars	Note No.	Nine months ended December 31,	
		2019	2018
Cash flow from operating activities:			
Profit for the period		11,474	10,882
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	2.1	1,596	1,171
Income tax expense	2.15	3,874	4,092
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) under expected credit loss model		63	168
Finance cost	2.2	83	-
Interest and dividend income		(1,142)	(1,517)
Stock compensation expense		166	128
Other adjustments		(127)	(143)
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from "Held for sale"	2.3.1	-	469
Reduction in the fair value of assets held for sale	2.3.1	-	265
Exchange differences on translation of assets and liabilities		(33)	71
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Trade receivables and unbilled revenue		(3,169)	(1,855)
Other financial assets and other assets		447	(728)
Trade payables		(370)	782
Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions		1,124	1,563
Cash generated from operations		13,986	15,348
Income taxes paid		(2,528)	(4,855)
Net cash generated by operating activities		11,458	10,493
Cash flow from investing activities:			
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment		(2,456)	(1,497)
Deposits placed with corporations		(92)	(10)
Loans to employees		8	8
Loan given to subsidiaries		(1,215)	(425)
Loan repaid by subsidiaries		352	-
Proceeds from redemption of debentures		257	210
Investment in subsidiaries		(1)	(194)
Proceeds from return of investment		6	33
Payment towards acquisition of business	2.3	-	(261)
Payment of contingent consideration pertaining to acquisition		-	(6)
Redemption of escrow pertaining to buyback	2.5	257	-
Other receipts		35	-
Payments to acquire investments		-	-
Preference, equity securities and others		(41)	(10)
Liquid mutual fund units and fixed maturity plan securities		(23,312)	(54,881)
Tax free bonds and Government bonds		(12)	(11)
Certificates of deposit		-	(1,434)
Non Convertible debentures		(733)	-
Government Securities		(1,561)	-
Others		(2)	(5)
Proceeds on sale of investments		-	-
Preference and equity securities		-	5
Liquid mutual fund units and fixed maturity plan securities		23,779	52,945
Tax free bonds and Government bonds		12	1
Non-convertible debentures		1,683	302
Certificates of deposit		2,175	1,350
Commercial paper		500	300
Government Securities		1,406	-
Interest and dividend received		1,036	1,226
Net cash used in investing activities		2,081	(2,354)
Cash flow from financing activities:			
Payment of lease liabilities	2.2	(256)	-

Buyback of equity shares including transaction cost		(7,478)	-
Exercise of stock options		2	3
Payment of dividends (including dividend distribution tax)		(9,551)	(11,655)
Net cash used in financing activities		(17,283)	(11,652)
Effect of exchange differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents		(26)	(47)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(3,744)	(3,513)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	2.7	15,551	16,770
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	2.7	11,781	13,210
Supplementary information:			
Restricted cash balance	2.7	110	171

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

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number:

117366W/W-100018

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

P.R. Ramesh
Partner
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Bengaluru
January 10, 2020

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial officer

A. G. S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

INFOSYS LIMITED

Notes to the interim condensed standalone 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 Electronic city, Hosur Road, Bengaluru 560100, Karnataka, India. The company has its primary listings on the BSE Ltd. and National Stock Exchange of India Limited. The Company's American Depositary Shares (ADS) representing equity shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).

The interim condensed standalone financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on January 10, 2020.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These interim condensed standalone financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 34 (Ind AS 34), under the historical cost convention on 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). Accordingly, these interim condensed financial statements do not include all the information required for a complete set of financial statements. These interim condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the standalone financial statements and related notes included in the Company's Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 2019. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued there after.

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

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

1.3 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the 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 no. 1.4. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

1.4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

a. Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity.

Further, the Company uses significant judgments while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

b. Income taxes

The Company's two major tax jurisdictions are India and the U.S., though the Company also files tax returns in other overseas jurisdictions. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions. Also refer note no.2.15 and note no. 2.20.

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

c. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by the management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. Refer note no. 2.1

d. Leases

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

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 includes 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 management's assumptions which consist of significant unobservable inputs.

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	Over lease term

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

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

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

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

Impairment

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

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

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

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Land- Freehold	Buildings ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Plant and machinery ⁽²⁾	Office Equipment ⁽²⁾	Computer equipment ⁽²⁾	Furniture and fixtures ⁽²⁾	Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at October 1, 2019	1,312	8,473	2,878	1,018	5,354	1,715	613	41	21,404
Additions	2	38	39	25	244	52	33	1	434
Deletions	-	-	(1)	(1)	(12)	(1)	-	-	(15)
Gross carrying value as at December 31, 2019	1,314	8,511	2,916	1,042	5,586	1,766	646	42	21,823
Accumulated depreciation as at October 1, 2019	-	(2,952)	(1,906)	(730)	(3,891)	(1,139)	(198)	(24)	(10,840)
Depreciation	-	(80)	(74)	(30)	(177)	(53)	(32)	(1)	(447)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	1	1	12	1	-	-	15
Accumulated depreciation as at December 31, 2019	-	(3,032)	(1,979)	(759)	(4,056)	(1,191)	(230)	(25)	(11,272)
Carrying value as at October 1, 2019	1,312	5,521	972	288	1,463	576	415	17	10,564
Carrying value as at December 31, 2019	1,314	5,479	937	283	1,530	575	416	17	10,551

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the three months ended December 31, 2018 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 October 1, 2018	1,260	640	7,403	2,252	867	4,540	1,287	266	32	18,547
Additions	9	-	381	90	43	254	63	45	2	887
Deletions	-	-	-	(1)	(2)	(48)	(6)	(6)	-	(63)
Gross carrying value as at December 31, 2018	1,269	640	7,784	2,341	908	4,746	1,344	305	34	19,371
Accumulated depreciation as at October 1, 2018	-	(32)	(2,756)	(1,665)	(638)	(3,415)	(973)	(128)	(19)	(9,626)
Depreciation	-	(2)	(71)	(75)	(29)	(167)	(44)	(11)	(1)	(400)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	1	2	48	6	6	-	63
Accumulated depreciation as at December 31, 2018	-	(34)	(2,827)	(1,739)	(665)	(3,534)	(1,011)	(133)	(20)	(9,963)
Carrying value as at October 1, 2018	1,260	608	4,647	587	229	1,125	314	138	13	8,921
Carrying value as at December 31, 2018	1,269	606	4,957	602	243	1,212	333	172	14	9,408

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the nine months ended December 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, 2019	1,305	593	8,070	2,612	938	5,052	1,454	414	37	20,475
Additions	9	-	441	306	106	629	317	232	5	2,045
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 (Refer to note 2.2)	-	(593)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(593)
Deletions	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	(95)	(5)	-	-	(104)
Gross carrying value as at December 31, 2019	1,314	-	8,511	2,916	1,042	5,586	1,766	646	42	21,823
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2019	-	(32)	(2,797)	(1,762)	(672)	(3,605)	(1,039)	(153)	(21)	(10,081)
Depreciation	-	-	(235)	(219)	(89)	(546)	(157)	(77)	(4)	(1,327)
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 (Refer to note 2.2)	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	2	2	95	5	-	-	104
Accumulated depreciation as at December 31, 2019	-	-	(3,032)	(1,979)	(759)	(4,056)	(1,191)	(230)	(25)	(11,272)
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 December 31, 2019	1,314	-	5,479	937	283	1,530	575	416	17	10,551

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the nine months ended December 31, 2018 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	42	-	513	135	72	604	107	76	6	1,555
Deletions	-	(21)	-	(3)	(5)	(87)	(10)	(6)	(1)	(133)
Gross carrying value as at December 31, 2018	1,269	640	7,784	2,341	908	4,746	1,344	305	34	19,371
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2018	-	(30)	(2,621)	(1,526)	(582)	(3,143)	(896)	(107)	(17)	(8,922)
Depreciation	-	(4)	(206)	(216)	(88)	(476)	(125)	(32)	(4)	(1,151)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	3	5	85	10	6	1	110
Accumulated depreciation as at December 31, 2018	-	(34)	(2,827)	(1,739)	(665)	(3,534)	(1,011)	(133)	(20)	(9,963)
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 December 31, 2018	1,269	606	4,957	602	243	1,212	333	172	14	9,408

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

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

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

2.2 LEASES

Accounting Policy

The Company as a lessee

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Company as a lessor

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

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

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

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 right of use 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 will result 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 right-of-use 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 right-of-use 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 annual standalone financial statements forming part of 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%

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the three months ended December 31, 2019:

Particulars	Category of ROU asset			(In ₹ crore)
	Land	Buildings	Computers	Total
Balance as of October 1, 2019	556	2,047	25	2,628
Additions	-	60	22	82
Deletion	-	(48)	-	(48)
Depreciation	(1)	(85)	(5)	(91)
Balance as of December 31, 2019	555	1,974	42	2,571

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the nine months ended December 31, 2019:

Particulars	Category of ROU asset			(In ₹ crore)
	Land	Buildings	Computers	Total
Balance as of April 1, 2019	-	1,861	-	1,861
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 (refer to note 2.1)	561	-	-	561
Additions	-	401	48	449
Deletion	(3)	(48)	-	(51)
Depreciation	(3)	(240)	(6)	(249)
Balance as of December 31, 2019	555	1,974	42	2,571

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

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at December 31, 2019

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)
	As at December 31, 2019
Current lease liabilities	361
Non-current lease liabilities	2,429
Total	2,790

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	Three Months ended December 31, 2019	Nine Months ended December 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning	2,730	2,491
Additions	94	461
Finance cost accrued during the period	28	83
Deletions	(51)	(51)
Payment of lease liabilities	(62)	(256)
Translation Difference	51	62
Balance at the end	2,790	2,790

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at December 31, 2019 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)
	As at December 31, 2019
Less than one year	456
One to five years	1,533
More than five years	1,286
Total	3,275

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 ₹11 crore and ₹23 crore for the three months ended December 31, 2019 and nine months ended December 31, 2019 respectively.

Rental income on assets given on operating lease to subsidiaries was ₹13 crore and ₹44 crore for the three months ended and nine months ended December 31, 2019 respectively.

The following is the movement in the net investment in sublease in ROU asset during the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	Three months ended December 31, 2019	Nine months ended December 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the period	422	430
Interest income accrued during the period	4	11
Lease receipts	(12)	(34)
Translation Difference	3	10
Balance at the end of the period	417	417

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of net investment in sublease of ROU asset as at December 31, 2019 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)
	As at December 31, 2019
Less than one year	47
One to five years	203
More than five years	243
Total	493

2.3 INVESTMENTS AND ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Non-current investments		
Equity instruments of subsidiaries	6,209	6,349
Debentures of subsidiary	1,188	1,445
Redeemable Preference shares of subsidiary	1,318	-
Preference securities and equity instruments	110	90
Others	17	16
Tax free bonds	1,826	1,828
Government bonds	12	-
Fixed maturity plans securities	-	401
Non-convertible debentures	1,229	1,209
Government Securities	928	724
Total non-current investments	12,837	12,062
Current investments		
Liquid mutual fund units	1,347	1,701
Certificates of deposit	-	2,123
Government bonds	-	12
Fixed maturity plans securities	423	-
Non-convertible debentures	786	1,746
Commercial paper	-	495
Total current investments	2,556	6,077
Total carrying value	15,393	18,139

(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 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		
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 Technologia 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		
Infosys Nova Holdings LLC ⁽¹⁾	-	-
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/- per share, 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	350	350
2,000 (2,000) shares		
Infosys Luxembourg S.a 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		
Investment in Redeemable Preference shares of subsidiary		
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd	1,318	-
24,92,00,000 (Nil) shares of SGD 1 per share, fully paid up		
	7,527	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	1,188	1,445
	1,188	1,445

Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Others ⁽²⁾	17	16
	17	16
Investment carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)		
Preference securities	109	89
Equity instruments	1	1
	110	90
Quoted		
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Tax free bonds	1,826	1,828
Government bonds	12	-
	1,838	1,828
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Fixed maturity plans securities	-	401
	-	401
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures	1,229	1,209
Government Securities	928	724
	2,157	1,933
Total non-current investments	12,837	12,062
Current investments		
Unquoted		
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Liquid mutual fund units	1,347	1,701
	1,347	1,701
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Commercial paper	-	495
Certificates of deposit	-	2,123
	-	2,618
Quoted		
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Government bonds	-	12
	-	12
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Fixed maturity plans securities	423	-
	423	-
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures	786	1,746
	786	1,746
Total current investments	2,556	6,077
Total investments	15,393	18,139
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	5,204	5,920
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued), current	1,208	1,757
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued), non current	4,242	4,374
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	10,189	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
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from "Held for Sale"	469	469
Investments carried at cost	7,527	6,349
Investments carried at amortized cost	3,026	3,285
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,053	6,387
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	1,787	2,118

⁽²⁾ Uncalled capital commitments outstanding as of December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019 was ₹15 crore and ₹17 crore, respectively.

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

Method of fair valuation:		(In ₹ crore)	
Class of investment	Method	Fair value as at	
		December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Liquid mutual fund units	Quoted price	1,347	1,701
Fixed maturity plan securities	Market observable inputs	423	401
Tax free bonds and government bonds	Quoted price and market observable inputs	2,084	2,048
Non-convertible debentures	Quoted price and market observable inputs	2,015	2,955
Government Securities	Quoted price	928	724
Certificate of deposits	Market observable inputs	-	2,123
Commercial paper	Market observable inputs	-	495
Unquoted equity and preference securities	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model, etc.	110	90
Others	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model, etc.	17	16

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

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.

2.3.1 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.

In the three months ended March 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 three months ended June 30, 2018, 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.

During the three months ended December 31, 2018, based on evaluation of proposals received and progress of negotiations with potential buyers, the Company concluded that the investments in Panaya and Skava does 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 (twelve 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 three months and nine months ended December 31, 2018.

2.4 LOANS

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Non- Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Other Loans		
Loans to employees	23	16
	<u>23</u>	<u>16</u>
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Other Loans		
Loans to employees	22	18
	<u>45</u>	<u>34</u>
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans to employees	22	18
Total non - current loans	<u>23</u>	<u>16</u>
Current		
Loan receivables considered good - Unsecured		
Loans to subsidiaries	498	841
Other Loans		
Loans to employees	192	207
Total current loans	<u>690</u>	<u>1,048</u>
Total Loans	<u>713</u>	<u>1,064</u>

2.5 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Non-current		
Security deposits ⁽¹⁾	46	47
Net investment in Sublease of right of use asset (refer to note 2.2) ⁽¹⁾	384	-
Rental deposits ⁽¹⁾	169	149
Total non-current other financial assets	<u>599</u>	<u>196</u>
Current		
Security deposits ⁽¹⁾	1	1
Rental deposits ⁽¹⁾	3	3
Restricted deposits ^{(1)*}	1,623	1,531
Unbilled revenues ^{(1)(5)#}	1,807	1,541
Interest accrued but not due ⁽¹⁾	849	865
Foreign currency forward and options contracts ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	26	321
Net investment in Sublease of right of use asset (refer to note 2.2) ⁽¹⁾	33	-
Escrow and other deposits pertaining to buyback (refer to note 2.10) ⁽¹⁾	-	257
Others ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	320	315
Total current other financial assets	<u>4,662</u>	<u>4,834</u>
Total other financial assets	<u>5,261</u>	<u>5,030</u>
⁽¹⁾ Financial assets carried at amortized cost	5,235	4,709
⁽²⁾ Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	11	37
⁽³⁾ Financial assets carried at fair value through Profit or Loss	15	284
⁽⁴⁾ Includes dues from subsidiaries	85	34
⁽⁵⁾ Includes dues from subsidiaries	81	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 upon passage of time.

2.6 TRADE RECEIVABLES

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Current		
Unsecured		
Considered good ⁽²⁾	15,733	13,370
Considered doubtful	438	431
	<u>16,171</u>	<u>13,801</u>
Less: Allowances for credit losses	438	431
Total trade receivables ⁽¹⁾	<u>15,733</u>	<u>13,370</u>
⁽¹⁾ Includes dues from companies where directors are interested	-	-
⁽²⁾ Includes dues from subsidiaries	380	325

2.7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Balances with banks		
In current and deposit accounts	8,331	10,957
Cash on hand	-	-
Others		
Deposits with financial institutions	3,450	4,594
Total Cash and cash equivalents	11,781	15,551
Balances with banks in unpaid dividend accounts	31	29
Deposit with more than 12 months maturity	8,324	6,048
Balances with banks held as margin money deposits against guarantees	79	114

Cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019 include restricted cash and bank balances of ₹110 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 of time deposits, which can be withdrawn by the Company at any point without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

2.8 OTHER ASSETS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Non-current		
Capital advances	352	486
Others		
Prepaid expenses	57	95
Prepaid gratuity	17	25
Deferred contract cost	16	226
Withholding taxes and others	801	908
Total non-current other assets	1,243	1,740
Current		
Advances other than capital advance		
Payment to vendors for supply of goods	86	94
Others		
Unbilled revenues ⁽²⁾	3,372	2,904
Prepaid expenses ⁽¹⁾	722	580
Deferred contract cost	7	52
Withholding taxes and others	1,242	1,290
Total current other assets	5,429	4,920
Total other assets	6,672	6,660
⁽¹⁾ Includes dues from subsidiaries	160	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 Government of India. Cenvat recoverable includes ₹453 crore which are pending adjudication. The Company expects these amounts to be sustainable on adjudication and recoverable on final resolution.

2.9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Accounting Policy

2.9.1 Initial recognition

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

2.9.2 Subsequent measurement

a. Non-derivative financial instruments

(i) Financial assets carried at amortized cost

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

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

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

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

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

(iv) Financial liabilities

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

(v) Investment in subsidiaries

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

b. Derivative financial instruments

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Cash flow hedge

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

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

2.9.3 Derecognition of financial instruments

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

2.9.4 Fair value of financial instruments

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

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

2.9.5 Impairment

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

Financial instruments by category

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

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at December 31, 2019 are as follows:							(In ₹ crore)
Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note no. 2.7)	11,781	-	-	-	-	11,781	11,781
Investments (Refer note no.2.3)							
Preference securities, Equity instruments and others	-	-	17	110	-	127	127
Tax free bonds and government bonds	1,838	-	-	-	-	1,838	2,084 ⁽²⁾
Liquid mutual fund units	-	-	1,347	-	-	1,347	1,347
Redeemable, non-convertible debentures ⁽¹⁾	1,188	-	-	-	-	1,188	1,188
Fixed maturity plan securities	-	-	423	-	-	423	423
Non convertible debentures	-	-	-	-	2,015	2,015	2,015
Government Securities	-	-	-	-	928	928	928
Trade receivables (Refer Note no. 2.6)	15,733	-	-	-	-	15,733	15,733
Loans (Refer note no. 2.4)	713	-	-	-	-	713	713
Other financial assets (Refer Note no. 2.5) ⁽⁴⁾	5,235	-	15	-	11	5,261	5,201 ⁽³⁾
Total	36,488	-	1,802	110	2,954	41,354	41,540
Liabilities:							
Trade payables (Refer Note no. 2.12)	1,234	-	-	-	-	1,234	1,234
Other financial liabilities (Refer Note no. 2.11)	5,793	-	198	-	12	6,003	6,003
Total	7,027	-	198	-	12	7,237	7,237

⁽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 ₹60 crore

⁽⁴⁾ Excludes unbilled revenue for fixed price development contracts where right to consideration is conditional on factors other than passage of time

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

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2015 were as follows:							(In ₹ crore)
Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note no. 2.7)	15,551	-	-	-	-	15,551	15,551
Investments (Refer Note no. 2.3)							
Preference securities, Equity instruments and others	-	-	16	90	-	106	106
Tax free bonds and government bonds	1,840	-	-	-	-	1,840	2,048
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 Note no. 2.6)	13,370	-	-	-	-	13,370	13,370
Loans (Refer note no. 2.4)	1,064	-	-	-	-	1,064	1,064
Other financial assets (Refer Note no. 2.5) ⁽⁴⁾	4,709	-	284	-	37	5,030	4,948
Total	37,979	-	2,402	90	6,334	46,805	46,931
Liabilities:							
Trade payables (Refer note no. 2.12)	1,604	-	-	-	-	1,604	1,604
Other financial liabilities (Refer Note no. 2.11)	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 for fixed price development contracts where right to consideration is conditional on factors other than passage of time

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 December 31, 2019 is as follows:

Particulars	December 31, 2019	(In ₹ crore)		
		Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in tax free bonds (Refer note no. 2.3)	2,071	1,607	464	-
Investments in government bonds (Refer note no. 2.3)	13	13	-	-
Investments in liquid mutual fund units (Refer note no. 2.3)	1,347	1,347	-	-
Investments in equity instruments (Refer note no. 2.3)	1	-	-	1
Investments in preference securities (Refer note no. 2.3)	109	-	-	109
Investments in fixed maturity plan securities (Refer note no. 2.3)	423	-	423	-
Investments in non convertible debentures (Refer note no. 2.3)	2,015	1,263	752	-
Investments in government securities (Refer note no. 2.3)	928	928	-	-
Other investments (Refer note no. 2.3)	17	-	-	17
Derivative financial instruments - gain on outstanding foreign currency forward and option contracts (Refer note no. 2.5)	26	-	26	-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - loss on outstanding foreign currency forward and option contracts (Refer note no. 2.11)	80	-	80	-
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer note no. 2.11) ⁽¹⁾	130	-	-	130

⁽¹⁾ Discount rate pertaining to contingent consideration ranges from 10% to 15%

During the nine months ended December 31, 2019, tax free bonds and non-convertible debentures of ₹477 crore were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on Quoted price, and ₹459 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:

Particulars	March 31, 2019	(In ₹ crore)		
		Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in government securities (Refer Note no. 2.3)	724	724	-	-
Investments in tax free bonds (Refer Note no. 2.3)	2,036	1,765	271	-
Investments in liquid mutual fund units (Refer Note no. 2.3)	1,701	1,701	-	-
Investments in government bonds (Refer Note no. 2.3)	12	12	-	-
Investments in equity instruments (Refer Note no. 2.3)	1	-	-	1
Investments in preference securities (Refer Note no. 2.3)	89	-	-	89
Investments in fixed maturity plan securities (Refer Note no. 2.3)	401	-	401	-
Investments in certificates of deposit (Refer Note no. 2.3)	2,123	-	2,123	-
Investments in non convertible debentures (Refer Note no. 2.3)	2,955	1,612	1,343	-
Investments in commercial paper (Refer Note no. 2.3)	495	-	495	-
Other investments (Refer Note no. 2.3)	16	-	-	16
Derivative financial instruments - gain on outstanding foreign currency forward and option contracts (Refer Note no. 2.5)	321	-	321	-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - loss on outstanding foreign currency forward and option contracts (Refer note 2.11)	13	-	13	-
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer note no. 2.11) ⁽¹⁾	116	-	-	116

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

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.

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.

2.10 EQUITY

Accounting policy

Ordinary Shares

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

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.

Capital Redemption Reserve

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

Other components of equity

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

2.10.1 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 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
4,25,85,48,000 (4,35,62,79,444) equity shares fully paid-up	2,129	2,178

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

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

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

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

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.

Update on buyback of equity shares

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 110,519,266 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 December 31, 2019, the Company has created 'Capital Redemption Reserve' of ₹55 crore equal to the nominal value of the above shares bought back as an appropriation from general reserve.

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximize shareholder value. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or buy back issued shares. As of December 31, 2019, 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.

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019 is set out below:

Particulars	As at December 31, 2019		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	1,35,822	-	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	4,25,85,48,000	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

2.10.2 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 remittance of dividends outside India is governed by Indian law on foreign exchange and is subject to applicable distribution taxes. Dividend distribution tax paid by subsidiaries may be reduced / available as a credit against dividend distribution tax payable by Infosys Limited.

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 consolidated statement of cash flows prepared under IFRS. Dividend and buyback include applicable taxes.

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

(in ₹)

Particulars	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Interim Dividend for fiscal 2020	8.00	-	8.00	-
Final Dividend for fiscal 2019	-	-	10.50	-
Interim Dividend for fiscal 2019	-	7.00	-	7.00
Final Dividend for fiscal 2018*	-	-	-	10.25
Special dividend for fiscal 2018*	-	-	-	5.00

* Dividend per share declared previously, retrospectively adjusted for September 2018 bonus issue

The Board of Directors in their meeting on October 11, 2019 declared an interim dividend of ₹8/- per equity share which resulted in a net cash outflow of ₹4,107 crore, including dividend distribution tax.

2.10.3 Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP):

Accounting Policy

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

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 RSUs granted under the 2019 plan shall vest based on the achievement of defined annual performance parameters as determined by the administrator. The performance parameters will be based on a combination of relative total shareholders return (TSR) and operating performance metrics of the company as decided by administrator. Each of the above performance parameters will be distinct for the purposes of calculation of quantity of shares to vest based on performance. These instruments will generally vest between a minimum of 1 to maximum of 3 years from the grant date.

2015 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan (the 2015 Plan) :

On March 31, 2016, pursuant to the approval by the shareholders through postal ballot, the Board has been authorized to introduce, offer, issue and allot share-based incentives to eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries under the 2015 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan (the 2015 Plan). The maximum number of shares under the 2015 plan shall not exceed 2,40,38,883 equity shares (this includes 1,12,23,576 equity shares which are held by the trust towards the 2011 Plan as at March 31, 2016). The Company expects to grant the instruments under the 2015 Plan over the period of 4 to 7 years. The plan numbers mentioned above would further be adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

The RSUs and stock options would vest generally over a period of 4 years and shall be exercisable within the period as approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NARC). The exercise price of the RSUs will be equal to the par value of the shares and the exercise price of the stock options would be the market price as on the date of grant.

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.

Controlled trust holds 1,87,81,564 and 2,03,24,982 shares as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, respectively under the 2015 plan. Out of these shares, 2,00,000 equity shares each have been earmarked for welfare activities of the employees as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019.

The following is the summary of grants during the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 under the 2015 Plan:

Particulars	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018*	2019	2018*
2015 Plan:				
Equity settled RSU				
KMPs	-	-	2,12,096	2,17,200
Employees other than KMPs	19,39,180	-	19,76,030	17,87,120
	19,39,180	-	21,88,126	20,04,320
Cash settled RSU				
Employees other than KMPs #	98,480	-	98,480	52,590
	98,480	-	98,480	52,590
Total Grants	20,37,660	-	22,86,606	20,56,910

* Information is adjusted for September, 2018 bonus issue

Excludes 260,360 RSUs approved by the NARC as of November 1, 2019, pending to be communicated to employees

Notes on grants to KMP:**CEO & MD****Under the 2015 plan:**

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 the financial year 2020 under the 2015 Plan. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain performance targets. Accordingly, 177,887 performance based RSU's 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 217,200 (adjusted for September 2018 bonus issue) performance based RSUs granted effective May 2, 2018 and 177,887 performance based RSU's granted effective May 2, 2019 have been amended to one year.

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. Though the annual time based grants for the remaining employment term ending on March 31, 2023 have not been granted as of December 31, 2019, 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.

Under the 2019 plan:

In accordance with the shareholders approval in Annual General meeting 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 financial year 2020 under the 2019 Plan to Salil Parekh, CEO and MD. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain performance targets. Accordingly, 134,138 performance based RSU's were granted effective June 22, 2019.

COO and Whole time director

In accordance with the shareholders approval in Annual General meeting 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 financial year 2020 under the 2019 Plan to U. B. Pravin Rao, COO and WTD. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain performance targets. Accordingly, 53,655 performance based RSU's were granted effective June 22, 2019

Other KMP

Based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, 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 during the nine months ended December 31, 2019. The grants were made effective May 2, 2019. These RSUs will vest generally over three to four years and additionally the performance based RSUs will vest based on achievement of certain performance targets.

Break-up of employee stock compensation expense
(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Granted to:				
KMP	14	4	45	23
Employees other than KMP	45	37	121	105
Total ⁽¹⁾	59	41	166	128
⁽¹⁾ Cash settled stock compensation expense included in the above	2	-	3	1

Share based payment arrangements that were modified during the three months ended December 31, 2019:

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

The replacement awards was accounted as a modification and the fair value on the date of modification of ₹41 crore is recognized as financial liability with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

The fair value of each equity settled award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton model 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⁾	693	9.78	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⁾	646	9.15	648	10.03

⁽¹⁾ Fiscal 2019 values are adjusted for 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. Expected volatility during the expected term of the RSU / ESOP is based on historical volatility of the observed market prices of the Company's publicly traded equity shares during a period equivalent to the expected term of the RSU / ESOP.

2.11 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Non-current		
Others		
Compensated absences	49	38
Payable for acquisition of business- Contingent consideration	40	41
Rental deposit	6	-
Total non-current other financial liabilities	95	79
Current		
Unpaid dividends	31	29
Others		
Accrued compensation to employees	2,350	2,006
Accrued expenses ⁽¹⁾	2,616	2,310
Retention monies	126	60
Payable for acquisition of business - Contingent consideration	90	75
Capital creditors	204	653
Financial liability relating to buyback [#]	-	1,202
Compensated absences	1,581	1,373
Other payables ⁽²⁾	466	807
Foreign currency forward and options contracts	80	13
Total current other financial liabilities	7,544	8,528
Total other financial liabilities	7,639	8,607
Financial liability carried at amortized cost	5,793	7,067
Financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss	198	128
Financial liability carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	12	1
Contingent consideration on undiscounted basis	139	135
⁽¹⁾ Includes dues to subsidiaries	2	6
⁽²⁾ Includes dues to subsidiaries	26	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 2.10). The financial liability is recognised 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.

2.12 TRADE PAYABLES

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Trade payables ⁽¹⁾	1,234	1,604
Total trade payables	1,234	1,604
⁽¹⁾ Includes dues to subsidiaries	286	220

2.13 OTHER LIABILITIES

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Non current		
Accrued provident fund liability (refer to note 2.18.2)	123	-
Others		
Deferred income	23	29
Deferred rent (refer to note 2.2)	-	140
Total non - current other liabilities	146	169
Current		
Accrued provident fund liability (refer to note 2.18.2)	105	-
Unearned revenue	2,284	2,094
Client deposits	12	19
Others		
Withholding taxes and others	1,313	1,168
Deferred rent (refer to note 2.2)	-	54
Total current other liabilities	3,714	3,335
Total other liabilities	3,860	3,504

2.14 PROVISIONS

Accounting Policy

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

a. Post sales client support

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

b. Onerous contracts

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

Provision for post-sales client support and others

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Current		
Others		
Post-sales client support and others	528	505
Total provisions	528	505

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

2.15 INCOME TAXES

Accounting Policy

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

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

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The income tax provision for the interim period is made based on the best estimate of the annual average tax rate expected to be applicable for the full financial year. Tax benefits of deductions earned on exercise of employee share options in excess of compensation charged to income are credited to securities premium.

Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss comprises:		(In ₹ crore)			
Particulars	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
Current taxes	1,408	1,340	4,040	4,136	
Deferred taxes	(79)	101	(166)	(44)	
Income tax expense	1,329	1,441	3,874	4,092	

Income tax expense for the three months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 includes reversal (net of provisions) of ₹13 crore and includes provisions (net of reversals) ₹34 crore, respectively. Income tax expense for the nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 includes reversal (net of provisions) of ₹124 crore and ₹24 crore, respectively. These reversal (net of provisions) pertain to prior periods on account of adjudication of certain disputed matters in favor of the company across various jurisdictions.

Deferred income tax for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, substantially relates to origination and reversal of temporary differences.

2.16 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Accounting Policy

The Company derives revenues primarily from business IT services comprising of software development and related services, consulting and package implementation and from the licensing of software products and platforms across our core and digital offerings (“together called as software related services”).

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.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a fixed-price, fixed-timeframe or on a time-and-material basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last invoicing to the reporting date is recognized as unbilled revenue. Revenue from fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the underlying maintenance arrangement.

Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as unbilled revenue while invoicing 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, the Company has applied the guidance in Ind AS 115, Revenue from contract with customer, 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 has measured 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). The company has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations. When implementation services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and implementation have been identified as two 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 performance obligation is estimated using the expected cost plus margin approach. 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 over the period in which the services are rendered.

The company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the ratable allocation of the discounts/ incentives to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discount/ incentive. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the company recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs.

Deferred contract costs are incremental costs of obtaining a contract which are recognized as assets and amortized over the term of the contract.

Contract modifications are accounted for when additions, deletions or changes are approved either to the contract scope or contract price. The accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract, if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price.

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

Revenue from operations for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 is as follows: (In ₹ crore)			
Particulars	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,
	2019	2018	2019
Revenue from software services	20,012	18,752	58,693
Revenue from products and platforms	52	67	167
Total revenue from operations	20,064	18,819	58,860

Disaggregate revenue information

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by offerings for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. 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)			
	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenue by offerings				
Core	11,781	12,678	35,959	37,077
Digital	8,283	6,141	22,901	17,094
Total	20,064	18,819	58,860	54,171

Digital Services

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

Core Services

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

Products & platforms

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

Trade receivables and Contract Balances

The company classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or as unbilled revenue.

A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Revenue for time and material contracts are recognized as related service are performed. Revenue for fixed price maintenance contracts is recognized on a straight line basis over the period of the contract. Revenues in excess of billings is recorded as unbilled revenue and is classified as a financial asset for these cases as right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time.

Revenue recognition for fixed price development contracts is based on percentage of completion method. Invoicing to the clients is based on milestones as defined in the contract. This would result in the timing of revenue recognition being different from the timing of billing the customers. Unbilled revenue for fixed price development contracts (contract asset) is classified as non financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

Invoicing in excess of earnings are classified as unearned revenue.

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

2.17 OTHER INCOME, NET

2.17.1 Other income - Accounting Policy

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

2.17.2 Foreign currency - Accounting Policy

Functional currency

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

Transactions and translations

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

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

Effective April 1, 2018, the company has adopted Appendix B to Ind AS 21- Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration which clarifies the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The effect on account of adoption of this amendment was insignificant.

Other income for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 is as follows: (In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost				
Tax free bonds and government bonds	34	35	104	103
Deposit with Bank and others	242	305	812	959
Interest income on financial assets fair valued through other comprehensive income				
Non-convertible debentures, commercial paper, certificates of deposit and government securities	54	156	224	453
Income on investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	-	37	-
Income on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss				
Dividend income on liquid mutual funds	1	1	2	2
Gain / (loss) on liquid mutual funds	41	44	134	118
Interest income on income tax refund	242	50	242	50
Exchange gains/(losses) on foreign currency forward and options contracts	(123)	556	(44)	1
Exchange gains/(losses) on translation of assets and liabilities	274	(491)	449	283
Miscellaneous income, net	23	100	155	246
Total other income	798	756	2,115	2,215

2.18 EXPENSES

Accounting Policy

2.18.1 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.

2.18.2 Provident fund

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

Infosys has an obligation to fund any shortfall on the yield of the trust's investments over the administered interest rates on an annual basis. These administered rates are determined annually predominantly considering the social rather than economic factors 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 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 is as follows:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)
	As at
	March 31, 2019
Benefit obligation at the period end	5,989
Net liability recognized in balance sheet	-

The following tables set out the funded status of the defined benefit provident fund plan and the amounts recognized in the Company's financial statements as at December 31, 2019

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)
	As at
	December 31, 2019
Change in benefit obligations	
Benefit obligations at the beginning	5,989
Service cost - employer contribution	314
Employee contribution	628
Interest expense	450
Actuarial (gains) / loss	147
Benefits paid	(472)
Benefit obligations at the end	7,056
Change in plan assets	
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning	5,989
Interest income	450
Remeasurements- Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income ⁽¹⁾	(81)
Contributions (employer and employee)	942
Benefits paid	(472)
Fair value of plan assets at the end	6,828
Net liability (refer to note 2.13)	(228)

⁽¹⁾ Includes unrealized losses on certain investments in bonds

Amount for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)
	Three and nine months ended
	December 31, 2019
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	
Actuarial (gains) / losses	147
(Return) / loss on plan assets excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	81
	228

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

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Government of India (GOI) bond yield ⁽¹⁾	6.80%	7.10%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	8.30%	9.20%
Remaining term to maturity of portfolio	6 years	5.47 years
Expected guaranteed interest rate		
First year	8.65%	8.65%
Thereafter	8.60%	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.

As at December 31, 2019 the defined benefit obligation would be affected by approximately ₹73 crore on account of a 0.25% increase / decrease in the expected rate of return on plan assets.

The company contributed ₹139 crore and ₹113 crore to the provident fund during the three months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The company contributed ₹399 crore and ₹332 crore to the provident fund during the nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The same has been recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head employee benefit expense.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its judgment and subsequent review petition 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, 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.

2.18.3 Superannuation

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

2.18.4 Compensated absences

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

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)			
	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
<i>Employee benefit expenses</i>				
Salaries including bonus	10,452	9,506	30,813	27,290
Contribution to provident and other funds	243	203	703	589
Share based payments to employees (Refer note no. 2.10)	59	41	166	128
Staff welfare	29	34	86	91
	10,783	9,784	31,768	28,098
<i>Cost of software packages and others</i>				
For own use	206	212	606	606
Third party items bought for service delivery to clients	221	180	593	649
	427	392	1,199	1,255
<i>Other expenses</i>				
Power and fuel	41	38	135	134
Brand and Marketing	103	100	319	292
Short-term leases (refer to note 2.2)	11	-	23	-
Operating leases	-	88	-	244
Rates and taxes	36	15	96	85
Repairs and Maintenance	257	274	870	756
Consumables	6	8	20	23
Insurance	21	12	54	40
Provision for post-sales client support and others	(8)	4	2	25
Commission to non-whole time directors	2	2	6	4
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) under expected credit loss	12	34	70	173
Auditor's remuneration				
Statutory audit fees	1	1	3	3
Tax matters	-	-	-	-
Other services	-	-	2	-
Contributions towards Corporate Social Responsibility	79	64	236	184
Others	40	50	125	130
	601	690	1,961	2,093

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

Accounting Policy

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

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

2.20 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Contingent liabilities :		
Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debts ⁽¹⁾	3,399	2,947
[Amount paid to statutory authorities ₹5,085 crore (₹5,861 crore)]		
Commitments :		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital contracts and not provided for (net of advances and deposits)	1,190	1,653
Other Commitments*	15	17

*Uncalled capital pertaining to investments

⁽¹⁾ As at 'December 31, 2019, 2019, claims against the company not acknowledged as debts in respect of income tax matters amounted to ₹3,264 crore. Amount paid to statutory authorities against the above tax claims amounted to ₹5,084 crore.

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.

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 Exchange Commission (SEC) on Form 6K on the same date.

The outcome of the investigation has not resulted in restatement of previously issued financial statements relating to fiscals 2018 and 2019 interim and annual periods, and fiscal 2020 interim periods.

As of the date of this results, the Company is under investigation by the SEC. The Company has also received letters from Indian regulatory authorities seeking information on the above matters. Additionally, in October 2019, shareholders 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 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 does not reasonably expect that these legal actions, when ultimately concluded and determined, will have a material and adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

2.21 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Refer to the Company's Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 2019 for the full names and other details of the Company's subsidiaries and controlled trusts.

Changes in Subsidiaries

During the nine months ended December 31, 2019, the following are the changes in the subsidiaries:

- On April 1, 2019, Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 81% of voting interest in HIPUS Co Ltd, Japan, a wholly owned subsidiary of Hitachi Ltd, Japan.
- On May 23, 2019, Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 75% of voting interest in Stater N.V along with its eight subsidiaries Stater Netherland B.V., Stater Duitsland B.V., Stater XXL B.V., HypoCasso B.V., Stater Participations B.V., Stater Deutschland Verwaltungs-GmbH, Stater Deutschland GmbH & Co.KG, Stater Belgium N.V./S.A.
- Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty. Limited (Infosys Australia) has been liquidated effective November 17, 2019
- Infosys Tecnologia Do Brasil Ltda, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Ltd merged into Infosys Consulting Ltdal, a majority owned and controlled subsidiary of Infosys Ltd effective October 1, 2019. (Refer note no. 2.3)

Changes in controlled trusts

During the nine months ended December 31, 2019, the following are the changes in the controlled trusts:

- On May 15, 2019, the Company registered Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust

The Company's material related party transactions during the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 and outstanding balances as at December 31, 2019 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

Transactions with key management personnel

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

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)			
	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Salaries and other employee benefits to whole-time directors and executive officers ⁽¹⁾	29	19	88	68
Commission and other benefits to non-executive / independent directors	2	2	6	5
Total	31	21	94	73

⁽¹⁾ Total employee stock compensation expense for the three months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 includes a charge of ₹14 crore and ₹4 crore, respectively, towards key managerial personnel. For the nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, includes a charge of ₹45 crore and ₹23 crore respectively, towards key managerial personnel. (Refer to note 2.9)

2.22 SEGMENT REPORTING

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

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

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive officer
and Managing Director

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

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial Officer

A. G. S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Bengaluru
January 10, 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF INFOSYS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements of **INFOSYS LIMITED** ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (the Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2019, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) for the three months and nine months period ended on that date, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the nine months period ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the interim consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid interim consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with Indian Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("Ind AS 34") prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at December 31, 2019, the consolidated profit and consolidated total comprehensive income for the three months and nine months period ended on that date, consolidated changes in equity and the consolidated cash flows for the nine months period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the interim consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the interim consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.



Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
1	<i>Accuracy of revenues and onerous obligations in respect of fixed price contracts involves critical estimates</i> Estimated effort is a critical estimate to determine revenues and liability for onerous obligations. This estimate has a high inherent uncertainty as it requires consideration of progress of the contract, efforts incurred till date and efforts required to complete the remaining contract performance obligations. Refer notes 1.5a and 2.16 to the interim consolidated financial statements.	<u>Principal Audit Procedures</u> Our audit approach was a combination of test of internal controls and substantive procedures which included the following: • Evaluated the design of internal controls relating to recording of efforts incurred and estimation of efforts required to complete the performance obligations. • Tested the access and application controls pertaining to time recording, allocation and budgeting systems which prevents unauthorised changes to recording of efforts incurred. • Selected a sample of contracts and through inspection of evidence of performance of these controls, tested the operating effectiveness of the internal controls relating to efforts incurred and estimated. • Selected a sample of contracts and performed a retrospective review of efforts incurred with estimated efforts to identify significant variations and verify whether those variations have been considered in estimating the remaining efforts to complete the contract. • Reviewed a sample of contracts with unbilled revenues to identify possible delays in achieving milestones, which require change in estimated efforts to complete the remaining performance obligations. • Performed analytical procedures and test of details for reasonableness of incurred and estimated efforts
2	<i>Investigation on whistle blower complaints:</i> The Company received whistle-blower complaints on September 30, 2019 and October 16, 2019, which included certain allegations relating to financial reporting including revenue recognition relating to certain customer contracts. The Company appointed an external law firm to conduct an independent investigation relating to the allegations in the whistle blower complaints. Refer note 2.22 to the interim consolidated financial statements.	<u>Principal Audit Procedures</u> Our audit procedures in respect of the whistle-blower allegations included the following, among others: • Evaluated the scope of the investigation, and the nature and extent of the planned procedures to be performed by the independent investigation team. • Involved our internal forensic specialists to consider the work performed by the investigative team including performing procedures as necessary. • Considered the results of the investigation, the procedures performed by our internal forensic specialists and the additional audit procedures to ascertain the validity of the allegations and whether any material adjustments are required to the previously issued audited financial statements.

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Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Emphasis of Matter

As more fully described in Note 2.22 to the interim consolidated financial statements, the Company has received letters from Indian regulatory authorities seeking information and is under investigation by the Securities Exchange Commission of the United States of America. The scope, duration or outcome of these matters are uncertain. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Management Responsibilities for the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these interim consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance, consolidated total comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with Ind AS 34 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of the adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group 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 respective financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the interim consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Company, as aforesaid

In preparing the interim consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the respective entities to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate their respective entities or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the interim consolidated 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 interim consolidated 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 interim consolidated 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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- Conclude on the appropriateness of management'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 ability of the Group 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 interim consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the interim consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the interim consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities within the Group to express an opinion on the interim consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial statements of such entities included in the interim consolidated financial statements of which we are independent auditors.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the interim consolidated financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the interim consolidated financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the interim consolidated financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors 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 interim consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



P. R. RAMESH
Partner
(Membership No.70928)

INFOSYS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019

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INFOSYS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
(In ₹ crore)

Consolidated Balance Sheets as at	Note No.	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.2	11,849	11,479
Right-of-use assets	2.19	3,854	-
Capital work-in-progress		1,337	1,388
Goodwill	2.3.1 and 2.1	4,166	3,540
Other intangible assets	2.3.2	1,321	691
Financial assets:			
Investments	2.4	4,241	4,634
Loans	2.5	23	19
Other financial assets	2.6	692	312
Deferred tax assets (net)	2.15	1,392	1,372
Income tax assets (net)	2.15	5,276	6,320
Other non-current assets	2.9	1,458	2,105
Total non-current assets		35,609	31,860
Current assets			
Financial assets:			
Investments	2.4	3,078	6,627
Trade receivables	2.7	18,055	14,827
Cash and cash equivalents	2.8	17,288	19,568
Loans	2.5	226	241
Other financial assets	2.6	5,748	5,505
Income tax assets (net)	2.15	7	423
Other Current assets	2.9	6,438	5,687
Total current assets		50,840	52,878
Total assets		86,449	84,738
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	2.11	2,122	2,170
Other equity		58,734	62,778
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		60,856	64,948
Non-controlling interests		375	58
Total equity		61,231	65,006
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	2.19	3,575	-
Other financial liabilities	2.12	789	147
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	2.15	627	672
Other non-current liabilities	2.13	224	275
Total non-current liabilities		5,215	1,094
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables		1,876	1,655
Lease liabilities	2.19	568	-
Other financial liabilities	2.12	10,366	10,452
Other current liabilities	2.13	5,046	4,388
Provisions	2.14	603	576
Income tax liabilities (net)	2.15	1,544	1,567
Total current liabilities		20,003	18,638
Total equity and liabilities		86,449	84,738

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the interim consolidated financial statements
As per our report of even date attached
*for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants*
*Firm's Registration No :
117366W/ W-100018*
for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Infosys Limited

P.R. Ramesh
Partner
Membership No. 70928

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director

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

Bengaluru
January 10, 2020

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

INFOSYS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
(in ₹ crore, except equity share and per equity share data)

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss		Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	Note No.	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenue from operations	2.16	23,092	21,400	67,524	61,137
Other income, net	2.17	827	753	2,189	2,218
Total income		23,919	22,153	69,713	63,355
Expenses					
Employee benefit expenses	2.18	12,994	11,622	37,971	33,242
Cost of technical sub-contractors		1,721	1,618	5,010	4,432
Travel expenses		617	625	2,043	1,830
Cost of software packages and others	2.18	651	712	1,947	1,863
Communication expenses		132	113	389	356
Consultancy and professional charges		362	354	996	948
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	2.2 and 2.3.2	737	580	2,144	1,480
Finance cost	2.19	42	-	125	-
Other expenses	2.18	814	946	2,577	2,725
Reduction in the fair value of Disposal Group held for sale	2.1.2	-	-	-	270
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from "Held for Sale"	2.1.2	-	451	-	451
Total expenses		18,070	17,021	53,202	47,597
Profit before tax		5,849	5,132	16,511	15,758
Tax expense:					
Current tax	2.15	1,492	1,472	4,440	4,534
Deferred tax	2.15	(109)	50	(233)	(108)
Profit for the period		4,466	3,610	12,304	11,332
Other comprehensive income					
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>					
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset. net	2.20 and 2.15	(120)	(23)	(159)	(19)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net	2.4 and 2.15	(36)	57	(31)	69
		(156)	34	(190)	50
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>					
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net	2.10 and 2.15	(29)	56	(36)	36
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		151	(288)	141	133
Fair value changes on investments, net	2.4 and 2.15	(11)	37	7	(23)
		111	(195)	112	146
Total other comprehensive income /(loss), net of tax		(45)	(161)	(78)	196
Total comprehensive income for the period		4,421	3,449	12,226	11,528
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		4,457	3,609	12,273	11,330
Non-controlling interests		9	1	31	2
		4,466	3,610	12,304	11,332
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		4,406	3,448	12,187	11,526
Non-controlling interests		15	1	39	2
		4,421	3,449	12,226	11,528
Earnings per Equity share					
Equity shares of par value ₹5/- each					
Basic (₹)		10.51	8.30	28.79	26.06
Diluted (₹)		10.50	8.29	28.74	26.03
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share	2.21				
Basic		4,23,96,07,543	4,34,76,73,466	4,26,35,69,478	4,34,71,30,342
Diluted		4,24,57,16,437	4,35,27,31,387	4,27,05,09,294	4,35,27,05,150

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the interim consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No :

117366W/ W-100018

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

P.R. Ramesh

Partner

Membership No. 70928

Nandan M. Nilekani

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and Whole-time Director

Bengaluru

January 10, 2020

D. Sundaram

Director

Nilanjan Roy

Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha

Company Secretary

INFOSYS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	OTHER EQUITY									Other comprehensive income				Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Equity Share capital ⁽¹⁾	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	Capital reserve	General reserve	Share Options Outstanding Account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve ⁽²⁾	Other reserves ⁽³⁾	Capital redemption reserve	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)			
Balance as at April 1, 2018	1,088	36	58,477	54	2,725	130	1,583	5	56	2	779	-	(12)	64,923	1	64,924
Changes in equity for the nine months ended December 31, 2018																
Profit for the period	-	-	11,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,330	2	11,332
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset* (refer note no. 2.20.1 and 2.15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19)	(19)	-	(19)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income* (refer to note no.2.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	69	-	69
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge*(refer note no. 2.10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	36	-	36
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	-	-	133	-	133
Fair value changes on investments* (refer to note no.2.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23)	(23)	-	(23)
Total Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	11,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	133	36	(42)	11,526	2	11,528
Share based payments to employees (Refer to note 2.11)	-	-	-	-	-	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	-	139
Dividends (including dividend distribution tax)	-	-	(11,614)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,614)	-	(11,614)
Non-controlling interests on acquisition of subsidiary (refer to note no.2.11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	51
Exercise of stock options (refer to note no: 2.11)	-	62	-	-	-	(62)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer on account of options not exercised	-	-	-	-	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	(1,615)	-	1,615	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount transferred to other reserves	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options - after bonus issue (Refer to note 2.11)	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Transferred to Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve	-	-	(1,706)	-	-	-	1,706	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve on utilization	-	-	716	-	-	-	(716)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in Equity share capital on account of bonus issue (refer to note no: 2.11)	1,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,088	-	1,088
Amounts utilized for bonus issue (Refer to note 2.11)	-	-	-	-	(1,088)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,088)	-	(1,088)
Balance as at December 31, 2018	2,176	107	55,587	54	3,253	206	2,573	6	56	71	912	36	(54)	64,983	54	65,037

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (contd.)

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	OTHER EQUITY													Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Equity Share capital ⁽¹⁾	RESERVES & SURPLUS						Other comprehensive income								
		Securities Premium	Retained earnings	Capital reserve	General reserve	Share Options Outstanding Account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve ⁽²⁾	Other reserves ⁽³⁾	Capital redemption reserve	Equity instruments through Other comprehensive income	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)			
Balance as at April 1, 2019	2,170	149	57,566	54	1,242	227	2,570	6	61	72	842	21	(32)	64,948	58	65,006
Impact on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 (Refer to note 2.19)*	-	-	(40)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40)	-	(40)
	2,170	149	57,526	54	1,242	227	2,570	6	61	72	842	21	(32)	64,908	58	64,966
Changes in equity for the nine months ended December 31, 2019																
Profit for the period	-	-	12,273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,273	31	12,304
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset* (refer note no. 2.20.1 and 2.15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(159)	(159)	-	(159)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income* (refer to note no.2.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31)	-	-	-	(31)	-	(31)
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge* (refer note no. 2.10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36)	-	(36)	-	(36)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	-	-	133	8	141
Fair value changes on investments* (refer to note no.2.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	7
Total Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	12,273	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31)	133	(36)	(152)	12,187	39	12,226
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options (Refer to note 2.11)	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Buyback of equity shares (Refer to note 2.11 & 2.12)	(49)	-	(4,717)	-	(1,494)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,260)	-	(6,260)
Transaction costs relating to buyback * (Refer to note 2.11)	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve upon buyback (Refer to note 2.11)	-	-	-	-	(50)	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee stock compensation expense (refer to note 2.11)	-	-	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	-	179
Exercise of stock options (refer to note no. 2.11)	-	88	-	-	-	(88)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of modification of equity settled share based payment awards to cash settled awards (Refer to note 2.11)	-	-	(9)	-	-	(32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(41)	-	(41)
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Financial liability under option arrangements (refer to note 2.1)	-	-	(598)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(598)	-	(598)
Dividends paid to non controlling interest of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(33)	(33)
Amount transferred to other reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends (including dividend distribution tax)	-	-	(9,517)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,517)	-	(9,517)
Non-controlling interests on acquisition of subsidiary (refer to note no.2.11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	311	311
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	(1,470)	-	1,470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve	-	-	(2,048)	-	-	-	2,048	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve on utilization	-	-	812	-	-	-	(812)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2019	2,122	245	52,252	54	1,157	286	3,806	6	111	41	975	(15)	(184)	60,856	375	61,231

* Net of tax

⁽¹⁾ Net of treasury shares

⁽²⁾ The Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve has been created out of the profit of eligible SEZ units in terms of the provisions of Sec 10AA(1)(ii) of Income Tax Act, 1961. The reserve should be utilized by the Group for acquiring new plant and machinery for the purpose of its business in the terms of the Sec 10AA(2) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

⁽³⁾ Under the Swiss Code of Obligation, few subsidiaries of Infosys Lodestone are required to appropriate a certain percentage of the annual profit to legal reserve which may be used only to cover losses or for measures designed to sustain the Company through difficult times, to prevent unemployment or to mitigate its consequences.

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

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No :

117366W/W-100018

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

P.R. Ramesh

Partner

Membership No. 70928

Nandan M. Nilekani

Chairman

Salil Parekh

Chief Executive Officer

and Managing Director

U.B. Pravin Rao

Chief Operating Officer

and Whole-time Director

Bengaluru

January 10, 2020

D. Sundaram

Director

Nilanjan Roy

Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha

Company Secretary

INFOSYS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Accounting policy

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Group are segregated. The Group considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Note No.	Nine months ended December 31,	
		2019	2018
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit for the period		12,304	11,332
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Income tax expense	2.15	4,207	4,426
Depreciation and amortization	2.2 and 2.3.2	2,144	1,480
Interest and dividend income		(1,220)	(1,553)
Finance cost	2.19	125	-
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) under expected credit loss model		89	224
Exchange differences on translation of assets and liabilities		113	71
Reduction in the fair value of Disposal Group held for sale	2.1.2	-	270
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from "Held for Sale"	2.1.2	-	451
Stock compensation expense	2.11	183	143
Other adjustments		(170)	(151)
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Trade receivables and unbilled revenue		(2,848)	(2,325)
Loans, other financial assets and other assets		198	(852)
Trade payables		(1,329)	782
Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions		2,000	1,941
Cash generated from operations		15,796	16,239
Income taxes paid		(2,964)	(5,259)
Net cash generated by operating activities		12,832	10,980
Cash flows from investing activities			
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment		(2,638)	(1,631)
Loans to employees		-	17
Deposits placed with corporation		(53)	1
Interest and dividend received		1,052	1,202
Payment towards acquisition of business, net of cash acquired		(511)	(521)
Payment of contingent consideration pertaining to acquisition of business		-	(6)
Redemption of escrow pertaining to Buyback	2.6	257	-
Other receipts		35	-
Payments to acquire Investments			
Preference, equity securities and others		(41)	(21)
Tax free bonds and government bonds		(19)	(17)
Liquid mutual funds and fixed maturity plan securities		(26,620)	(58,478)
Non convertible debentures		(785)	-
Government securities		(1,561)	-
Certificates of deposit		-	(1,775)
Others		(18)	(16)
Proceeds on sale of financial assets			
Tax free bonds and government bonds		18	1
Non-convertible debentures		1,683	342
Government securities		1,406	-
Commercial paper		500	300
Certificates of deposit		2,545	1,350
Liquid mutual funds and fixed maturity plan securities		27,085	56,482
Preference and equity securities		3	5
Others		10	-
Net cash (used in)/from in investing activities		2,348	(2,765)

Cash flows from financing activities:

Payment of lease liabilities	2.19	(431)	-
Payment of dividends (including dividend distribution tax)		(9,515)	(11,608)
Payment of dividend to non-controlling interest of subsidiary		(33)	-
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options		4	6
Buyback of equity shares including transaction cost		(7,478)	-

Net cash used in financing activities**(17,453) (11,602)****Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents****(2,273) (3,387)****Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period****2.8 19,568 19,871**

Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents

(7) (36)**Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period****2.8 17,288 16,448****Supplementary information:**

Restricted cash balance	2.8	367	351
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*The accompanying notes form an integral part of the interim consolidated financial statements**As per our report of even date attached**for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Infosys Limited**Chartered Accountants*

Firm's Registration No :

117366W/ W-100018

P.R. Ramesh

Partner

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January 10, 2020

D. Sundaram

Director

Nilanjan Roy

Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha

Company Secretary

INFOSYS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the interim consolidated 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.

Infosys together with its subsidiaries and controlled trusts is hereinafter referred to as 'the Group'.

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 Depositary Shares (ADS) representing equity shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).

The Group's consolidated financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on January 10, 2020.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

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

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

1.3 Basis of consolidation

Infosys consolidates entities which it owns or controls. The interim consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company, its controlled trusts and its subsidiaries, as disclosed in Note no. 2.23. Control exists when the parent has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns by using its power over the entity. Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, those which significantly affect the entity's returns. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date control commences until the date control ceases.

The financial statements of the Group Companies are consolidated on a line-by-line basis and intra-group balances and transactions including unrealized gain / loss from such transactions are eliminated upon consolidation. These financial statements are prepared by applying uniform accounting policies in use at the Group. Non-controlling interests which represent part of the net profit or loss and net assets of subsidiaries that

1.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgements 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. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in Note no. 1.5. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the interim consolidated financial statements.

1.5 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

a. Revenue recognition

The group uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the group to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity.

Further, the Group uses significant judgements while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

b. Income taxes

The Company's two major tax jurisdictions are India and the U.S., though the Company also files tax returns in other overseas jurisdictions. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for future income tax assets and liabilities. In assessing the realizability of deferred income tax assets, management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, management believes that the group will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

c. Business combinations and intangible assets

Business combinations are accounted for using Ind AS 103, Business Combinations. Ind AS 103 requires the identifiable intangible assets and contingent consideration to be fair valued in order to ascertain the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree. Significant estimates are required to be made in determining the value of contingent consideration, value of option arrangements and intangible assets. These valuations are conducted by external valuation experts (Refer to Note no 2.1 and 2.3.2)

d. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Group. 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 Group's assets are determined by 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 no 2.2).

e. Impairment of Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and whenever there is an indication that the recoverable amount of a cash generating unit (CGUs) is less than its carrying amount based on a number of factors including operating results, business plans, future cash flows and economic conditions. The recoverable amount of CGUs is determined based on higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The goodwill impairment test is performed at the level of the CGU or groups of cash-generating units which are benefiting from the synergies of the acquisition and which represents the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

Market related information and estimates are used to determine the recoverable amount. Key assumptions on which management has based its determination of recoverable amount include estimated long term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins. Cash flow projections take into account past experience and represent management's best estimate about future developments (Refer to Note no 2.3.1)

f. Non-current assets and Disposal Group held for sale

Assets and liabilities of Disposal Groups held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and 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 Disposal Groups have been estimated using valuation techniques including income and market approach which includes 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 adjusted for any depreciation/ amortization and its recoverable amount at the date when the Disposal Group no longer meets the "Held for sale" criteria. Recoverable amounts of assets reclassified from held for sale have been estimated using management's assumptions which consist of significant unobservable inputs (Refer to Note no 2.1.2).

g. 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 Group 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. (Refer to Note no. 2.19)

2.1 BUSINESS COMBINATIONS AND DISPOSAL GROUP HELD FOR SALE

2.1.1 Business combinations

Accounting policy

Business combinations have been accounted for using the acquisition method under the provisions of Ind AS 103, Business Combinations.

The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of acquisition, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. The cost of acquisition also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair value on the date of acquisition.

The interest of non-controlling shareholders is initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity of subsidiaries.

The payments related to options issued by the Group over the non-controlling interests in its subsidiaries are accounted as financial liabilities and initially recognized at the estimated present value of gross obligations. Such options are subsequently measured at fair value in order to reflect the amount payable under the option at the date at which it becomes exercisable. In the event that the option expires unexercised, the liability is derecognised.

Business combinations between entities under common control is accounted for at carrying value of the assets and liabilities in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Transaction costs that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination such as finder's fees, legal fees, due diligence fees, and other professional and consulting fees are expensed as incurred.

Wongdoody Holding Company Inc

On May 22, 2018, Infosys acquired 100% of the voting interests in WongDoody Holding Company Inc., (WongDoody) an 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 \$75 million (approximately ₹514 crore on acquisition date), which includes a cash consideration of \$38 million (approximately ₹261 crore), contingent consideration of up to \$28 million (approximately ₹192 crore on acquisition date) and an additional consideration of up to \$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.

WongDoody, brings to Infosys the creative talent and marketing and brand engagement expertise. Further the acquisition is expected to strengthen Infosys' creative, branding and customer experience capabilities to bring innovative thinking, talent and creativity to clients.

The purchase price has been allocated based on management's estimates and independent appraisal of fair values as follows:

(in ₹ crore)			
Component	Acquiree's carrying amount	Fair value adjustments	Purchase price allocated
Net assets ^(*)	37	-	37
Intangible assets - customer relationships	-	132	132
Intangible assets - trade name	-	8	8
	37	140	177
Goodwill			173
Total purchase price			350

* Includes cash and cash equivalents acquired of ₹51 crore.

Goodwill is tax deductible

The fair value of each major class of consideration as at the acquisition date is as follows:

(in ₹ crore)	
Component	Consideration settled
Cash consideration	261
Fair value of contingent consideration	89
Total purchase price	350

The gross amount of trade receivables acquired and its fair value is ₹12 crore and the amount has been fully collected.

The payment of contingent consideration to sellers of WongDoody is dependent upon the achievement of certain financial targets by WongDoody. At the acquisition date, the key inputs used in determination of the fair value of contingent consideration are the discount rate of 16% and the probabilities of achievement of the financial targets. The undiscounted value of contingent consideration as at December 31, 2019 is \$17 million (₹125 crore).

The transaction costs of ₹3 crore related to the acquisition have been included in the statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2019.

Infosys Compaz Pte Limited (formerly Trusted Source Pte Ltd)

On November 16, 2018, Infosys Consulting Pte Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) acquired 60% stake in Infosys Compaz Pte. Ltd, a Singapore based IT services company. The business acquisition was conducted by entering into a share purchase agreement for a total consideration of up to SGD 17 million (approximately ₹91 crore on acquisition date), which includes a cash consideration of SGD 10 million (approximately ₹54 crore) and a contingent consideration of up to SGD 7 million (approximately ₹37 crore on acquisition date).

The purchase price has been allocated based on management's estimates and independent appraisal of fair values as follows:

(in ₹ crore)			
Component	Acquiree's carrying amount	Fair value adjustments	Purchase price allocated
Net assets ^(*)	92	-	92
Intangible assets - Customer contracts and relationships	-	44	44
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	-	(7)	(7)
	<u>92</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>129</u>
Non-controlling interests			(51)
Total purchase price			78

* Includes cash and cash equivalents acquired of ₹65 crore.

The fair value of each major class of consideration as at the acquisition date is as follows:

(in ₹ crore)	
Component	Consideration settled
Cash consideration	54
Fair value of contingent consideration	24
Total purchase price	78

The gross amount of trade receivables acquired and its fair value is ₹50 crore and the amount has been substantially collected.

The payment of contingent consideration to sellers of Infosys Compaz Pte. Ltd is dependent upon the achievement of certain revenue targets by Infosys Compaz Pte. Ltd. At the acquisition date, the key inputs used in determination of the fair value of contingent consideration are the discount rate of 9% and the probabilities of achievement of the financial targets. The undiscounted value of contingent consideration as at December 31, 2019 is SGD 7 million (₹37 crore).

The transaction costs of ₹3 crore related to the acquisition have been included in the statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2019.

Fluido Oy

On October 11, 2018, Infosys Consulting Pte Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) acquired 100% of voting interests in Fluido Oy (Fluido), a Nordic-based salesforce advisor and consulting partner in cloud consulting, implementation and training services for a total consideration of upto Euro 65 million (approximately ₹560 crore), comprising of cash consideration of Euro 45 million (approximately ₹388 crore), contingent consideration of upto Euro 12 million (approximately ₹103 crore) and retention payouts of upto Euro 8 million (approximately ₹69 crore), payable to the employees of Fluido over the next three years, subject to their continuous employment with the group.

Fluido brings to Infosys the Salesforce expertise, alongside an agile delivery process that simplifies and scales digital efforts across channels and touchpoints. Further, Fluido strengthens Infosys' presence across the Nordics region with developed assets and client relationships. The excess of the purchase consideration paid over the fair value of assets acquired has been attributed to goodwill.

The purchase price has been allocated based on management's estimates and independent appraisal of fair values as follows:

(in ₹ crore)			
Component	Acquiree's carrying amount	Fair value adjustments	Purchase price allocated
Net assets ^(*)	12	-	12
Intangible assets - Customer contracts and relationships	-	158	158
Intangible assets - Salesforce Relationships	-	62	62
Intangible assets - Brand	-	28	28
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	-	(52)	(52)
	<u>12</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>208</u>
Goodwill			240
Total purchase price			448

* Includes cash and cash equivalents acquired of ₹28 crore.

Goodwill is not tax deductible

The fair value of each major class of consideration as of the acquisition date is as follows:

(in ₹ crore)	
Component	Consideration settled
Cash consideration	388
Fair value of contingent consideration	60
Total purchase price	448

The gross amount of trade receivables acquired and its fair value is ₹27 crore and the amount has been fully collected.

The payment of contingent consideration to sellers of Fluido is dependent upon the achievement of certain financial targets by Fluido. At the acquisition date, the key inputs used in determination of the fair value of contingent consideration are the discount rate of 16% and the probabilities of achievement of the financial targets. The undiscounted value of contingent consideration as at December 31, 2019 was EUR 8 million (₹64 crore).

The transaction costs of ₹5 crore related to the acquisition have been included in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019

HIPUS Co., Ltd (formerly, Hitachi Procurement Service Co. Ltd)

On April 1, 2019, Infosys Consulting Pte Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) acquired 81% of voting interests in HIPUS Co., Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Hitachi Ltd, Japan for a total cash consideration of JPY 3.29 billion (approximately ₹206 crore). The company has recorded a financial liability for the estimated present value of its gross obligation to purchase the Non-controlling interest as of the acquisition date in accordance with the share purchase agreement with a corresponding adjustment to equity (refer to note 2.12).

HIPUS handles indirect materials purchasing functions for the Hitachi Group. The entity is expected to provide end-to-end procurement capabilities, through its procurement function expertise, localized team and BPM networks in Japan. The excess of the purchase consideration paid over the fair value of assets acquired has been attributed to goodwill.

The purchase price has been allocated based on management's estimates and independent appraisal of fair values as follows:

Component	(in ₹ crore)		
	Acquiree's carrying amount	Fair value adjustments	Purchase price allocated
Net assets ^(*)	41	-	41
Intangible assets - Customer contracts and relationships	-	116	116
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	-	(36)	(36)
	41	80	121
Goodwill			108
Less: Non-controlling Interest			(23)
Total purchase price			206

* Includes cash and cash equivalents acquired of ₹179 crore.

Goodwill is not tax deductible

The gross amount of trade receivables acquired and its fair value is ₹1,400 crore and the amount has been fully collected. Trade payables as on the acquisition date amounted to ₹1,508 crore.

The transaction costs of ₹8 crore related to the acquisition have been included under administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2019.

Stater N.V.

On May 23, 2019, Infosys Consulting Pte Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) acquired 75% of voting interests in Stater N.V (Stater), a wholly-owned subsidiary of ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Netherland, for a total cash consideration of Euro 154 million (approximately ₹1,195 crore). The company has recorded a financial liability for the estimated present value of its gross obligation to purchase the Non-controlling interest as of the acquisition date in accordance with the share purchase agreement with a corresponding adjustment to equity (refer to note 2.12)

Stater brings European mortgage expertise and a robust digital platform to drive superior customer experience. The excess of the purchase consideration paid over the fair value of assets acquired has been attributed to goodwill.

The purchase price has been allocated based on management's estimates and independent appraisal of fair values as follows:

Component	(in ₹ crore)		
	Acquiree's carrying amount	Fair value adjustments	Purchase price allocated
Net assets ^(*)	541	-	541
Intangible assets - Customer contracts and relationships	-	549	549
Intangible assets - Technology	-	110	110
Intangible assets - Brand	-	24	24
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	-	(140)	(140)
	541	543	1,084
Goodwill			399
Less: Non controlling interest			(288)
Total purchase price			1,195

* Includes cash and cash equivalents acquired of ₹505 crore.

Goodwill is not tax deductible

The gross amount of trade receivables acquired and its fair value is ₹78 crore and the amount is substantially collected.

The transaction costs of ₹5 crore related to the acquisition have been included under administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income for the nine months ended December 31, 2019.

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 transfer between entities under common control would be accounted for at carrying value and would not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements.

2.1.2. Disposal group 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.

In the three months ended March 2018, the Company had initiated identification and evaluation of potential buyers for its subsidiaries, Kallidus and Skava (together referred to as "Skava") and Panaya, collectively referred to as the "Disposal Group". The Disposal Group was classified and presented separately as "held for sale" and was carried at the lower of carrying value and fair value. During the three months ended June 30, 2018, 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 Disposal Group held for sale amounting to ₹270 crore in respect of Panaya.

During the three months ended December 31, 2018, based on evaluation of proposals received and progress of negotiations with potential buyers, the Company concluded that the Disposal Group does 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 (twelve 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 assets and liabilities of Panaya and Skava have been included on a line by line basis in the consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2019.

On reclassification from "Held for sale", the assets of 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 ₹451 crore (comprising of ₹358 crore towards goodwill and ₹93 crore towards value of customer relationships) in respect of Skava in the consolidated statement of profit and loss for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2018.

2.2 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 management. The Group depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Buildings ⁽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	Over lease term

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

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

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

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not ready to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

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

(In ₹ crore)									
Particulars	Land - Freehold	Buildings ⁽¹⁾	Plant and machinery	Office Equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at October 1, 2019	1,314	9,393	3,020	1,183	6,241	1,908	980	41	24,080
Additions	2	38	38	26	297	59	40	2	502
Deletions	-	-	(1)	(2)	(39)	(7)	-	-	(49)
Translation difference	-	29	3	2	14	4	6	-	58
Gross carrying value as at December 31, 2019	1,316	9,460	3,060	1,209	6,513	1,964	1,026	43	24,591
Accumulated depreciation as at October 1, 2019	-	(3,098)	(1,989)	(871)	(4,527)	(1,272)	(474)	(24)	(12,255)
Depreciation	-	(90)	(77)	(33)	(213)	(58)	(41)	(2)	(514)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	1	1	39	7	-	-	48
Translation difference	-	(2)	(1)	-	(10)	(4)	(4)	-	(21)
Accumulated depreciation as at December 31, 2019	-	(3,190)	(2,066)	(903)	(4,711)	(1,327)	(519)	(26)	(12,742)
Carrying value as at October 1, 2019	1,314	6,295	1,031	312	1,714	636	506	17	11,825
Carrying value as at December 31, 2019	1,316	6,270	994	306	1,802	637	507	17	11,849

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the three months ended December 31, 2018 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)										
Particulars	Land- Freehold	Land- Leasehold	Buildings (1)	Plant and machinery	Office Equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at October 1, 2018	1,298	652	8,278	2,349	1,029	5,239	1,438	578	34	20,895
Additions/adjustments	9	-	380	91	44	279	65	56	2	926
Additions- Business Combination	-	-	-	1	-	33	5	1	-	40
Deletions	-	-	-	(1)	(4)	(62)	(8)	(10)	(1)	(86)
Reclassified under assets held for sale (refer note no 2.1.2)	-	-	-	1	2	40	8	17	-	68
Translation difference	-	-	(26)	(1)	(2)	(14)	(5)	(6)	1	(53)
Gross carrying value as at December 31, 2018	1,307	652	8,632	2,440	1,069	5,515	1,503	636	36	21,790
Accumulated depreciation as at October 1, 2018	-	(34)	(2,872)	(1,741)	(776)	(3,945)	(1,099)	(374)	(20)	(10,861)
Depreciation	-	(1)	(79)	(76)	(31)	(196)	(49)	(22)	(1)	(455)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	-	3	55	8	9	1	76
Reclassified under assets held for sale (refer note no 2.1.2)	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(25)	(5)	(15)	-	(47)
Translation difference	-	-	3	1	1	10	3	7	(1)	24
Accumulated depreciation as at December 31, 2018	-	(35)	(2,948)	(1,817)	(804)	(4,101)	(1,142)	(395)	(21)	(11,263)
Carrying value as at October 1, 2018	1,298	618	5,406	608	253	1,294	339	204	14	10,034
Carrying value as at December 31, 2018	1,307	617	5,684	623	265	1,414	361	241	15	10,527

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the nine months ended December 31, 2019 were as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Land - Freehold	Land - Leasehold	Buildings ⁽ⁱ⁾	Plant and machinery	Office Equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2019	1,307	605	8,926	2,709	1,101	5,846	1,620	739	38	22,891
Additions	9	-	532	351	114	738	350	282	6	2,382
Additions - Business Combination	-	-	-	-	-	60	8	2	-	70
Deletions	-	-	-	(2)	(7)	(141)	(16)	(1)	(1)	(168)
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 (Refer to note 2.19)	-	(605)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(605)
Translation difference	-	-	2	2	1	10	2	4	-	21
Gross carrying value as at December 31, 2019	1,316	-	9,460	3,060	1,209	6,513	1,964	1,026	43	24,591
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2019	-	(33)	(2,927)	(1,841)	(813)	(4,192)	(1,170)	(414)	(22)	(11,412)
Depreciation	-	-	(262)	(227)	(96)	(654)	(171)	(104)	(5)	(1,519)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	2	6	140	16	1	1	166
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 (Refer to note 2.19)	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Translation difference	-	-	(1)	-	-	(5)	(2)	(2)	-	(10)
Accumulated depreciation as at December 31, 2019	-	-	(3,190)	(2,066)	(903)	(4,711)	(1,327)	(519)	(26)	(12,742)
Carrying value as at April 1, 2019	1,307	572	5,999	868	288	1,654	450	325	16	11,479
Carrying value as at December 31, 2019	1,316	-	6,270	994	306	1,802	637	507	17	11,849

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the nine months ended December 31, 2018 were as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Land - Freehold	Land - Leasehold	Buildings ⁽ⁱ⁾	Plant and machinery	Office Equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2018	1,229	673	8,130	2,306	1,002	4,884	1,393	531	31	20,179
Additions	78	-	514	136	74	676	113	96	6	1,693
Additions - Business Combination	-	-	-	1	2	34	7	3	-	47
Deletions	-	(21)	-	(4)	(11)	(117)	(16)	(12)	(2)	(183)
Reclassified from assets held for sale (Refer note 2.1.2)	-	-	-	1	2	40	8	17	-	68
Translation difference	-	-	(12)	-	-	(2)	(2)	1	1	(14)
Gross carrying value as at December 31, 2018	1,307	652	8,632	2,440	1,069	5,515	1,503	636	36	21,790
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2018	-	(31)	(2,719)	(1,597)	(719)	(3,632)	(1,017)	(330)	(18)	(10,063)
Depreciation	-	(4)	(232)	(222)	(94)	(554)	(137)	(61)	(4)	(1,308)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	3	10	108	16	11	2	150
Reclassified from assets held for sale (Refer note 2.1.2)	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(25)	(5)	(15)	-	(47)
Translation difference	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	-	(1)	5
Accumulated depreciation as at December 31, 2018	-	(35)	(2,948)	(1,817)	(804)	(4,101)	(1,142)	(395)	(21)	(11,263)
Carrying value as at April 1, 2018	1,229	642	5,411	709	283	1,252	376	201	13	10,116
Carrying value as at December 31, 2018	1,307	617	5,684	623	265	1,414	361	241	15	10,527

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

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Land - Freehold	Land - Leasehold	Buildings ⁽ⁱ⁾	Plant and machinery	Office Equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2018	1,229	673	8,130	2,306	1,002	4,884	1,393	531	31	20,179
Additions	78	-	916	462	136	1,129	254	209	9	3,193
Additions - Business Combination	-	-	-	1	2	34	7	3	-	47
Deletions	-	(68)	(116)	(60)	(40)	(239)	(40)	(21)	(2)	(586)
Reclassified from assets held for sale (Refer note 2.1.2)	-	-	-	1	2	40	8	17	-	68
Translation difference	-	-	(4)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	-	-	(10)
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2019	1,307	605	8,926	2,709	1,101	5,846	1,620	739	38	22,891
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2018	-	(31)	(2,719)	(1,597)	(719)	(3,632)	(1,017)	(330)	(18)	(10,063)
Depreciation	-	(5)	(313)	(293)	(125)	(766)	(185)	(89)	(6)	(1,782)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	3	103	50	32	229	36	20	2	475
Reclassified from assets held for sale (Refer note 2.1.2)	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(25)	(5)	(15)	-	(47)
Translation difference	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	5
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2019	-	(33)	(2,927)	(1,841)	(813)	(4,192)	(1,170)	(414)	(22)	(11,412)
Carrying value as at April 1, 2018	1,229	642	5,411	709	283	1,252	376	201	13	10,116
Carrying value as at March 31, 2019	1,307	572	5,999	868	288	1,654	450	325	16	11,479

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

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

2.3 GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

2.3.1 Goodwill

Accounting policy

Goodwill represents the cost of business acquisition in excess of the Group's interest in the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree. When the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired exceeds the cost of business acquisition, the fair value of net assets acquired is reassessed and the bargain purchase excess is recognized in the capital reserve. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment

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

Total impairment loss of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU. An impairment loss on goodwill is recognized in net profit in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and is not reversed in the subsequent period.

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

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Carrying value at the beginning	3,540	2,211
Goodwill on Hipus acquisition (Refer note no. 2.1.1)	108	-
Goodwill on Wongdoody acquisition (Refer note no. 2.1.1)	-	173
Goodwill on Fluidio Oy acquisition (refer note no. 2.1.1)	-	240
Goodwill on Stater (Refer note no. 2.1.1)	399	-
Goodwill reclassified from assets held for sale, net of reduction in recoverable amount (Refer note 2.1.2)	-	863
Translation differences	119	53
Carrying value at the end	4,166	3,540

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

During the three months ended June 30, 2018, the Group internally reorganized some of its business segments to deepen customer relationships, improve focus of sales investments and increase management oversight. Consequent to the internal reorganization, there were changes in the business segments based on "Management approach" as defined under Ind AS 108, Operating Segments (Refer Note 2.24). Accordingly the goodwill has been allocated to the new operating segments as at March 31, 2019.

The following table presents the allocation of goodwill to operating segments as at March 31, 2019 :

Segment	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2019	
Financial services		743
Retail		437
Communication		389
Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services		374
Manufacturing		239
		2,182
Operating segments without significant goodwill		417
Total		2,599

Consequent to reclassification from held for sale (refer note no 2.1.2) goodwill pertaining to Kallidus , Skava (together referred to as Skava) and Panaya acquisitions are tested for impairment at Panaya and Skava level which amounts to ₹941 crore as at March 31, 2019.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. The fair value of a CGU is determined based on the market capitalization. The value-in-use is determined based on specific calculations. These calculations use cash flow projections over a period of five years. An average of the range of each assumption used is mentioned below. As at March 31, 2019, the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeded its carrying amount. The key assumptions used for the calculations are as follows:

	(in %)	
	As at March 31, 2019	
Long term growth rate		8-10
Operating margins		17-20
Discount rate		12.5

The above discount rate is based on the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of the Company. Management believes that any reasonable possible changes in the key assumptions would not cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit.

2.3.2 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). 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 Group 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.

Impairment

Intangible 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 CGU to which the asset belongs.

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

The changes in the carrying value of acquired intangible assets for the three months ended December 31, 2019 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)						
Particulars	Customer related	Software related	Intellectual property rights related	Brand or Trademark Related	Others	Total
Gross carrying value as at October 1, 2019	1,621	619	1	123	82	2,446
Additions	-	6	-	-	-	6
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation difference	40	17	-	3	2	62
Gross carrying value as at December 31, 2019	1,661	642	1	126	84	2,514
Accumulated amortization as at October 1, 2019	(633)	(362)	(1)	(54)	(40)	(1,090)
Amortization expense	(38)	(29)	-	(4)	(6)	(77)
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	(14)	(11)	-	(1)	-	(26)
Accumulated amortization as at December 31, 2019	(685)	(402)	(1)	(59)	(46)	(1,193)
Carrying value as at October 1, 2019	988	257	-	69	42	1,356
Carrying value as at December 31, 2019	976	240	-	67	38	1,321
Estimated Useful Life (in years)	1-15	3-10	-	5-10	3-5	
Estimated Remaining Useful Life (in years)	1-14	1-9	-	1-7	1-2	

The changes in the carrying value of acquired intangible assets for the three months ended December 31, 2018 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)							
Particulars	Customer related	Software related	Intellectual property rights related	Land use-rights related	Brand or Trademark Related	Others	Total
Gross carrying value as at October 1, 2018	613	31	-	74	35	27	780
Acquisition through business combination (Refer note no. 2.1.1)	202	-	-	-	28	62	292
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified under assets held for sale (refer note no 2.1.2)	157	388	1	-	37	-	583
Translation differences	(22)	27	-	(2)	-	(5)	(2)
Gross carrying value as at December 31, 2018	950	446	1	72	100	84	1,653
Accumulated amortization as at October 1, 2018	(351)	(23)	-	(11)	(15)	(16)	(416)
Amortization expense	(48)	(67)	-	-	(4)	(6)	(125)
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reduction in value (Refer Note 2.1.2)	(93)	-	-	-	-	-	(93)
Reclassified under assets held for sale (refer note no 2.1.2)	(56)	(182)	(1)	-	(21)	-	(260)
Translation differences	10	(11)	-	-	(2)	-	(3)
Accumulated amortization as at December 31, 2018	(538)	(283)	(1)	(11)	(42)	(22)	(897)
Carrying value as at October 1, 2018	262	8	-	63	20	11	364
Carrying value as at December 31, 2018	412	163	-	61	58	62	756
Estimated Useful Life (in years)	1-10	3-8	-	50	5-10	3-5	
Estimated Remaining Useful Life (in years)	0-7	1	-	43	2-8	2-3	

Following are the changes in the carrying value of acquired intangible assets for the nine months ended December 31, 2019:

(In ₹ crore)							
Particulars	Customer related	Software related	Intellectual property rights related	Land use-rights related	Brand or Trademark Related	Others	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2019	937	441	1	73	99	83	1,634
Additions	-	65	-	-	-	-	65
Acquisition through business combination (Refer note no. 2.1.1)	665	110	-	-	24	-	799
Reclassified on account of adoption of IndAS 116	-	-	-	(73)	-	-	(73)
Translation difference	59	26	-	-	3	1	89
Gross carrying value as at December 31, 2019	1,661	642	1	-	126	84	2,514
Accumulated amortization as at April 1, 2019	(557)	(302)	(1)	(11)	(44)	(28)	(943)
Amortization expense	(106)	(81)	-	-	(12)	(18)	(217)
Reclassified on account of adoption of IndAS 116	-	-	-	11	-	-	11
Translation differences	(22)	(19)	-	-	(3)	-	(44)
Accumulated amortization as at December 31, 2019	(685)	(402)	(1)	-	(59)	(46)	(1,193)
Carrying value as at April 1, 2019	380	139	-	62	55	55	691
Carrying value as at December 31, 2019	976	240	-	-	67	38	1,321
Estimated Useful Life (in years)	1-15	3-10	-	-	5-10	3-5	
Estimated Remaining Useful Life (in years)	1-14	1-9	-	-	1-7	1-2	

Following are the changes in the carrying value of acquired intangible assets for the nine months ended December 31, 2018:

(In ₹ crore)							
Particulars	Customer related	Software related	Intellectual property rights related	Land use-rights related	Brand or Trademark Related	Others	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2018	445	19	-	73	26	27	590
Reclassified from assets held for sale (Refer note 2.1.2)	157	388	1	-	37	-	583
Additions	-	9	-	-	-	-	9
Acquisition through business combination (Refer note no. 2.1.1)	334	-	-	-	36	62	432
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation difference	14	30	-	(1)	1	(5)	39
Gross carrying value as at December 31, 2018	950	446	1	72	100	84	1,653
Accumulated amortization as at April 1, 2018	(289)	(19)	-	(10)	(12)	(13)	(343)
Reclassified from assets held for sale (Refer note 2.1.2)	(56)	(182)	(1)	-	(21)	-	(260)
Amortization expense	(87)	(68)	-	(1)	(7)	(9)	(172)
Reduction in value (Refer note 2.1.2)	(93)	-	-	-	-	-	(93)
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	(13)	(14)	-	-	(2)	-	(29)
Accumulated amortization as at December 31, 2018	(538)	(283)	(1)	(11)	(42)	(22)	(897)
Carrying value as at April 1, 2018	156	-	-	63	14	14	247
Carrying value as at December 31, 2018	412	163	-	61	58	62	756
Estimated Useful Life (in years)	1-10	3-8	-	50	5-10	3-5	
Estimated Remaining Useful Life (in years)	0-7	1	-	43	2-8	2-3	

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

(In ₹ crore)							
Particulars	Customer related	Software related	Intellectual property rights related	Land use-rights related	Brand or Trademark Related	Others	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2018	445	19	-	73	26	27	590
Reclassified from assets held for sale (Refer note 2.1.2)	157	388	1	-	37	-	583
Additions	-	9	-	-	-	-	9
Acquisition through business combination (Refer note no. 2.1.1)	334	-	-	-	36	62	432
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation difference	1	25	-	-	-	(6)	20
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2019	937	441	1	73	99	83	1,634
Accumulated amortization as at April 1, 2018	(289)	(19)	-	(10)	(12)	(13)	(343)
Reclassified from assets held for sale (Refer note 2.1.2)	(56)	(182)	(1)	-	(21)	-	(260)
Amortization expense	(112)	(90)	-	(2)	(10)	(15)	(229)
Reduction in value (Refer note 2.1.2)	(93)	-	-	-	-	-	(93)
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	(7)	(11)	-	1	(1)	-	(18)
Accumulated amortization as at March 31, 2019	(557)	(302)	(1)	(11)	(44)	(28)	(943)
Carrying value as at April 1, 2018	156	-	-	63	14	14	247
Carrying value as at March 31, 2019	380	139	-	62	55	55	691
Estimated Useful Life (in years)	1-10	3-8	-	50	5-10	3-5	
Estimated Remaining Useful Life (in years)	0-7	1	-	43	2-8	2-3	

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

Research and Development Expenditure

Research and development expense recognized in net profit in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the three months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 was ₹211 crore and ₹188 crore respectively, and for the nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 was ₹620 crore and ₹573 crore respectively

2.4 INVESTMENTS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Non-current		
Unquoted		
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (refer note no. 2.4.1)		
Preference securities	108	89
Equity instruments	7	11
	115	100
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss (refer note no. 2.4.1)		
Preference securities	24	23
Others ⁽¹⁾	34	16
	58	39
Quoted		
Investments carried at amortized cost (refer note no. 2.4.2)		
Tax free bonds	1,891	1,893
Government Bonds	20	-
	1,911	1,893
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss (refer note no. 2.4.3)		
Fixed maturity plan securities	-	458
	-	458
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (refer note no. 2.4.4)		
Non convertible debentures	1,229	1,420
Government securities	928	724
	2,157	2,144
Total non-current investments	4,241	4,634
Current		
Unquoted		
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss (refer note no. 2.4.3)		
Liquid mutual fund units	1,444	1,786
	1,444	1,786
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Commercial Paper (refer note no. 2.4.4)	-	495
Certificates of deposit (refer note no. 2.4.4)	-	2,482
	-	2,977
Quoted		
Investment carried at amortized cost (refer note no. 2.4.2)		
Government Bonds	-	18
	-	18
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss (refer note no. 2.4.3)		
Fixed maturity plan securities	483	-
	483	-
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (refer note no. 2.4.4)		
Non convertible debentures	1,151	1,846
	1,151	1,846
Total current investments	3,078	6,627
Total investments	7,319	11,261
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	5,702	6,359
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued), current	1,634	1,862
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued), non current	4,319	4,711
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	1,617	4,902
Aggregate amount of impairment on value of investments	-	-
Investments carried at amortized cost	1,911	1,911
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,423	7,067
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	1,985	2,283

⁽¹⁾Uncalled capital commitments outstanding as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019 was ₹70 crore and ₹86 crore, respectively.

Refer to Note no 2.10 for Accounting policies on Financial Instruments.

Details of amounts recorded in Other comprehensive income :

	Three months ended December 31, 2019			Three months ended December 31, 2018		
	Gross	Tax	Net	Gross	Tax	Net
Net Gain/(loss) on						
Non-convertible debentures	1	-	1	28	(3)	25
Certificates of deposit	(2)	1	(1)	19	(7)	12
Government securities	(12)	1	(11)	-	-	-
Equity and preference securities	(30)	(6)	(36)	71	(14)	57

	Nine months ended December 31, 2019			Nine months ended December 31, 2018		
	Gross	Tax	Net	Gross	Tax	Net
Net Gain/(loss) on						
Non-convertible debentures	28	(3)	25	(20)	2	(18)
Certificates of deposit	(6)	2	(4)	(8)	3	(5)
Government securities	(16)	2	(14)	-	-	-
Equity and preference securities	(23)	(8)	(31)	83	(14)	69

Class of investment	Method	Fair value as at	
		December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Liquid mutual fund units	Quoted price	1,444	1,786
Fixed maturity plan securities	Market observable inputs	483	458
Tax free bonds and government bonds	Quoted price and market observable inputs	2,162	2,125
Non-convertible debentures	Quoted price and market observable inputs	2,380	3,266
Government securities	Quoted price	928	724
Commercial Papers	Market observable inputs	-	495
Certificate of deposits	Market observable inputs	-	2,482
Unquoted equity and preference securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model, etc.	115	100
Unquoted equity and preference securities - carried at fair value through profit and loss	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model, etc.	24	23
Others	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model, etc.	34	16
Total		7,570	11,475

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

2.4.1 Details of investments

The details of investments in preference, equity and other instruments at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019 are as follows:

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
<i>Preference securities</i>		
Airviz, Inc.	4	3
2,282,279 (2,82,279) Series A Preferred Stock, fully paid up, par value USD 0.001 each		
Whoop, Inc.	14	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) Series B Preferred Shares, fully paid up, par value USD 0.00001 each		
13,35,707 (13,35,707) Series C Preferred Shares, fully paid up, par value USD 0.00001 each		
Trifacta Inc.	70	27
31,40,181 (11,80,358) Series C-1 Preferred Stock		
Tidalscale, Inc.	24	23
36,74,269 (36,74,269) Series B Preferred Stock		
Ideaforge Technology Private Limited	10	10
5,402 (5,402) Series A compulsorily convertible cumulative Preference shares of ₹10 each, fully paid up		
Total investment in preference securities	132	112
<i>Equity Instruments</i>		
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	1	1
15,000 (15,000) equity shares at ₹1,000 each, fully paid up, par value ₹1,000/- each		
Unsilo A/S	6	10
69,894 (69,894) Equity Shares, fully paid up, par value DKK 1/- each		
Ideaforge	-	-
100 (100) equity shares at ₹10/-, fully paid up		
Total investment in equity instruments	7	11
<i>Others</i>		
Stellaris Venture Partners India	17	16
The House Fund II, L.P.	17	-
Total investment in others	34	16
Total	173	139

* During the quarter ended September 30, 2018; Investment in Convertible promissory note of Tidalscale was converted into Series B Preferred Stock

2.4.2 Details of investments in tax free bonds and government bonds

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

(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2019			As at March 31, 2019	
	Face Value ₹	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	342	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
8.00% Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 23FEB2022	1,000	1,50,000	15	1,50,000	15
8.10% Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 23FEB2027	1,000	5,00,000	52	5,00,000	52
8.20% Power Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 01FEB2022	1,000	5,00,000	50	5,00,000	50
8.26% India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited Bonds 23AUG2028	10,00,000	1,000	100	1,000	100
8.30% National Highways Authority of India 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		74,55,416	1,891	74,55,416	1,893

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

(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2019			As at March 31, 2019	
	Face Value PHP	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Treasury Notes Philippines Govt. 29MAY2019	-	-	-	45,000	6
Treasury Notes Philippines Govt. 17APRIL2019	-	-	-	90,000	12
Treasury Notes Philippines Govt. 8MARCH2023	100	55,000	8	-	-
Treasury Notes Philippines Govt. 4DECEMBER2022	100	90,000	12	-	-
Total investments in government bonds		1,45,000	20	1,35,000	18

2.4.3 Details of investments in liquid mutual fund units and fixed maturity plans

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

(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2019	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund -Growth -Direct Plan	-	-	13,32,847	40
Aditya Birla Sun life Corporate Bond Fund -Growth -Direct Plan	2,66,97,315	206	1,96,00,407	141
Aditya Birla Sun life Money Manager Fund -Growth -Direct Plan	-	-	79,75,385	201
Aditya Birla Sun Life Cash Manager - Growth	1,19,783	6	1,11,344	5
HDFC Money market Fund- Direct Plan- Growth Option	14,338	6	7,72,637	303
HDFC Liquid fund-Direct Plan growth option	7,45,080	287	68,035	25
ICICI Prudential Short Term- Direct Plan -Growth	5,61,31,125	244	-	-
ICICI Prudential Savings Fund- Direct Plan-Growth	-	-	83,40,260	301
IDFC Corporate Bond - Fund Direct Plan	1,19,02,495	16	13,14,84,437	169
Kotak Liquid Fund- Direct Plan- Growth Option	6,92,652	274	-	-
Kotak Money Market Fund- Direct Plan- Growth Option	-	-	9,73,751	301
SBI Premier Liquid Fund -Direct Plan -Growth	8,15,582	250	10,25,678	300
HDFC Corporate Bond Fund -Growth -Direct Plan	-	-	-	-
IDFC Banking and PSU fund Direct Plan- Growth Option	8,88,49,927	155	-	-
Total investments in liquid mutual fund units	18,59,68,297	1,444	17,16,84,781	1,786

The balances held in fixed maturity plans as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2019	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Aditya Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan- Series OD 1145 Days- GR Direct	6,00,00,000	73	6,00,00,000	70
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	3,80,00,000	46	3,80,00,000	44
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	5,50,00,000	67	5,50,00,000	63
ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan Series 80- 1187 Days Plan G Direct Plan	4,20,00,000	52	4,20,00,000	49
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	18	1,50,00,000	17
Kotak FMP Series 199 Direct- Growth	3,50,00,000	43	3,50,00,000	40
Reliance Fixed Horizon Fund- XXXII Series 8- Dividend Plan	5,00,00,000	59	5,00,00,000	54
Total investments in fixed maturity plan securities	40,50,00,000	483	40,50,00,000	458

2.4.4 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 December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019 is as follows:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)					
	As at December 31, 2019			As at March 31, 2019		
	Face Value ₹	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	
7.03% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 28DEC2021	10,00,000/-	2,500	249	-	-	
7.24% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 23AUG2021	10,00,000/-	2,500	255	-	-	
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	500	51	
7.59% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 14OCT2021	10,00,000/-	3,000	306	3,000	306	
7.75% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 27AUG2021	10,00,000/-	1,250	129	1,250	127	
7.78% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 24MAR2020	1,00,00,000/-	100	107	100	100	
7.79% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 19JUN2020	10,00,000/-	500	52	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	212	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	48	900	49	
8.50% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 31AUG2020	1,00,00,000/-	100	104	100	105	
8.50% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 20JUN2022	10,00,000/-	2,200	236	-	-	
8.59% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 14JUN2019	1,00,00,000/-	-	-	50	51	
8.60% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 22JUL2020	10,00,000/-	1,000	105	1,000	107	
8.60% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 29JUL2020	10,00,000/-	1,750	183	1,750	186	
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/-	2,100	114	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	109	1,000	101	
8.80% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 24Dec2020	10,00,000/-	650	66	650	67	
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		22,550	2,380	28,295	3,266	

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

Particulars	(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)					
	As at December 31, 2019			As at March 31, 2019		
	Face Value ₹	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	
7.17% Government of India 8JAN2028	10,000/-	2,25,000	237	6,75,000	672	
7.37% Government of India 16APR2023	10,000/-	50,000	52	-	-	
7.95% Government of India 28AUG2032	10,000/-	-	-	50,000	52	
7.26% Government of India 14JAN2029	10,000/-	6,00,000	639	-	-	
Total investments in government securities		8,75,000	928	7,25,000	724	

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

Particulars	(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)			
	As at March 31, 2019			
	Face Value ₹	Units	Amount	
Axis Bank	1,00,000/-	90,000	872	
ICICI Bank	1,00,000/-	75,000	738	
Kotak Bank	1,00,000/-	77,000	747	
Vijaya Bank	1,00,000/-	12,500	125	
Total investments in certificates of deposit		2,54,500	2,482	

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

Particulars	(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)		
	As at March 31, 2019		
	Face Value ₹	Units	Amount
LIC	5,00,000/-	10,000	495
Total investments in commercial paper		10,000	495

2.5 LOANS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Non Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Other loans		
Loans to employees	23	19
	23	19
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Other loans		
Loans to employees	27	24
	50	43
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans to employees	27	24
Total non-current loans	23	19
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Other loans		
Loans to employees	226	241
Total current loans	226	241
Total loans	249	260

2.6 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Non Current		
Security deposits ⁽¹⁾	50	52
Rental deposits ⁽¹⁾	217	193
Net investment in sublease of right of use asset (refer to note 2.19) ⁽¹⁾	384	-
Restricted deposits ^{(1)*}	28	67
Others ⁽¹⁾	13	-
Total non-current other financial assets	692	312
Current		
Security deposits ⁽¹⁾	6	4
Rental deposits ⁽¹⁾	22	15
Restricted deposits ^{(1)*}	1,768	1,671
Unbilled revenues ^{(1)#}	2,638	2,093
Interest accrued but not due ⁽¹⁾	973	905
Foreign currency forward and options contracts ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	36	336
Escrow and other deposits pertaining to buyback (Refer note 2.11) ⁽¹⁾	-	257
Net investment in sublease of right of use asset (refer to note 2.19) ⁽¹⁾	33	-
Others ⁽¹⁾	272	224
Total current other financial assets	5,748	5,505
Total other financial assets	6,440	5,817
⁽¹⁾ Financial assets carried at amortized cost	6,404	5,481
⁽²⁾ Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	11	37
⁽³⁾ Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss	25	299

* Restricted deposits represent deposits 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 upon passage of time.

2.7 TRADE RECEIVABLES

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Current		
Unsecured		
Considered good ⁽¹⁾	18,055	14,827
Considered doubtful	498	483
	18,553	15,310
Less: Allowance for credit loss	498	483
Total trade receivables	18,055	14,827
⁽¹⁾ Includes dues from companies where directors are interested	-	-

2.8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Balances with banks		
In current and deposit accounts	12,969	14,197
Cash on hand	-	-
Others		
Deposits with financial institutions	4,319	5,371
Total cash and cash equivalents	17,288	19,568
Balances with banks in unpaid dividend accounts	31	29
Deposit with more than 12 months maturity	9,388	6,582
Balances with banks held as margin money deposits against guarantees	79	114

Cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019 include restricted cash and bank balances of ₹367 crore and ₹358 crore, respectively. The restrictions are primarily on account of bank balances held by irrevocable trusts controlled by the company and bank balances held as margin money deposits against guarantees.

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

2.9 OTHER ASSETS

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Non Current		
Capital advances	352	489
Advances other than capital advances		
Others		
Withholding taxes and others	818	929
Prepaid gratuity (refer note no. 2.20.1)	31	42
Prepaid expenses	146	162
Deferred Contract Cost	111	277
Advance for business acquisition (refer note no. 2.1.1)	-	206
Total Non-Current other assets	1,458	2,105
Current		
Advances other than capital advances		
Payment to vendors for supply of goods	115	109
Others		
Unbilled revenues #	3,887	3,281
Withholding taxes and others	1,453	1,488
Prepaid expenses	955	751
Deferred Contract Cost	28	58
Total Current other assets	6,438	5,687
Total other assets	7,896	7,792

Withholding taxes and others primarily consist of input tax credits and Cenvat recoverable from Government of India. Cenvat recoverable includes ₹471 crore which are pending adjudication. The Group expects these amounts to be sustainable on adjudication and recoverable on final resolution.

Classified as non financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

2.10 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Accounting policy

2.10.1 Initial recognition

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

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 (FVOCI)

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

b. Derivative financial instruments

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

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

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

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

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

2.10.3 Derecognition of financial instruments

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

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

2.10.5 Impairment

The Group recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets and unbilled revenue 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, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of ECLs (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial instruments by category

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

(In ₹ crore)							
Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note no. 2.8)	17,288	-	-	-	-	17,288	17,288
Investments (Refer Note no. 2.4)							
Equity and preference securities	-	-	24	115	-	139	139
Tax-free bonds and government bonds	1,911	-	-	-	-	1,911	2,162 ⁽¹⁾
Liquid mutual fund units	-	-	1,444	-	-	1,444	1,444
Non convertible debentures	-	-	-	-	2,380	2,380	2,380
Government securities	-	-	-	-	928	928	928
Other investments	-	-	34	-	-	34	34
Fixed maturity plan securities	-	-	483	-	-	483	483
Trade receivables (Refer Note no. 2.7)	18,055	-	-	-	-	18,055	18,055
Loans (Refer Note no. 2.5)	249	-	-	-	-	249	249
Other financials assets (Refer Note no. 2.6) ⁽³⁾	6,404	-	25	-	11	6,440	6,379 ⁽²⁾
Total	43,907	-	2,010	115	3,319	49,351	49,541
Liabilities:							
Trade payables	1,876	-	-	-	-	1,876	1,876
Financial Liability under option arrangements (refer to note 2.1.1)	-	-	622	-	-	622	622
Other financial liabilities (Refer Note no. 2.12)	8,267	-	293	-	12	8,572	8,572
Total	10,143	-	915	-	12	11,070	11,070

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

⁽²⁾ Excludes interest accrued on tax free bonds and government bonds carried at amortized cost of ₹61 crore

⁽³⁾ Excludes unbilled revenue for fixed price development contracts where right to consideration is conditional on factors other than passage of time

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

							(In ₹ crore)
Particulars	Amortised cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note no. 2.8)	19,568	-	-	-	-	19,568	19,568
Investments (Refer Note no. 2.4)							
Equity and preference securities	-	-	23	100	-	123	123
Tax-free bonds and government bonds	1,911	-	-	-	-	1,911	2,125 ⁽¹⁾
Liquid mutual fund units	-	-	1,786	-	-	1,786	1,786
Non convertible debentures	-	-	-	-	3,266	3,266	3,266
Government securities	-	-	-	-	724	724	724
Commercial paper	-	-	-	-	495	495	495
Certificates of deposit	-	-	-	-	2,482	2,482	2,482
Other investments	-	-	16	-	-	16	16
Fixed maturity plan securities	-	-	458	-	-	458	458
Trade receivables (Refer Note no. 2.7)	14,827	-	-	-	-	14,827	14,827
Loans (Refer Note no. 2.5)	260	-	-	-	-	260	260
Other financial assets (Refer Note no. 2.6)	5,481	-	299	-	37	5,817	5,733 ⁽²⁾
Total	42,047	-	2,582	100	7,004	51,733	51,863
Liabilities:							
Trade payables	1,655	-	-	-	-	1,655	1,655
Other financial liabilities (Refer Note no. 2.12)	8,731	-	205	-	-	8,936	8,936
Total	10,386	-	205	-	-	10,591	10,591

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

⁽²⁾ Excludes interest accrued on tax free bonds and government bonds carried at amortized cost of ₹84 crore

⁽³⁾ Excludes unbilled revenue for fixed price development contracts where right to consideration is conditional on factors other than passage of time

Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at December 31, 2019:

					(In ₹ crore)
Particulars	As at December 31, 2019	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets					
Investments in liquid mutual funds (Refer Note no. 2.4)	1,444	1,444	-	-	
Investments in tax-free bonds (Refer Note no. 2.4)	2,141	1,676	465	-	
Investments in government bonds (Refer Note no. 2.4)	21	21	-	-	
Investments in equity instruments (Refer Note no. 2.4)	7	-	-	7	
Investments in preference securities (Refer Note no. 2.4)	132	-	-	132	
Investments in non convertible debentures (Refer Note no. 2.4)	2,380	1,472	908	-	
Investment in Government securities (Refer Note no. 2.4)	928	928	-	-	
Investments in fixed maturity plan securities (Refer Note no. 2.4)	483	-	483	-	
Other investments (Refer Note no. 2.4)	34	-	-	34	
Derivative financial instruments - gain on outstanding foreign currency forward and option contracts (Refer Note no. 2.6)	36	-	36	-	
Liabilities					
Derivative financial instruments - loss on outstanding foreign currency forward and option contracts (Refer Note no. 2.12)	90	-	90	-	
Financial liability under option arrangements (refer to note 2.1.1)	622	-	-	622	
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer note no. 2.12) ⁽¹⁾	215	-	-	215	

⁽¹⁾ Discount rate pertaining to contingent consideration ranges from 9% to 15% .

During the nine months ended December 31, 2019, tax free bonds and non-convertible debentures of ₹513 crore were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on quoted price and ₹459 crore was 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	As at March 31, 2019	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in liquid mutual funds (Refer Note no. 2.4)	1,786	1,786	-	-
Investments in tax free bonds (Refer Note no. 2.4)	2,107	1,836	271	-
Investments in government bonds (Refer Note no. 2.4)	18	18	-	-
Investments in equity instruments (Refer Note no. 2.4)	11	-	-	11
Investments in preference securities (Refer Note no. 2.4)	112	-	-	112
Investments in non convertible debentures (Refer Note no. 2.4)	3,266	1,780	1,486	-
Investments in certificates of deposit (Refer Note no. 2.4)	2,482	-	2,482	-
Investment in Government securities (Refer Note no. 2.4)	724	724	-	-
Investments in commercial paper (Refer Note no. 2.4)	495	-	495	-
Investments in fixed maturity plan securities (Refer Note no. 2.4)	458	-	458	-
Other investments (Refer Note no. 2.4)	16	-	-	16
Derivative financial instruments - gain on outstanding foreign currency forward and option contracts (Refer Note no. 2.6)	336	-	336	-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - loss on outstanding foreign currency forward and option contracts (Refer Note no. 2.12)	15	-	15	-
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer note no. 2.12)⁽¹⁾	190	-	-	190

⁽¹⁾ Discount rate pertaining to contingent consideration ranges from 9% 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 was 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 Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group'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 Group is foreign exchange risk. The Group uses derivative financial instruments to mitigate foreign exchange related risk exposures. The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers.

Market risk

The Group operates internationally and a major portion of the business is transacted in several currencies and consequently the Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk through its sales and services in the United States and elsewhere, and purchases from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies. The Group holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward and option contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The 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 Group's operations are adversely affected as the rupee appreciates/ depreciates against these currencies.

The following table analyses the foreign currency risk from monetary assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2019:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	U.S. dollars	Euro	United Kingdom Pound Sterling	Australian dollars	Other currencies	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	1,019	738	139	160	1,377	3,433
Trade receivables	11,676	2,144	1,110	695	1,663	17,288
Other financial assets , loans and other current assets	5,750	1,189	392	390	926	8,647
Trade payables	(553)	(142)	(89)	(72)	(734)	(1,590)
Other financial liabilities	(5,838)	(1,820)	(584)	(648)	(2,426)	(11,316)
Net assets / (liabilities)	12,054	2,109	968	525	806	16,462

The following table analyses the foreign currency risk from monetary assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2019:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	U.S. dollars	Euro	United Kingdom Pound Sterling	Australian dollars	Other currencies	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	1,640	266	110	213	1,113	3,342
Trade receivables	9,950	1,844	1,025	527	971	14,317
Other financial assets , loans and other current assets	4,189	873	285	310	748	6,405
Trade payables	(708)	(128)	(139)	(80)	(107)	(1,162)
Other financial liabilities	(4,201)	(560)	(217)	(382)	(759)	(6,119)
Net assets / (liabilities)	10,870	2,295	1,064	588	1,966	16,783

Sensitivity analysis between Indian rupee and U.S. Dollar

Particulars	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Impact on the Group's incremental operating margins	0.46%	0.46%	0.45%	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 Group holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency forward and option contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank. 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 in respect of outstanding foreign currency forward and option contracts are as follows:

Particulars	As at		As at	
	December 31, 2019		March 31, 2019	
	In million	In ₹ crore	In million	In ₹ crore
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges				
Option Contracts				
In Australian dollars	170	851	120	588
In Euro	180	1,442	135	1,049
In United Kingdom Pound Sterling	34	320	25	226
Other derivatives				
Forward contracts				
In Australian dollars	3	13	8	37
In Brazilian Real	59	104	-	-
In Canadian dollars	20	111	13	68
In Chinese Yuan	172	173	-	-
In Euro	194	1,552	176	1,367
In Japanese Yen	-	-	550	34
In New Zealand dollars	16	77	16	75
In Norwegian Krone	40	32	40	32
In Philippine Peso	400	56	-	-
In Poland Zloty	86	160	-	-
In Romanian Leu	19	32	-	-
In Singapore dollars	401	2,121	140	716
In South African Rand	22	11	-	-
In Swedish Krona	50	38	50	37
In Swiss Franc	15	111	25	172
In U.S. dollars	894	6,391	955	6,608
In United Kingdom Pound Sterling	56	525	80	724
Option Contracts				
In Australian dollars	-	-	10	49
In Canadian Dollars	-	-	13	69
In Euro	25	200	60	466
In Swiss Franc	-	-	5	35
In U.S. dollars	667	4,765	433	2,995
In United Kingdom Pound Sterling	-	-	10	91
Total forwards and options contracts		19,085		15,438

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

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Not later than one month	3,934	4,432
Later than one month and not later than three months	7,966	6,921
Later than three months and not later than one year	7,185	4,085
	19,085	15,438

During the nine months ended December 31, 2019, the Group has designated certain foreign exchange forward and option 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 hedges as of December 31, 2019 are expected to occur and reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit and loss within 3 months.

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

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

The reconciliation of cash flow hedge reserve for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Gain/(Loss)				
Balance at the beginning of the period	14	(20)	21	-
Gain / (Loss) recognised in other comprehensive income during the period	(55)	111	(6)	92
Amount reclassified to profit or loss during the period	18	(41)	(40)	(44)
Tax impact on above	8	(14)	10	(12)
Balance at the end of the period	(15)	36	(15)	36

The Group offsets a financial asset and a financial liability when it currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the group intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise 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	As at		As at	
	December 31, 2019		March 31, 2019	
	Derivative financial asset	Derivative financial liability	Derivative financial asset	Derivative financial liability
Gross amount of recognized financial asset/liability	55	(109)	338	(17)
Amount set off	(19)	19	(2)	2
Net amount presented in Balance Sheet	36	(90)	336	(15)

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 ₹ 18,055 crore and ₹14,827 crore as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, respectively and unbilled revenues amounting to ₹6,525 crore and ₹5,374 crore as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, respectively. Trade receivables and unbilled revenues are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in the United States. Credit risk has always been managed by the Group through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Group grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Group uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Group uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables and unbilled revenues. The provision matrix takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors such as credit default swap quotes, credit ratings from international credit rating agencies and the Group's historical experience for customers.

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

(In %)

Particulars	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenue from top customer	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.7
Revenue from top 10 customers	18.9	19.2	19.4	19.2

Credit risk exposure

The allowance for lifetime ECL on customer balances for three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 was ₹7 crore and ₹89 crore respectively and was ₹82 crore and ₹224 crore for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2018, respectively

The movement in credit loss allowance on customer balance is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Balance at the beginning	640	546	627	449
Impairment loss recognized	7	82	89	224
Write-offs	-	-	(73)	(73)
Translation differences	6	(13)	10	15
Balance at the end	653	615	653	615

Credit exposure

The Group's credit period generally ranges from 30-60 days.

(In ₹ crore except otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Trade receivables	18,055	14,827
Unbilled revenues	6,525	5,374

Days sales outstanding was 73 days and 66 days as of December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, respectively

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as we generally invest in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies. Investments primarily include investment in liquid mutual fund units, fixed maturity plan securities, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, quoted bonds issued by government and quasi-government organizations and non convertible debentures.

Liquidity risk

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

As at December 31, 2019, the Group had a working capital of ₹30,837 crore including cash and cash equivalents of ₹17,288 crore and current investments of ₹3,078 crore. As at March 31, 2019, the Group had a working capital of ₹34,240 crore including cash and cash equivalents of ₹19,568 crore and current investments of ₹6,627 crore.

As at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, the outstanding compensated absences were ₹1,961 crore and ₹1,663 crore, respectively, which have been substantially funded. Accordingly no liquidity risk is perceived.

Refer note 2.11 Equity for details on Company's buyback programme.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at December 31, 2019:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Trade payables	1,876	-	-	-	1,876
Other financial liabilities (excluding liability towards acquisition) (Refer Note no. 2.12)	8,240	22	5	-	8,267
Financial liability under option arrangements	-	-	622	-	622
Liability towards acquisitions on an undiscounted basis (including contingent consideration) (Refer Note no. 2.12)	125	79	-	36	240

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

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Trade payables	1,655	-	-	-	1,655
Other financial liabilities (excluding liability towards acquisition) (Refer Note no. 2.12)	8,716	11	4	-	8,731
Liability towards acquisitions on an undiscounted basis (including contingent consideration) (Refer Note no. 2.12)	114	83	-	36	233

2.11 EQUITY

Accounting policy

Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. 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.

Treasury Shares

When any entity within the Group purchases the company's ordinary shares, the consideration paid including any directly attributable incremental cost is presented as a deduction from total equity, until they are cancelled, sold or reissued. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is transferred to/ from Securities premium.

Retained earnings

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

Securities premium

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

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 Income Tax Act, 1961. The reserve should be utilized by the Company for acquiring new plant and machinery for the purpose of its business in terms of the provisions of the Sec 10AA (2) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Capital Redemption Reserve

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

Other components of equity

Other components of equity consist of currency translation, 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.

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 Group adopted these amendments and there was no impact of these amendments on the Company's Consolidated financial statements.

SHARE CAPITAL

(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 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⁾	2,122	2,170
4,23,97,66,436 (4,33,59,54,462) equity shares fully paid-up ⁽²⁾		
	2,122	2,170

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

⁽¹⁾ Refer note no. 2.21 for details of basic and diluted shares

⁽²⁾ Net of treasury shares 1,87,81,564 (2,03,24,982)

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 Depositary 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, other than the amounts held by irrevocable controlled trusts. For irrevocable controlled trusts, the corpus would be settled in favour of the beneficiaries.

For details of shares reserved for issue under the employee stock option plan of the Company refer to the note below

In the period of five years immediately preceding December 31, 2019:

Bonus Issue

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 American Depositary Share (ADS) for every ADS held, respectively, has been allotted. Consequently, the ratio of equity shares underlying the ADSs held by an American Depositary 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

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 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 110,519,266 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 December 31, 2019 the Company has created '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 buy back, 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 December 31, 2019, 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.

Dividend

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

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The remittance of dividends outside India is governed by Indian law on foreign exchange and is subject to applicable distribution taxes. Dividend distribution tax paid by subsidiaries may be reduced / available as credit against dividend distribution tax payable by Infosys Limited.

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 consolidated statement of cash flows prepared under IFRS. Dividend and buyback include applicable taxes.

Amount of per share dividend recognized as distribution to equity shareholders:

Particulars	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,		(in ₹)
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
Final dividend for fiscal 2018*	-	-	-	-	10.25
Special dividend for fiscal 2018*	-	-	-	-	5.00
Interim dividend for fiscal 2019	-	7.00	-	-	7.00
Final dividend for fiscal 2019	-	-	10.50	-	-
Interim dividend for fiscal 2020	8.00	-	8.00	-	-

*Dividend per share declared previously, retrospectively adjusted for September 2018 bonus issue

The Board of Directors in their meeting on April 12, 2019 recommended a final dividend of ₹10.50/- per equity share for the financial year ended March 31, 2019. The same was approved by the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on June 22, 2019 which resulted in a cash outflow of approximately ₹5,425 crore, excluding dividend paid on treasury shares and including dividend distribution tax.

The Board of Directors in their meeting on October 11, 2019 declared an interim dividend of ₹8/- per equity share which resulted in a net cash outflow of approximately ₹4,092 crore, (excluding dividend paid on treasury shares) inclusive of dividend distribution tax

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

Name of the shareholder	As at December 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2019	
	Number of shares	% held	Number of shares	% held
Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (Depository of ADR's - legal ownership)	74,19,56,616	17.42	74,62,54,648	17.11
Life Insurance Corporation of India	26,81,85,741	6.30	25,43,32,376	5.83

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

Particulars	As at December 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2019		(In ₹ crore, except as stated otherwise)
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	
As at the beginning of the period	433,59,54,462	2,170	217,33,12,301	1,088	
Add: Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options - before bonus issue	-	-	3,92,528	-	
Add: Bonus shares issued	-	-	2,17,37,04,829	1,088	
Add: Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options - after bonus issue	16,79,240	1	11,96,804	-	
Less: Shares bought back ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	9,78,67,266	49	1,26,52,000	6	
As at the end of the period	423,97,66,436	2,122	433,59,54,462	2,170	

⁽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

Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP):

Accounting policy

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

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 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 Shareholder Return (TSR) and operating performance metrics of the company as decided by administrator. Each of the above performance parameters will be distinct for the purposes of calculation of quantity of shares to vest based on performance. These instruments will generally vest between a minimum of 1 to maximum of 3 years from the grant date.

2015 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan (the 2015 Plan) :

On March 31, 2016, pursuant to the approval by the shareholders through postal ballot, the Board has been authorized to introduce, offer, issue and allot share-based incentives to eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries under the 2015 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan (the 2015 Plan). The maximum number of shares under the 2015 plan shall not exceed 2,40,38,883 equity shares (this includes 1,12,23,576 equity shares which are held by the trust towards the 2011 Plan as at March 31, 2016). The Company expects to grant the instruments under the 2015 Plan over the period of 4 to 7 years. The plan numbers mentioned above would further be adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

The equity settled and cash settled RSUs and stock options would vest generally over a period of 4 years and shall be exercisable within the period as approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NARC). The exercise price of the RSUs will be equal to the par value of the shares and the exercise price of the stock options would be the market price as on the date of grant.

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. Controlled trust holds 1,87,81,564 and 2,03,24,982 shares as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, respectively under the 2015 plan. Out of these shares 2,00,000 equity shares each have been earmarked for welfare activities of the employees as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019.

The following is the summary of grants during the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 under the 2015 Plan:

Particulars	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018*	2019	2018*
2015 Plan:				
Equity Settled RSU				
KMPs	-	-	2,12,096	2,17,200
Employees other than KMP	19,39,180	-	19,76,030	17,87,120
	19,39,180	-	21,88,126	20,04,320
Cash settled RSU				
Employees other than KMP #	98,480	-	98,480	52,590
	98,480	-	98,480	52,590
	20,37,660	-	22,86,606	20,56,910

*Information is adjusted for September 2018 bonus issue.

Excludes 260,360 RSUs approved by the NARC as of November 1, 2019, pending to be communicated to employees

Notes on grants to KMP:

CEO & MD

Under the 2015 plan:

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 the financial year 2020 under the 2015 Plan. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain performance targets. Accordingly, 177,887 performance based RSU's 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 217,200 (adjusted for September 2018 bonus issue) performance based RSUs granted effective May 2, 2018 and 177,887 performance based RSU's granted effective May 2, 2019 have been amended to one year.

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. Though the annual time based grants for the remaining employment term ending on March 31, 2023 have not been granted as of December 31, 2019, 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.

Under the 2019 plan:

In accordance with the shareholders approval in Annual General meeting 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 financial year 2020 under the 2019 Plan to Salil Parekh, CEO and MD. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain performance targets. Accordingly, 134,138 performance based RSU's were granted effective June 22, 2019.

COO and Whole time director

In accordance with the shareholders approval in Annual General meeting 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 financial year 2020 under the 2019 Plan to U. B. Pravin Rao, COO and WTD. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain performance targets. Accordingly, 53,655 performance based RSU's were granted effective June 22, 2019

Other KMP

Based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, 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 during the nine months ended December 31, 2019. The grants were made effective May 2, 2019. These RSUs will vest generally over three to four years and additionally the performance based RSUs will vest based on achievement of certain performance targets.

Break-up of employee stock compensation expense:

Particulars	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
<i>(in ₹ crore)</i>				
Granted to:				
KMP	14	4	45	23
Employees other than KMP	50	42	138	120
Total ⁽¹⁾	64	46	183	143
⁽¹⁾ Cash-settled stock compensation expense included above	2	1	4	4

Share based payment arrangements that were modified during the three months ended December 31, 2019:

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

The replacement awards was accounted as a modification and the fair value on the date of modification of ₹41 crore is recognized as financial liability with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

The activity in the 2015 Plan for equity-settled share based payment transactions during the three months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 is set out as follows:

Particulars	Three months ended December 31, 2019		Three months ended December 31, 2018*	
	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	77,18,374	3.31	83,19,752	2.50
Granted	19,39,180	5.00	-	-
Exercised	2,29,648	2.50	3,81,960	2.50
Modification to cash settled awards	6,53,252	-	-	-
Forfeited and expired	94,710	2.56	2,78,326	2.50
Outstanding at the end	86,79,944	3.77	76,59,466	2.50
Exercisable at the end	1,66,936	3.77	18,196	2.50
2015 Plan: Employee Stock Options (ESOPs)				
Outstanding at the beginning	15,52,026	525	18,10,002	531
Granted	-	-	-	-
Exercised	54,122	531	1,03,602	525
Modification to cash settled awards	3,51,550	-	-	-
Forfeited and expired	-	-	64,800	499
Outstanding at the end	11,46,354	520	16,41,600	519
Exercisable at the end	8,22,656	520	7,06,724	520

* Information is adjusted for September, 2018 bonus issue

The activity in the 2015 Plan for equity-settled share based payment transactions during the nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 is set out as follows:

Particulars	Nine months ended December 31, 2019		Nine months ended December 31, 2018*	
	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	21,88,126	5.00	20,04,320	2.50
Exercised	16,05,568	2.50	12,04,432	2.50
Modification to cash settled awards	6,53,252	-	-	-
Forfeited and expired	4,30,560	2.73	6,41,240	2.50
Outstanding at the end	86,79,944	3.77	76,59,466	2.50
Exercisable at the end	1,66,936	3.77	18,196	2.50
2015 Plan: Employee Stock Options (ESOPs)				
Outstanding at the beginning	16,23,176	516	19,33,826	493
Granted	-	-	-	-
Exercised	73,672	520	1,09,126	515
Modification to cash settled awards	3,51,550	-	-	-
Forfeited and expired	51,600	541	1,83,100	521
Outstanding at the end	11,46,354	520	16,41,600	519
Exercisable at the end	8,22,656	520	7,06,724	520

* Information is adjusted for September, 2018 bonus issue

During the three months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 the weighted average share price of options exercised under the 2015 Plan on the date of exercise was ₹714 and ₹665 (adjusted for September 2018 bonus issue) respectively.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 the weighted average share price of options exercised under the 2015 Plan on the date of exercise was ₹769 and ₹685 (adjusted for September 2018 bonus issue) respectively.

The summary of information about equity settled RSUs and ESOPs outstanding as at December 31, 2019 is as follows:

Range of exercise prices per share (₹)	Options outstanding		
	No. of shares arising out of options	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
2015 Plan:			
0 - 5 (RSU)	86,79,944	1.50	3.81
450 - 600 (ESOP)	11,46,354	3.78	520
	98,26,298	1.78	67

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 (₹)	Options outstanding		
	No. of shares arising out of options	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
2015 Plan:			
0 - 2.50 (RSU)	91,81,198	1.70	3.13
450 - 600 (ESOP)	16,23,176	5.04	516
	1,08,04,374	2.20	80

The fair value of each equity settled award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton model 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⁾	693	9.78	696	10.77
Exercise price (₹) / (\$- ADS) ⁽¹⁾	5	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⁾	646	9.15	648	10.03

⁽¹⁾ Fiscal 2019 values are adjusted for 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. Expected volatility during the expected term of the RSU / ESOP is based on historical volatility of the observed market prices of the Company's publicly traded equity shares during a period equivalent to the expected term of the RSU / ESOP.

As at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, 1,124,674 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 ₹44 crore and ₹9 crore as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019 respectively.

2.12 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Non-current		
Others		
Accrued compensation to employees ⁽¹⁾	22	15
Compensated absences	47	44
Financial liability under option arrangements (refer to note 2.1.1) ⁽²⁾	622	-
Payable for acquisition of business (refer to note 2.1.1) ⁽²⁾		
Contingent consideration	93	88
Other Payables ⁽¹⁾	5	-
Total non-current other financial liabilities	789	147
Current		
Unpaid dividends ⁽¹⁾	31	29
Others		
Accrued compensation to employees ⁽¹⁾	3,015	2,572
Accrued expenses ⁽¹⁾	4,268	3,319
Retention monies ⁽¹⁾	171	112
Payable for acquisition of business		
Contingent consideration (refer note no. 2.1.1) ⁽²⁾	122	102
Payable by controlled trusts ⁽¹⁾	154	168
Financial liability relating to buyback (refer to note 2.11) ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	-	1,202
Compensated absences	1,914	1,619
Foreign currency forward and options contracts ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	90	15
Capital creditors ⁽¹⁾	216	676
Other payables ⁽¹⁾	385	638
Total current other financial liabilities	10,366	10,452
Total other financial liabilities	11,155	10,599
⁽¹⁾ Financial liability carried at amortized cost	8,267	8,731
⁽²⁾ Financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss	915	205
⁽³⁾ Financial liability carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	12	-
Contingent consideration on undiscounted basis	240	233

⁽⁴⁾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 recognised at the present value of the maximum amount that the Company would be required to pay to the registered broker for buyback, 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 OTHER LIABILITIES

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Non-current		
Others		
Deferred income - government grant on land use rights	41	42
Accrued gratuity (refer to note 2.20.1)	34	30
Accrued provident fund liability (refer to note 2.20.2)	123	-
Deferred rent (refer to note 2.19)	-	174
Deferred income	24	29
Others	2	-
Total non-current other liabilities	224	275
Current		
Unearned revenue	3,124	2,809
Client deposit	17	26
Others		
Withholding taxes and others	1,793	1,487
Accrued gratuity (refer to note 2.20.1)	2	2
Accrued provident fund liability (refer to note 2.20.2)	105	-
Deferred rent (refer to note 2.19)	3	63
Deferred income - government grant on land use rights	1	1
Others	1	-
Total current other liabilities	5,046	4,388
Total other liabilities	5,270	4,663

2.14 PROVISIONS

Accounting policy

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

a. Post sales client support

The Group 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 and included in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. The Group 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 Group 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 Group recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Provision for post-sales client support and other provisions (In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Current		
Others		
Post-sales client support and other provisions	603	576
Total provisions	603	576

The movement in the provision for post-sales client support and other provisions is as follows : (In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended	Nine months ended
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning	608	576
Provision recognized/(reversed)	55	115
Provision utilized	(65)	(107)
Exchange difference	5	19
Balance at the end	603	603

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

2.15 INCOME TAXES

Accounting policy

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the Consolidated 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 except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction. 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 Group offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The income tax provision for the interim period is made based on the best estimate of the annual average tax rate expected to be applicable for the full financial year. Tax benefits of deductions earned on exercise of employee share options in excess of compensation charged to income are credited to securities premium.

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

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)			
	Three months ended December		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Current taxes	1,492	1,472	4,440	4,534
Deferred taxes	(109)	50	(233)	(108)
Income tax expense	1,383	1,522	4,207	4,426

Income tax expense for the three months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 includes reversal (net of provisions) of ₹77 crore and provision (net of reversal of ₹14 crore, respectively. Income tax expense for the nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 includes reversal (net of provisions) of ₹196 crore and ₹47 crore, respectively. These reversal (net of provisions) pertain to prior periods and is mainly on account of changes to US tax regulations with respect to Base Erosion Anti-abuse Tax.

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)			
	Three months ended December		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Profit before income taxes	5,849	5,132	16,511	15,758
Enacted tax rates in India	34.94%	34.94%	34.94%	34.94%
Computed expected tax expense	2,044	1,793	5,770	5,506
Tax effect due to non-taxable income for Indian tax purposes	(801)	(682)	(1,977)	(1,950)
Overseas taxes	194	214	603	644
Tax provision (reversals)	(77)	14	(196)	(47)
Effect of exempt non-operating income	(4)	(11)	(25)	(45)
Effect of unrecognized deferred tax assets	16	19	62	75
Effect of differential tax rates	(55)	3	(74)	(3)
Effect of non-deductible expenses	62	190	107	307
Branch profit tax (net of credits)	(33)	(27)	(90)	(83)
Others	37	9	27	22
Income tax expense	1,383	1,522	4,207	4,426

The applicable Indian corporate statutory tax rate for the nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 is 34.94% each.

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

Deferred income tax for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 substantially relates to origination and reversal of temporary differences.

Infosys is subject to a 15% BPT in the U.S. to the extent its U.S. branch's net profit during the year is greater than the increase in the net assets of the U.S. branch during the year, computed in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code. As at March 31, 2019, Infosys' U.S. branch net assets amounted to approximately ₹5,196 crore. As at December 31, 2019, the Company has a deferred tax liability for branch profit tax of ₹116 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 ₹8,070 crore and ₹6,007 crore as at December 31, 2019 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 ₹3,230 crore and ₹2,624 crore as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, respectively, as it is probable that future taxable profit will be not available against which the unused tax losses can be utilized in the foreseeable future.

The following table provides details of expiration of unused tax losses as at December 31, 2019:

Year	(In ₹ crore)
	As at December 31, 2019
2020	147
2021	80
2022	137
2023	202
2024	165
Thereafter	2,499
Total	3,230

The following table provides details of expiration of unused tax losses as at March 31, 2019:

Year	(In ₹ crore)
	As at March 31, 2019
2020	173
2021	80
2022	142
2023	198
2024	187
Thereafter	1,844
Total	2,624

The following table provides the details of income tax assets and income tax liabilities as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Income tax assets	5,283	6,743
Current income tax liabilities	1,544	1,567
Net current income tax asset / (liability) at the end	3,739	5,176

The gross movement in the current income tax asset/ (liability) for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 is as follows:

Particulars	Three months ended December		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net current income tax asset/ (liability) at the beginning	4,913	4,637	5,176	4,027
Translation differences	1	2	(3)	(2)
Income tax paid	259	1,606	2,964	5,259
Current income tax expense	(1,492)	(1,472)	(4,440)	(4,534)
Reclassified under assets held for sale (refer note no. 2.1.2)	-	-	-	23
Reclassified from held for sale (Refer note 2.1.2)	-	13	-	13
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	(1)	1	6	3
Additions through business combination	-	(9)	(40)	(9)
Tax impact on buyback expenses	-	-	4	-
Income tax on other comprehensive income	59	5	72	3
Net current income tax asset/ (liability) at the end	3,739	4,783	3,739	4,783

The movement in gross deferred income tax assets and liabilities (before set off) for the three months ended December 31, 2019 is as follows:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)							
	Carrying value as at October 1, 2019	Changes through profit and loss	Addition through business combination	Changes through OCI	Impact on account of Ind AS 116 adoption	Reclassified from Held for Sale, net	Translation difference	Carrying value as of December 31, 2019
Deferred income tax assets								
Property, plant and equipment	256	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	248
Lease liabilities	20	58	-	-	-	-	1	79
Accrued compensation to employees	36	(1)	-	-	-	-	1	36
Trade receivables	181	4	-	-	-	-	-	185
Compensated absences	433	5	-	-	-	-	1	439
Post sales client support	108	1	-	-	-	-	(1)	108
Derivative financial instruments	8	13	-	-	-	-	(3)	18
Intangibles	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Credits related to branch profits	279	(35)	-	-	-	-	1	245
Others	163	14	-	(4)	-	-	1	174
Total deferred income tax assets	1,502	51	-	(4)	-	-	1	1,550
Deferred income tax liabilities								
Intangible asset	(283)	6	-	-	-	-	-	(277)
Branch profit tax	(426)	68	-	-	-	-	-3	(361)
Derivative financial instruments	(70)	34	-	8	-	-	-1	(29)
Others	(67)	(50)	-	-	-	-	-1	(118)
Total Deferred income tax liabilities	(846)	58	-	8	-	-	(5)	(785)

The movement in gross deferred income tax assets and liabilities (before set off) for the three months ended December 31, 2018 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Carrying value as at October 1, 2018	Changes through profit and loss	Addition through business combination	Changes through OCI	Impact on account of Ind AS 116	Reclassified as Held for Sale, net	Translation difference	Carrying value as of December 31, 2018
Deferred income tax assets								
Property, plant and equipment	232	10	-	-	-	1	(1)	242
Accrued compensation to employees	20	1	-	-	-	4	-	25
Trade receivables	151	14	-	-	-	-	-	165
Compensated absences	380	5	-	-	-	2	-	387
Post sales client support	107	4	-	-	-	-	-	111
Derivative financial instruments	58	(57)	-	2	-	-	-	3
Intangibles	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	16
Credits related to branch profits	313	(38)	-	-	-	-	(14)	261
Others	122	27	-	(5)	-	46	(9)	181
Total deferred income tax assets	1,397	(32)	-	(3)	-	53	(24)	1,391
Deferred income tax liabilities								
Intangible asset	(41)	30	(56)	-	-	(96)	-	(163)
Branch profit tax	(437)	65	-	-	-	-	17	(355)
Derivative financial instruments	(1)	(89)	-	(16)	-	-	(1)	(107)
Others	(32)	(24)	(8)	(19)	-	(2)	4	(81)
Total Deferred income tax liabilities	(511)	(18)	(64)	(35)	-	(98)	20	(706)

The movement in gross deferred income tax assets and liabilities (before set off) for the nine months ended December 31, 2019 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Carrying value as at April 1, 2019	Changes through profit and loss	Addition through business	Changes through OCI	Impact on account of Ind AS 116	Reclassified from Held for Sale, net	Translation difference	Carrying value as of December 31, 2019
Deferred income tax assets								
Property, plant and equipment	262	(15)	1	-	-	-	-	248
Lease liabilities	52	19	-	-	6	-	2	79
Accrued compensation to employees	31	7	-	-	-	-	(2)	36
Trade receivables	176	9	-	-	-	-	-	185
Compensated absences	397	41	-	-	-	-	1	439
Post sales client support	104	5	-	-	-	-	(1)	108
Derivative financial instruments	4	17	-	-	-	-	(3)	18
Intangibles	16	1	-	-	-	-	1	18
Credits related to branch profits	340	(103)	-	-	-	-	8	245
Others	174	(1)	9	(8)	-	-	-	174
Total deferred income tax assets	1,556	(20)	10	(8)	6	-	6	1,550
Deferred income tax liabilities								
Intangible asset	(128)	30	(176)	-	-	-	-3	(277)
Branch profit tax	(541)	194	-	-	-	-	-14	(361)
Derivative financial instruments	(110)	70	-	10	-	-	1	(29)
Others	(77)	(41)	-	1	-	-	-1	(118)
Total Deferred income tax liabilities	(856)	253	(176)	11	-	-	(17)	(785)

The movement in gross deferred income tax assets and liabilities (before set off) for the nine months ended December 31, 2018 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Carrying value as at April 1, 2018	Changes through profit and loss	Addition through business	Changes through OCI	Impact on account of Ind AS 116	Reclassified from Held for Sale, net	Translation difference	Carrying value as of December 31, 2018
Deferred income tax assets								
Property, plant and equipment	215	26	-	-	-	1	-	242
Accrued compensation to employees	12	10	-	-	-	2	1	25
Trade receivables	141	24	-	-	-	-	-	165
Compensated absences	366	19	-	-	-	2	-	387
Post sales client support	98	12	-	-	-	-	1	111
Derivative financial instruments	13	(15)	-	4	-	-	1	3
Intangibles	9	6	-	-	-	-	1	16
Credits related to branch profits	341	(103)	-	-	-	-	23	261
Others	117	32	-	11	-	33	(12)	181
Total deferred income tax assets	1,312	11	-	15	-	38	15	1,391
Deferred income tax liabilities								
Intangible asset	(38)	29	(56)	-	-	(86)	(12)	(163)
Branch profit tax	(505)	186	-	-	-	-	(36)	(355)
Derivative financial instruments	(2)	(89)	-	(16)	-	-	-	(107)
Others	(26)	(29)	(8)	(20)	-	(5)	7	(81)
Total Deferred income tax liabilities	(571)	97	(64)	(36)	-	(91)	(41)	(706)

The deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Deferred income tax assets after set off	1,392	1,372
Deferred income tax liabilities after set off	(627)	(672)

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset wherever the Group 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, management believes that the Group will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

2.16 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Accounting policy

The Group derives revenues primarily from business IT services comprising of software development and related services, consulting and package implementation and from the licensing of software products and platforms across our core and digital offerings ("together called as software related services").

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.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a fixed-price, fixed-timeframe or on a time-and-material basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last invoicing to the reporting date is recognized as unbilled revenue. Revenue from fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the underlying maintenance arrangement.

Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as unbilled revenue while invoicing 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, the Group has applied the guidance in Ind AS 115, Revenue from contract with customer, 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 Group has measured 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 Group is unable to determine the standalone selling price, the Group 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). The Group has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations. When implementation services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and implementation have been identified as two 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 performance obligation is estimated using the expected cost plus margin approach. 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 over the period in which the services are rendered.

The Group accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the ratable allocation of the discounts/ incentives to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discount/ incentive. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the company recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The Group recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs.

Deferred contract costs are incremental costs of obtaining a contract which are recognised as assets and amortized over the term of the contract.

Contract modifications are accounted for when additions, deletions or changes are approved either to the contract scope or contract price. The accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract, if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price.

The Group presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its statement of Profit and loss.

Revenues for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are as follows:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)			
	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	December 31, 2019	2018	December 31, 2019	2018
Revenue from software services	21,706	20,225	63,452	57,987
Revenue from products and platforms	1,386	1,175	4,072	3,150
Total revenue from operations	23,092	21,400	67,524	61,137

Disaggregated revenue information

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by geography and offerings for each of our business segments. The Group 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.

For the three months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018

(In ₹ crore)									
Particulars	Financial Services ⁽¹⁾	Retail ⁽²⁾	Communication ⁽³⁾	Energy , Utilities, Resources and Services	Manufacturing	Hi-Tech	Life Sciences ⁽⁴⁾	Others ⁽⁵⁾	Total
Revenues by Geography									
North America	4,289	2,320	1,797	1,631	1,328	1,625	1,017	156	14,163
	4,234	2,274	1,345	1,549	1,143	1,498	772	124	12,939
Europe	1,536	992	481	1,067	943	51	511	45	5,626
	1,231	1,001	483	925	923	29	531	47	5,170
India	331	13	73	5	20	60	11	131	644
	345	6	10	1	23	37	3	118	543
Rest of the world	1,118	205	651	245	87	13	20	320	2,659
	1,143	222	709	266	77	5	29	297	2,748
Total	7,274	3,530	3,002	2,948	2,378	1,749	1,559	652	23,092
	6,953	3,503	2,547	2,741	2,166	1,569	1,335	586	21,400
Revenue by offerings									
Digital	3,065	1,585	1,284	1,153	916	653	529	200	9,385
	2,201	1,241	955	791	647	515	329	71	6,750
Core	4,209	1,945	1,718	1,795	1,462	1,096	1,030	452	13,707
	4,752	2,262	1,592	1,950	1,519	1,054	1,006	515	14,650
Total	7,274	3,530	3,002	2,948	2,378	1,749	1,559	652	23,092
	6,953	3,503	2,547	2,741	2,166	1,569	1,335	586	21,400

For the nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018

(In ₹ crore)									
Particulars	Financial Services ⁽¹⁾	Retail ⁽²⁾	Communication ⁽³⁾	Energy , Utilities, Resources and Services	Manufacturing	Hi-Tech	Life Sciences ⁽⁴⁾	Others ⁽⁵⁾	Total
Revenues by Geography									
North America	12,473	6,788	5,536	4,838	3,809	4,837	2,800	395	41,476
	11,959	6,585	3,817	4,354	3,187	4,338	2,299	305	36,844
Europe	4,444	2,972	1,370	3,097	2,639	137	1,457	118	16,234
	3,634	2,850	1,433	2,575	2,579	71	1,519	115	14,776
India	969	38	153	7	63	142	29	355	1,756
	913	18	32	3	65	104	9	411	1,555
Rest of the world	3,458	615	1,907	802	257	25	67	927	8,058
	3,166	687	2,223	711	161	14	89	911	7,962
Total	21,344	10,413	8,966	8,744	6,768	5,141	4,353	1,795	67,524
	19,672	10,140	7,505	7,643	5,992	4,527	3,916	1,742	61,137
Revenue by offerings									
Digital	8,398	4,482	3,529	3,237	2,533	1,859	1,342	472	25,852
	5,988	3,417	2,575	2,136	1,712	1,491	957	239	18,515
Core	12,946	5,931	5,437	5,507	4,235	3,282	3,011	1,323	41,672
	13,684	6,723	4,930	5,507	4,280	3,036	2,959	1,503	42,622
Total	21,344	10,413	8,966	8,744	6,768	5,141	4,353	1,795	67,524
	19,672	10,140	7,505	7,643	5,992	4,527	3,916	1,742	61,137

⁽¹⁾ Financial Services include enterprises in Financial Services and Insurance

⁽²⁾ Retail includes enterprises in Retail, Consumer Packaged Goods and Logistics

⁽³⁾ Communication includes enterprises in Communication, Telecom OEM and Media

⁽⁴⁾ Life Sciences includes enterprises in Life sciences and Health care

⁽⁵⁾ Others include operating segments of businesses in India, Japan, China, Infosys Public Services & other enterprises in Public Services

Digital Services

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

Core Services

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

Products & platforms

The Group also derives revenues from the sale of products and platforms including Finacle – core banking solution, Edge Suite of products, Infosys Nia - Artificial Intelligence (AI) platform which applies next-generation AI and machine learning, Stater digital platform and Infosys McCamish- insurance platform.

Trade Receivables and Contract Balances

The Group classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or as unbilled revenue.

A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Revenue for time and material contracts are recognised as related service are performed. Revenue for fixed price maintenance contracts is recognized on a straight line basis over the period of the contract. Revenues in excess of billings is recorded as unbilled revenue and is classified as a financial asset for these cases as right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time .

Revenue recognition for fixed price development contracts is based on percentage of completion method. Invoicing to the clients is based on milestones as defined in the contract. This would result in the timing of revenue recognition being different from the timing of billing the customers. Unbilled revenue for fixed price development contracts (contract asset) is classified as non financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

Invoicing in excess of earnings are classified as unearned revenue.

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

During the nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 , the company recognized revenue of ₹2,281 crore and ₹1,871 crore arising from opening unearned revenue as of April 1, 2019 and April 1, 2018 respectively.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, ₹2,909 crore and ₹2,692 crore of unbilled revenue pertaining to fixed price development 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.

Performance obligations and remaining performance obligations

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 Group expects to recognize these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Group 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 basis. 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 December 31, 2019, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria mentioned above, is ₹55,228 crore. Out of this, the Group expects to recognize revenue of around 49% 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 ₹51,274 crore. The contracts can generally be terminated by the customers and typically includes an enforceable termination penalty payable by them.

2.17 OTHER INCOME, NET

Accounting policy

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income, dividend income, gain/loss on investment 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.

Foreign currency

Accounting policy

Functional currency

The functional currency of Infosys, Infosys BPM, controlled trusts, EdgeVerve and Skava is the Indian rupee. The functional currencies for other subsidiaries are their respective local currencies. 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 included in net profit in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

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

The translation of financial statements of the foreign subsidiaries to the presentation currency is performed for assets and liabilities using the exchange rate in effect at the Balance Sheet date and for revenue, expense and cash-flow items using the average exchange rate for the respective periods. The gains or losses resulting from such translation are included in currency translation reserves under other components of equity. When a subsidiary is disposed off, in full, the relevant amount is transferred to net profit in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. However when a change in the parent's ownership does not result in loss of control of a subsidiary, such changes are recorded through equity.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the exchange rate in effect at the Balance Sheet date.

Effective April 1, 2018, the Group has adopted Appendix B to Ind AS 21- Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration which clarifies the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The effect on account of adoption of this amendment was insignificant.

Government grant

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

Other income for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 is as follows:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)			
	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost:				
Tax free bonds and Government bonds	36	36	108	107
Deposit with Bank and others	264	299	854	941
Interest income on financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Non-convertible debentures and certificates of deposit, commercial paper and government securities	61	177	257	503
Income on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss				
Dividend income on liquid mutual funds	1	1	2	2
Gain / (loss) on liquid mutual funds	45	20	148	105
Income on investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	-	37	-
Interest income on income tax refund	242	51	251	51
Exchange gains/ (losses) on foreign currency forward and options contracts	(130)	587	(33)	(10)
Exchange gains/ (losses) on translation of assets and liabilities	270	(530)	429	273
Miscellaneous income, net	28	112	136	246
Total other income	827	753	2,189	2,218

2.18 EXPENSES

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
<i>Employee benefit expenses</i>				
Salaries including bonus	12,571	11,256	36,763	32,193
Contribution to provident and other funds	281	247	824	712
Share based payments to employees (Refer note no. 2.11)	64	46	183	143
Staff welfare	78	73	201	194
	12,994	11,622	37,971	33,242
<i>Cost of software packages and others</i>				
For own use	269	255	767	693
Third party items bought for service delivery to clients	382	457	1,180	1,170
	651	712	1,947	1,863
<i>Other expenses</i>				
Repairs and maintenance	335	328	1,081	910
Power and fuel	54	50	175	171
Brand and marketing	124	129	385	354
Short-term leases (Refer to Note 2.19)	24	-	66	-
Operating leases	-	149	-	420
Rates and taxes	44	39	128	135
Consumables	29	11	67	32
Insurance	26	16	67	49
Provision for post-sales client support and others	(9)	(3)	1	25
Commission to non-whole time directors	2	2	6	5
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) under expected credit loss model	10	84	98	230
Contributions towards Corporate Social responsibility	87	70	255	201
Others	88	71	248	193
	814	946	2,577	2,725

2.19 Leases

Accounting Policy

The Group as a lessee

The Group's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The group 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 group assesses whether: (1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (2) the group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (3) the group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Group as a lessor

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

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

Transition

Effective April 1, 2019, the Group 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 group recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date of the lease, but discounted at the lessee'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 ₹2,907 crore, 'Net investment in sublease' of ROU asset of ₹430 crore and a lease liability of ₹3,598 crore. The cumulative effect of applying the standard, amounting to ₹40 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 will result 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 right-of-use 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 right-of-use 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 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 4.5%.

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the three months ended December 31, 2019:

Particulars	Category of ROU asset				(In ₹ crore)
	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Computers	Total
Balance as of October 1, 2019	625	3,249	18	25	3,917
Additions	-	149	2	22	173
Deletions	-	(102)	-	-	(102)
Depreciation	(2)	(137)	(2)	(5)	(146)
Translation difference	2	10	-	-	12
Balance as of December 31, 2019	625	3,169	18	42	3,854

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the nine months ended December 31, 2019:

Particulars	Category of ROU asset				(In ₹ crore)
	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Computers	Total
Balance as of April 1, 2019	-	2,898	9	-	2,907
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 (Refer to note 2.2 & 2.3)	634	-	-	-	634
Additions	-	586	6	48	640
Additions through business combination (Refer to note 2.1)	-	177	10	-	187
Deletions	(3)	(107)	-	-	(110)
Depreciation	(6)	(389)	(7)	(6)	(408)
Translation difference	-	4	-	-	4
Balance as of December 31, 2019	625	3,169	18	42	3,854

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as of December 31, 2019

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)
Current lease liabilities	568
Non-current lease liabilities	3,575
Total	4,143

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	Three months ended December 31, 2019	Nine months ended December 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning	4,077	3,598
Additions	199	666
Additions through business combination (Refer to note 2.1)	-	224
Deletions	(111)	(116)
Finance cost accrued during the period	42	125
Payment of lease liabilities	(137)	(431)
Translation difference	73	77
Balance at the end	4,143	4,143

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as of December 31, 2019 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)
Less than one year	726
One to five years	2,394
More than five years	1,890
Total	5,010

The group 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 for recorded for short-term leases was ₹24 crore for the three months ended December 31, 2019 and ₹66 crore for the nine months ended December 31, 2019

The aggregate depreciation on ROU assets has been included under depreciation and amortisation expense in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

The following is the movement in the net investment in sublease of ROU assets during the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	Three months ended December 31, 2019	Nine months ended December 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning	422	430
Interest income accrued during the period	4	11
Lease receipts	(12)	(34)
Translation difference	3	10
Balance at the end	417	417

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of net investment in sublease of ROU asset as of December 31, 2019 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	Amount	
Less than one year	47	
One to five years	203	
More than five years	243	
Total	493	

2.20 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Accounting policy

Gratuity

The Group provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees of Infosys and its Indian subsidiaries. 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 Group.

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). In case of Infosys BPM and EdgeVerve, contributions are made to the Infosys BPM Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust and EdgeVerve Systems Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust, respectively. Trustees administer contributions made to the Trusts and contributions are invested in a scheme with the Life Insurance Corporation of India as permitted by Indian law.

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

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.

In respect of Indian subsidiaries, eligible employees receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Both the eligible employee and the respective companies make monthly contributions to this provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. Amounts collected under the provident fund plan are deposited in a government administered provident fund. The Companies have no further obligation to the plan beyond its monthly contributions.

Superannuation

Certain employees of Infosys, Infosys BPM and EdgeVerve are participants in a defined contribution plan. The Group 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.

Compensated absences

The Group 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.

2.20.1 Gratuity

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

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Change in benefit obligations		
Benefit obligations at the beginning	1,351	1,201
Service cost	133	157
Interest expense	69	85
Remeasurements - Actuarial (gains) / losses	16	32
Benefits paid	(103)	(128)
Translation difference	1	2
Reclassified from held for sale (refer note no 2.1.2)	-	2
Benefit obligations at the end	1,467	1,351
Change in plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning	1,361	1,216
Interest income	73	90
Remeasurements- Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	13	4
Contributions	115	174
Benefits paid	(100)	(123)
Fair value of plan assets at the end	1,462	1,361
Funded status	(5)	10
Prepaid gratuity benefit (refer to note no 2.9)	31	42
Accrued gratuity (refer to note no 2.13)	(36)	(32)

Amount for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 recognized in the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss under employee benefit expense:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)			
	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Service cost	44	39	133	118
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(3)
Net gratuity cost	42	37	129	115

Amount for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 recognized in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)			
	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/ (asset)				
Actuarial (gains) / losses	(46)	30	16	27
(Return) / loss on plan assets excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	(3)	(2)	(13)	(5)
	(49)	28	3	22

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)			
	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	(1)	-	(4)
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	(24)	34	28	21
(Gain)/loss from experience adjustment	(22)	(3)	(12)	10
	(46)	30	16	27

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019 are set out below:

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Discount rate	6.8%	7.1%
Weighted average rate of increase in compensation levels	8.0%	8.0%

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are set out below:

Particulars	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Discount rate (%) ⁽¹⁾	7.1	7.5	7.1	7.5
Weighted average rate of increase in compensation levels (%) ⁽²⁾	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation (years) ⁽³⁾	5.9 years	6.1 years	5.9 years	6.1 years

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 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 obligation:

Impact from percentage point increase / decrease in	(in ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	
Discount rate	74	
Weighted average rate of increase in compensation levels	66	

Sensitivity to significant actuarial assumptions is computed by varying one actuarial assumption used for the valuation of the defined benefit obligation by one percentage, keeping all other actuarial assumptions constant. 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. In case of Infosys BPM and EdgeVerve, contributions are made to the Infosys BPM Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust and EdgeVerve Systems Limited Employees Gratuity Fund Trust, respectively. Trustees administer contributions made to the trust as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, the plan assets have been primarily invested in insurer managed funds.

Actual return on assets for the three months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 were ₹28 crore and ₹24 crore, respectively.

Actual return on assets for the nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 were ₹86 crore and ₹72 crore, respectively.

The Group expects to contribute ₹50 crore to the gratuity trusts during remainder of fiscal 2020.

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

	(In ₹ crore)
Within 1 year	211
1-2 year	220
2-3 year	226
3-4 year	237
4-5 year	259
5-10 years	1,310

2.20.2 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 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 is as follows:

	(In ₹ crore)
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019
Benefit obligation at the period end	5,989
Net liability recognized in balance sheet	-

The following tables set out 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 December 31, 2019

	(In ₹ crore)
Particulars	As at December 31, 2019
Change in benefit obligations	
Benefit obligations at the beginning	5,989
Service cost - employer contribution	314
Employee contribution	628
Interest expense	450
Actuarial (gains) / loss	147
Benefits paid	(472)
Benefit obligations at the end	7,056
Change in plan assets	
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning	5,989
Interest income	450
Remeasurements- Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income ⁽¹⁾	(81)
Contributions	942
Benefits paid	(472)
Fair value of plan assets at the end	6,828
Net liability (refer to note 2.13)	(228)

⁽¹⁾ Includes unrealized losses on certain investments in bonds

Amount for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 recognized in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income:

	(In ₹ crore)
Particulars	Three and nine months ended December 31, 2019
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	
Actuarial (gains) / losses	147
(Return) / loss on plan assets excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	81
	228

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

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Government of India (GOI) bond yield ⁽¹⁾	6.80%	7.10%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	8.30%	9.20%
Remaining term to maturity of portfolio	6 years	5.47 years
Expected guaranteed interest rate		
First year	8.65%	8.65%
Thereafter	8.60%	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.

As at December 31, 2019 the defined benefit obligation would be affected by approximately ₹73 crore on account of a 0.25% increase / decrease in the expected rate of return on plan assets.

The Group contributed ₹165 crore and ₹136 crore to the provident fund during the three months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The Group contributed ₹472 crore and ₹401 crore to the provident fund during the nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The same has been recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss under the head employee benefit expense.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its judgment and subsequent review petition 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, 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.

2.20.3 Superannuation

The Group contributed ₹62 crore and ₹56 crore during the three months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The Group contributed ₹180 crore and ₹158 crore during the nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively same has been recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss under the head employee benefit expense.

2.20.4 Employee benefit costs include:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)			
	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Salaries and bonus ⁽¹⁾	12,726	11,393	37,189	32,568
Defined contribution plans	87	79	254	227
Defined benefit plans	181	150	528	447
	12,994	11,622	37,971	33,242

⁽¹⁾ Includes employee stock compensation expense of ₹64 crore for the three months ended December 31, 2019 and an employee stock compensation cost of ₹183 crore, for the nine months ended December 31, 2019. Similarly, includes employee stock compensation expense of ₹46 crore and ₹143 crore for the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2018 respectively.

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	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Basic earnings per equity share - weighted average number of equity shares outstanding ⁽¹⁾	4,23,96,07,543	4,34,76,73,466	4,26,35,69,478	4,34,71,30,342
Effect of dilutive common equivalent shares - share options outstanding	61,08,894	50,57,921	69,39,816	55,74,808
Diluted earnings per equity share - weighted average number of equity shares and common equivalent shares outstanding	4,24,57,16,437	4,35,27,31,387	4,27,05,09,294	4,35,27,05,150

Information in the table above is adjusted for September 2018 bonus issue where ever applicable (Refer note no 2.11)

⁽¹⁾ Excludes treasury shares

For the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, there are no options to purchase equity shares which had an anti-dilutive effect

2.22 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (TO THE EXTENT NOT PROVIDED FOR)

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Contingent liabilities :		
Claims against the Group, not acknowledged as debts ⁽¹⁾	3,572	3,081
[Amount paid to statutory authorities ₹5,209 crore (₹5,925 crore)]		
Commitments :		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital contracts and not provided for (net of advances and deposits)	1,249	1,724
Other commitments*	70	86

*Uncalled capital pertaining to investments

⁽¹⁾ As at December 31, 2019, claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts in respect of income tax matters amounted to ₹3,342 crore. 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 Group's financial position and results of operations.

Amount paid to statutory authorities against the above tax claims amounted to ₹5,208 crore.

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 Exchange Commission (SEC) on Form 6K on the same date.

The outcome of the investigation has not resulted in restatement of previously issued financial statements relating to fiscals 2018 and 2019 interim and annual periods, and fiscal 2020 interim periods.

As of the date of this results, the Company is under investigation by the SEC. The Company has also received letters from Indian regulatory authorities seeking information on the above matters. Additionally, in October 2019, shareholders 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 violations of the US federal Securities Laws. The Company is presently unable to predict the scope, duration or the outcome of these matters.

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

2.23 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

List of related parties:

Name of subsidiaries	Country	Holdings as at	
		December 31, 2019	March 31, 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)	U.S.	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)	U.S.	100%	100%
Infosys Chile SpA	Chile	100%	100%
Infosys Arabia Limited ⁽²⁾	Saudi Arabia	70%	70%
Infosys Consulting Ltda. ⁽²⁾	Brazil	99.99%	99.99%
Infosys CIS LLC ⁽¹⁾⁽¹⁸⁾	Russia	-	-
Infosys Luxembourg S.a.r.l ⁽¹⁾⁽¹³⁾	Luxembourg	100%	100%
Infosys Americas Inc., (Infosys Americas)	U.S.	100%	100%
Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty. Limited (Infosys Australia) ⁽³⁾	Australia	-	100%
Infosys Public Services, Inc. USA (Infosys Public Services)	U.S.	100%	100%
Infosys Canada Public Services Inc ⁽¹⁹⁾	Canada	-	-
Infosys BPM Limited (formerly Infosys BPO 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⁾	U.S.	99.99%	99.98%
Portland Group Pty Ltd ⁽⁴⁾	Australia	99.99%	99.98%
Infosys BPO Americas LLC. ⁽⁴⁾	U.S.	99.99%	99.98%
Infosys Consulting Holding AG (Infosys Lodestone)	Switzerland	100%	100%
Lodestone Management Consultants Inc. ⁽⁵⁾⁽¹¹⁾	U.S.	-	-
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⁾	U.K.	100%	100%
Infy Consulting B.V. ⁽⁵⁾	The Netherlands	100%	100%
Infosys Consulting Sp. z.o.o ⁽⁵⁾	Poland	100%	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)	U.S.	100%	100%
Panaya Ltd. ⁽⁷⁾	Israel	100%	100%
Panaya GmbH ⁽⁷⁾	Germany	100%	100%
Panaya Japan Co. Ltd ⁽²⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	Japan	100%	100%
Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited (Brilliant Basics)	U.K.	100%	100%
Brilliant Basics Limited ⁽⁸⁾	U.K.	100%	100%
Brilliant Basics (MENA) DMCC ⁽⁸⁾⁽²⁶⁾	Dubai	100%	100%
Infosys Consulting Pte Limited (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	-	-
WongDoody Holding Company Inc. (WongDoody) ⁽¹⁰⁾	U.S.	100%	100%
WDW Communications, Inc ⁽¹²⁾	U.S.	100%	100%
WongDoodv, Inc ⁽¹²⁾	U.S.	100%	100%

HIPUS ⁽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%	-

⁽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

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

⁽⁶⁾ Majority owned and controlled subsidiaries 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 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 subsidiaries of Stater N.V

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

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

⁽²⁵⁾ Effective October 1, 2019, merged into Infosys Consulting Ltda, a majority owned and controlled subsidiary of Infosys Ltd.

⁽²⁶⁾ Under Liquidation

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 BPM Limited Employees' Superannuation Fund Trust (formerly Infosys BPO Limited Employees Superannuation Fund Trust)	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys BPM
Infosys BPM Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust (formerly Infosys BPO Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust)	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys BPM
EdgeVerve Systems Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust	India	Post-employment benefit plan of EdgeVerve
EdgeVerve Systems Limited Employees' Superannuation Fund Trust	India	Post-employment benefit plan of EdgeVerve
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 *	India	Controlled trust

Refer note no. 2.20 for information on transactions with post-employment benefit plans mentioned above.

* Registered on May 15, 2019

List of key management personnel

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

Micheal Gibbs (appointed as Independent director effective July 13, 2018)

Ravi Venkatesan (resigned from his position as Co-Chairman effective August 24, 2017 and resigned as member of the Board effective May 11, 2018)

Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw

Roopa Kudva

Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha

D.N. Prahlad

D. Sundaram

Executive Officers

Nilanjan Roy (appointed as Chief Financial Officer effective March 1, 2019)

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).

M.D. Ranganath (resigned as Chief Financial Officer effective November 16, 2018)

Mohit Joshi, President

Ravi Kumar S, President and Deputy Chief Operating Officer

Krishnamurthy Shankar, Group Head - Human Resources

Inderpreet Sawhney, Group General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer

Company Secretary

A.G.S. Manikantha

Transaction with key management personnel:

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

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)			
	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Salaries and other employee benefits to whole-time directors and executive officers ⁽¹⁾	29	19	88	68
Commission and other benefits to non-executive/independent directors	2	2	6	5
Total	31	21	94	73

⁽¹⁾ Total employee stock compensation expense for the three months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 includes a charge of ₹14 crore and ₹4 crore, respectively, towards key managerial personnel. For the nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, includes a charge of ₹45 crore and ₹23 crore respectively, towards key managerial personnel. (Refer to note 2.11)

2.24 SEGMENT REPORTING

Ind AS 108 establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating segments and related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. The Group's operations predominantly relate to providing end-to-end business solutions to enable clients to enhance business performance. The Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Group's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Accordingly, information has been presented along business segments. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments, and are as set out in the accounting policies.

Business segments of the Group are primarily enterprises in Financial Services and Insurance, enterprises in Manufacturing, enterprises in Retail, Consumer Packaged Goods and Logistics, enterprises in the Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services, enterprises in Communication, Telecom OEM and Media, enterprises in Hi-Tech, enterprises in Life Sciences and Healthcare and all other segments. The Financial services reportable segments has been aggregated to include the Financial Services operating segment and Finacle operating segment because of the similarity of the economic characteristics. All other segments represent the operating segments of businesses in India, Japan, China, Infosys Public Services & other enterprises in Public Services .

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

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

Business segment revenue information is collated based on individual customers invoiced or in relation to which the revenue is otherwise recognized.

Disclosure of revenue by geographic locations is given in note 2.16 Revenue from operations

Business Segments

Three months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

	(In ₹ crore)							
Particulars	Financial Services	Retail	Communication	Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services	Manufacturing	Hi-Tech	Life Sciences	All other segments
Revenue from operations	7,274	3,530	3,002	2,948	2,378	1,749	1,559	652
	6,953	3,503	2,547	2,741	2,166	1,569	1,335	586
Identifiable operating expenses	3,769	1,736	1,771	1,555	1,288	1,031	834	379
	3,760	1,747	1,375	1,491	1,190	926	704	367
Allocated expenses	1,642	710	613	575	509	307	308	258
	1,373	719	565	563	468	276	266	193
Segmental operating income	1,863	1,084	618	818	581	411	417	15
	1,820	1,037	607	687	508	367	365	26
Unallocable expenses								
								743
Other income, net (Refer to note 2.17)								587
								827
Finance costs (Refer to note 2.19)								753
								(42)
Reduction in the fair value of Disposal Group held for sale								-
								-
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from "Held for Sale" (Refer to note 2.1.2)								-
								(451)
Profit before tax								5,849
								5,132
Income Tax Expense								1,383
								1,522
Net Profit								4,466
								3,610
Depreciation and amortization expense								737
								580
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization								6
								458

Nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)								Total
	Financial Services	Retail	Communication	Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services	Manufacturing	Hi-Tech	Life Sciences	All other segments	
Revenue from operations	21,344	10,413	8,966	8,744	6,768	5,141	4,353	1,795	67,524
	19,672	10,140	7,505	7,643	5,992	4,527	3,916	1,742	61,137
Identifiable operating expenses	11,169	5,199	5,315	4,623	3,744	3,070	2,385	1,064	36,569
	10,550	5,119	3,990	4,161	3,323	2,562	2,062	1,066	32,833
Allocated expenses	4,731	2,060	1,788	1,761	1,521	899	881	704	14,345
	3,965	2,005	1,578	1,574	1,286	792	759	597	12,556
Segmental operating income	5,444	3,154	1,863	2,360	1,503	1,172	1,087	27	16,610
	5,157	3,016	1,937	1,908	1,383	1,173	1,095	79	15,748
Unallocable expenses									2,163
									1,487
Other income, net (Refer to note 2.17)									2,189
									2,218
Finance costs (Refer to note 2.19)									(125)
									-
Reduction in the fair value of Disposal Group held for sale (Refer to note 2.1.2)									-
									(270)
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from "Held for Sale" (Refer to note 2.1.2)									-
									(451)
Profit before tax									16,511
									15,758
Income Tax Expense									4,207
									4,426
Net Profit									12,304
									11,332
Depreciation and amortization expense									2,144
									1,480
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization									19
									733

Significant clients

No client individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenues in the three months and nine months ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018

2.25 FUNCTION WISE CLASSIFICATION OF CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

		(In ₹ crore)			
Particulars	Note no	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenue from operations	2.16	23,092	21,400	67,524	61,137
Cost of Sales		15,373	14,016	45,231	39,585
Gross profit		7,719	7,384	22,293	21,552
Operating expenses					
Selling and marketing expenses		1,204	1,156	3,539	3,248
General and administration expenses		1,451	1,398	4,307	4,043
Total operating expenses		2,655	2,554	7,846	7,291
Operating profit		5,064	4,830	14,447	14,261
Reduction in the fair value of Disposal Group held for sale	2.1.2	-	-	-	(270)
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from "Held for Sale"	2.1.2	-	(451)	-	(451)
Other income, net	2.17	827	753	2,189	2,218
Finance cost	2.19	42	-	125	-
Profit before tax		5,849	5,132	16,511	15,758
Tax expense:					
Current tax	2.15	1,492	1,472	4,440	4,534
Deferred tax	2.15	(109)	50	(233)	(108)
Profit for the period		4,466	3,610	12,304	11,332
Other comprehensive income					
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>					
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset	2.20 and 2.15	(120)	(23)	(159)	(19)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net	2.4 and 2.15	(36)	57	(31)	69
		(156)	34	(190)	50
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>					
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net	2.10 and 2.15	(29)	56	(36)	36
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations, net		151	(288)	141	133
Fair value changes on investments, net	2.4 and 2.15	(11)	37	7	(23)
		111	(195)	112	146
Total other comprehensive income / (loss), net of tax		(45)	(161)	(78)	196
Total comprehensive income for the period		4,421	3,449	12,226	11,528
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		4,457	3,609	12,273	11,330
Non-controlling interests		9	1	31	2
		4,466	3,610	12,304	11,332
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		4,406	3,448	12,187	11,526
Non-controlling interests		15	1	39	2
		4,421	3,449	12,226	11,528

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

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director

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

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Bengaluru
January 10, 2020