Audited Consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2019

	Page
Consolidated Balance Sheet	1
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss	3
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	5
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	8
Notes to the Consolidated financial statements	10

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET **(₹ million)**

	Notes	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1,201.94	874.66
Capital work-in-progress		15.77	19.15
Goodwill	4	19,584.55	17,014.72
Other intangible assets	6	910.84	950.88
Intangible assets under development		13.41	3.40
Financial assets			
Investments	7	2,591.88	3,169.22
Trade receivables	8	10.60	10.60
Loans	9	708.98	1,139.84
Other financial assets	10	635.08	77.02
Deferred tax assets (net)	21	813.82	1,056.82
Income tax assets (net)	21	5,230.88	4,570.34
Other assets	11	962.35	1,506.51
Total non-current assets		**32,680.10**	**30,393.16**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	12	10,700.33	14,651.46
Trade receivables	8	9,553.68	8,116.34
Unbilled receivables (previous year: unbilled revenue)		8,933.43	5,432.82
Loans	9	1,256.92	824.09
Cash and cash equivalents	13.a	3,519.78	4,641.76
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	13.b	2,896.31	2,425.47
Other financial assets	10	659.30	567.85
Other assets	11	3,510.77	2,800.42
Total current assets		**41,030.52**	**39,460.21**
TOTAL ASSETS		**73,710.62**	**69,853.37**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	14	1,862.26	1,932.67
Other equity	15	50,635.92	52,885.15
Total equity		**52,498.18**	**54,817.82**

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET			(₹ million)
	Notes	**As at 31 March 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	16	39.91	38.15
Employee benefit obligations	17	782.22	523.37
Provisions	18	-	50.00
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	21	27.96	49.71
Income tax liabilities (net)	21	298.90	311.00
Other liabilities	19	126.12	43.62
Total non-current liabilities		**1,275.11**	**1,015.85**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	20	5,425.92	3,898.80
Trade payables			
- outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises		4.87	5.98
- outstanding dues to creditors other than micro and small enterprises		7,845.56	5,017.94
Other financial liabilities	16	2,785.42	1,802.87
Employee benefit obligations	17	642.79	730.63
Provisions	18	83.23	245.80
Income tax liabilities (net)	21	1,365.71	871.95
Other liabilities	19	1,783.83	1,445.73
Total current liabilities		**19,937.33**	**14,019.70**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**73,710.62**	**69,853.37**
Summary of significant accounting policies.	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.
As per our report of even date attached.

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number:
101248W/W-100022

for **and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

Amit Somani
Partner
Membership No. 060154

Nitin Rakesh
Chief Executive Officer

Narayanan Kumar
Director

V. Suryanarayanan
Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

Subramanian Narayan
Vice President & Company Secretary

Paris
27 May 2019

Paris
27 May 2019

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS **(₹ million)**

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Income			
Revenue from operations	22	77,309.80	65,458.36
Other income	23	1,767.07	1,620.96
Total income (I)		**79,076.87**	**67,079.32**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	24	42,986.91	38,179.27
Finance costs	25	173.69	129.96
Depreciation and amortization expense	26	758.44	708.21
Other expenses	27	21,084.57	16,655.36
Total expenses (II)		**65,003.61**	**55,672.80**
Profit before exceptional item and tax (III) [(I)-(II)]		**14,073.26**	**11,406.52**
Exceptional item (net of tax) (IV)	42	-	130.78
Profit before tax (III)-(IV)		**14,073.26**	**11,275.74**
Tax expenses	21		
Current tax		3,191.46	3,159.48
Deferred tax		148.26	(258.73)
Total tax expenses		**3,339.72**	**2,900.75**
Profit for the year before exceptional item		**10,733.54**	**8,505.77**
Profit for the year after exceptional item (A)		**10,733.54**	**8,374.99**
Other comprehensive income / (losses) ('OCI')			
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations		1,044.63	249.18
Net change in fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges		272.82	(800.62)
Income tax effect on the above		(92.87)	275.85
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined employee benefit plans		4.40	(33.90)
Income tax effect on the above		(1.24)	12.35
Total OCI for the year, net of tax (B)		**1,227.74**	**(297.14)**
Total comprehensive income for the year (A+B)		**11,961.28**	**8,077.85**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS **(₹ million)**

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Equity owners of the Company		10,733.54	8,374.99
Non-controlling interests		-	-
		10,733.54	**8,374.99**
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Equity owners of the Company		11,961.28	8,077.85
Non-controlling interests		-	-
		11,961.28	**8,077.85**
Earnings per equity share before exceptional item (par value ₹ 10 per share)	28		
Basic (₹)		56.05	43.32
Diluted (₹)		55.50	43.26
Earnings per equity share after exceptional item (par value ₹ 10 per share)	28		
Basic (₹)		56.05	42.66
Diluted (₹)		55.50	42.59
Summary of significant accounting policies.	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number:
101248W/W-100022

for **and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

Amit Somani
Partner
Membership No. 060154

Nitin Rakesh
Chief Executive Officer

Narayanan Kumar
Director

V. Suryanarayanan
Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

Subramanian Narayan
Vice President & Company Secretary

Paris
27 May 2019

Paris
27 May 2019

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

a. Equity share capital

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	**No. in million**	**₹ million**
As at 1 April 2017	210.42	2,104.24
Issue of shares	0.21	2.13
Equity shares extinguished on buy back [refer note 14 (d) (ii a)]	(17.37)	(173.70)
As at 31 March 2018	**193.26**	**1,932.67**
As at 1 April 2018	193.26	1,932.67
Issue of shares	0.28	2.80
Equity shares extinguished on buy back [refer note 14 (d) (ii b)]	(7.32)	(73.21)
As at 31 March 2019	**186.22**	**1,862.26**

b. Other equity **(₹ million)**

	Attributable to the equity owners of the Company										
	Reserves and surplus								**Items of OCI**		
	Securities premium (1)	**General reserve (2)**	**Retained earnings (3)**	**Capital reserve (4)**	**Capital redemption reserve ('CRR') (5)**	**Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve (6)**	**Share based payments (7)**	**Treasur y shares (8)**	**Hedging reserve (9)**	**Foreign currency translation reserve (10)**	**Total**
As at 1 April 2017	**1,654.10**	**6,596.04**	**45,835.25**	**361.39**	**4.75**	**-**	**190.47**	**(0.45)**	**761.67**	**4,016.60**	**59,419.82**
Profit for the year	-	-	8,374.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**8,374.99**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(21.55)	-	-	-	-	-	(524.77)	249.18	**(297.14)**
Dividends *	-	-	(3,951.45)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(3,951.45)**
Buy back of equity shares [refer note 14 (d) (ii a)]	(1,654.10)	(6,576.85)	(2,799.05)	-	173.70	-	-	-	-	-	**(10,856.30)**
Buy back expenses	-	-	(30.34)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(30.34)**
Transfer to general reserve	-	739.89	(739.89)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Share based expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	199.02		-	-	**199.02**
Issue of shares on exercise of stock options	95.18	2.18	-	-	-	-	(71.26)	0.45	-	-	**26.55**
As at 31 March 2018	**95.18**	**761.26**	**46,667.96**	**361.39**	**178.45**	**-**	**318.23**	**-**	**236.90**	**4,265.78**	**52,885.15**

* Including dividend distribution tax amounting to ₹ 668.37 million.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (₹ million)

	Attributable to the equity owners of the Company										
	Reserves and surplus								Items of OCI		
	Securities premium (1)	**General reserve (2)**	**Retained earnings (3)**	**Capital reserve (4)**	**Capital redemption reserve ('CRR') (5)**	**Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve (6)**	**Share based payments (7)**	**Treasury shares (8)**	**Hedging reserve (9)**	**Foreign currency translation reserve (10)**	**Total**
As at 1 April 2018	**95.18**	**761.26**	**46,667.96**	**361.39**	**178.45**	**-**	**318.23**	**-**	**236.90**	**4,265.78**	**52,885.15**
Profit for the year	-	-	10,733.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**10,733.54**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	3.16	-	-	-	-	-	179.95	1,044.63	**1,227.74**
Dividends *	-	-	(4,661.87)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(4,661.87)**
Buy back of equity shares [refer note 14 (d) (ii b)]	(176.59)	(743.89)	(8,962.27)	-	73.21	-	-	-	-	-	**(9,809.54)**
Buy back expenses	-	-	(66.44)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(66.44)**
Transferred to Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	(1,411.16)	-	-	1,411.16	-	-	-	-	**-**
Transferred from Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	416.98	-	-	(416.98)	-	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to general reserve		769.43	(769.43)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Issue of bonus shares	-	-	(0.01)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(0.01)**
Share based expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	226.45	-	-	-	**226.45**
Issue of shares on exercise of stock options	150.67	1.93	-	-	-	-	(51.70)	-	-	-	**100.90**
As at 31 March 2019	**69.26**	**788.73**	**41,950.46**	**361.39**	**251.66**	**994.18**	**492.98**	**-**	**416.85**	**5,310.41**	**50,635.92**

* Including dividend distribution tax amounting to ₹ 794.88 million.

Pursuant to the requirements of Division II to Schedule III, below is the nature and purpose of each reserve:

1. **Securities premium** - Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013.
2. **General reserve** - General reserve represents appropriation of profits. This represents a free reserve and is available for dividend distributions. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to the statement of profit and loss.
3. **Retained earnings** - Retained earnings comprises of prior and current year's undistributed earnings after tax.
4. **Capital reserve** - Represents receipt of ₹ 265.16 million during the year ended 31 October 2012, upon termination of Mphasis Employee Welfare Trust, in accordance with the Declaration of Trust made for administration of share-based payment plan in relation to erstwhile employees of Mphasis Corporation. The net assets of the Trust were transferred to the Company upon completion of its objectives in accordance with the provisions of the said Declaration of Trust. The same will be utilized for the purposes as permitted by the Companies Act, 2013.
5. **Capital Redemption Reserve** - Capital Redemption Reserve is created to the extent of the nominal value of the share capital extinguished on buyback of Company's own shares in accordance with Section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013. The reserve is utilized in accordance with the provisions of section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.
6. **Special Economic re-investment reserve** – The Special Economic Zone Re-Investment Reserve has been created out of the profits of eligible SEZ units in accordance with the provisions of section 10AA(1)(ii) of Income Tax Act,1961. The reserve is required to be utilized by the Company for acquiring new plant and machinery for the purpose of its business.
7. **Share based payments** - Share based payments reserve is used to record the fair value of equity-settled share-based payment transactions with employees. The amounts recorded in this account are transferred to share premium upon exercise of stock options by employees.
8. **Treasury shares** - Represents equity shares of the Company held by the controlled trusts. These are recorded at cost.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

9. **Hedging reserve** – Cumulative changes in the fair value of financial instruments designated and effective as a hedge are recognized in this reserve through OCI (net of taxes). Amounts recognized in the hedging reserve are reclassified to the statement of profit and loss when the underlying transaction occurs.
10. **Foreign currency translation reserve** - Exchange difference relating to the translation of the results and net assets of the Company's foreign operations from their respective functional currencies to the Company's functional and presentation currency are recognized directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve.

Summary of significant accounting policies. (Note 2)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number:
101248W/W-100022

for **and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

Amit Somani
Partner
Membership No. 060154

Nitin Rakesh
Chief Executive Officer

Narayanan Kumar
Director

V. Suryanarayanan
Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

Subramanian Narayan
Vice President & Company Secretary

Paris
27 May 2019

Paris
27 May 2019

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS		**(₹ million)**
	Year ended 31 March 2019	**Year ended 31 March 2018**
Operating activities		
Profit before tax	**14,073.26**	**11,406.52**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	758.44	708.25
Utilization of the rent equalisation reserve	402.88	558.50
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(27.37)	(4.53)
Net gain on investments carried at fair value through profit and loss	(1,196.12)	(1,208.06)
Amortized cost of deposits	(5.05)	(6.35)
Share based payment expenses	226.45	199.02
Provision for expected credit loss	117.33	(33.16)
Finance costs	173.69	100.98
Interest income	(271.73)	(196.71)
Dividend income	(0.04)	(22.45)
Unrealized exchange loss, net	93.01	16.93
Operating profit before working capital changes	**14,344.75**	**11,518.94**
Working capital changes		
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables and unbilled receivables	(4,630.51)	(1,666.44)
(Increase) / decrease in loans	80.16	(57.78)
(Increase) / decrease in other financial assets	(97.64)	(729.27)
(Increase) / decrease in other assets	(513.16)	(248.46)
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	2,807.37	1,114.75
Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities	669.82	68.96
Increase / (decrease) in provisions and employee benefit obligations	(45.31)	(398.39)
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	308.24	414.16
Total working capital changes	**(1,421.03)**	**(1,502.47)**
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(3,426.51)	(2,783.30)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities (A)	**9,497.21**	**7,233.17**
Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(848.90)	(327.05)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	34.07	13.77
Purchase of investments	(71,352.58)	(74,342.54)
Sale of investments	77,077.21	81,708.82
Interest received	304.74	177.30
Dividends received	0.04	22.45
Re-investment of dividend	(0.04)	(22.45)
Payment for business acquisition, net of cash acquired (₹ 2.09) (refer note 5)	(1,696.36)	-
Investments in bank deposits	(2,566.89)	(2,305.62)
Redemption / maturity of bank deposits	1,941.69	0.46
Net cash flows generated from investing activities (B)	**2,892.98**	**4,925.14**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS		**(₹ million)**
	Year ended 31 March 2019	**Year ended 31 March 2018**
Financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of shares	103.69	28.72
Payment towards buy back of shares (including buy-back expenses ₹ 66.44 and ₹ 30.34 respectively)	(9,949.19)	(11,060.34)
Repayment of borrowings	(19,034.54)	(4,696.03)
Availment of borrowings	20,280.11	5,977.15
Interest paid	(162.94)	(97.63)
Dividends paid (including tax on dividend of ₹ 794.88 and ₹ 668.37 respectively)	(4,654.82)	(3,949.29)
Net cash flows used in financing activities (C)	**(13,417.69)**	**(13,797.42)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(1,027.50)**	**(1,639.11)**
Effect of exchange rate changes	(94.48)	148.21
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4,641.76	6,132.66
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year [refer note 13 (a)]	**3,519.78**	**4,641.76**

Summary of significant accounting policies. (Note 2)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number:
101248W/W-100022

for **and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

Amit Somani
Partner
Membership No. 060154

Nitin Rakesh
Chief Executive Officer

Narayanan Kumar
Director

V. Suryanarayanan
Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

Subramanian Narayan
Vice President & Company Secretary

Paris
27 May 2019

Paris
27 May 2019

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The consolidated financial statements comprise financial statements of Mphasis Limited ('the Company') and its subsidiaries, collectively referred to as 'the Mphasis Group' or 'the Group' for the year ended 31 March 2019. The Company is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The shares of the Company are listed on two recognised stock exchanges in India. The registered office of the Company is in Bengaluru, India.

Mphasis Group, a global, multicultural organisation headquartered in Bengaluru, India, specialises in providing a suite of application development and maintenance services, infrastructure outsourcing services and business & knowledge process outsourcing solutions to clients around the world.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors on 27 May 2019.

List of subsidiaries with percentage holding **% of holding**

Subsidiaries	Country of incorporation	Parent	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Mphasis Corporation	USA	Mphasis Limited	100	100
Mphasis Deutschland GmbH	Germany	Mphasis Limited	91	91
Mphasis Australia Pty Limited	Australia	Mphasis Limited	100	100
Mphasis (Shanghai) Software & Services Company Limited ('Mphasis Shanghai')	China	Mphasis Limited	100	100
Mphasis Consulting Limited	United Kingdom	Mphasis Limited	100	100
Mphasis Ireland Limited	Ireland	Mphasis Limited	100	100
Mphasis Belgium BVBA	Belgium	Mphasis Limited	100	100
Mphasis Lanka (Private) Limited [refer note 1 (a)]	Sri Lanka	Mphasis Limited	100	100
Mphasis Poland s.p.z.o.o.	Poland	Mphasis Limited	100	100
PT. Mphasis Indonesia [refer note 1 (c)]	Indonesia	Mphasis Limited	100	100
Mphasis Europe BV	The Netherlands	Mphasis Corporation	59.62	59.62
		Mphasis Limited	40.38	40.38
Mphasis Infrastructure Services Inc.	USA	Mphasis Corporation	100	100
Mphasis Pte Limited	Singapore	Mphasis Europe BV	100	100
Mphasis UK Limited	United Kingdom	Mphasis Europe BV	100	100
Mphasis Software and Services (India) Private Limited	India	Mphasis Europe BV	100	100
Msource Mauritius Inc.	Mauritius	Mphasis Europe BV	100	100
Mphasis Wyde Inc.	USA	Mphasis UK Limited	100	100
Mphasis Philippines Inc.	Philippines	Mphasis Pte Limited	100	100
Msource (India) Private Limited	India	Msource Mauritius Inc.	100	100
Wyde Corporation	USA	Mphasis Wyde Inc.	100	100
Mphasis Wyde SASU	France	Wyde Corporation Inc.	100	100
Wyde Solutions Canada Inc.	Canada	Wyde Corporation Inc.	100	100
Digital Risk, LLC. *	USA	Mphasis Wyde Inc.	100	100
Digital Risk Mortgage Services, LLC. *	USA	Digital Risk, LLC.	100	100
Investor Services, LLC. *	USA	Digital Risk, LLC.	100	100
Digital Risk Valuation Services, LLC. *	USA	Digital Risk, LLC.	100	100
Digital Risk Europe, OOD. [refer note 1 (b)] *	Bulgaria	Digital Risk, LLC.	100	100
Stelligent Systems LLC [refer note 5]	USA	Mphasis Corporation	100	-

* Forms part of Digital Risk group.

The principal activities of the above subsidiaries include providing Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services, except for Digital Risk group which renders risk, compliance and technology related services to customers in the mortgage industry.

List of Trusts that are consolidated

- Mphasis Employees Benefit Trust.
- Mphasis Employees Equity Reward Trust.

a) On 22 July 2013 the Board of Directors of Mphasis Lanka (Private) Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Mphasis Limited, resolved to close its operations.

b) On 31 March 2017 the management of Digital Risk LLC resolved to close the operations of Digital Risk Europe, OOD.

c) On 16 April 2018, the shareholders of PT. Mphasis Indonesia resolved to dissolve and liquidate the entity.

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules (as amended from time to time).

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis of accounting, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value.

- Derivative financial instruments

- Investments classified as Fair Value Through Profit or Loss ('FVTPL').
- Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in INR ('₹') and all the values are rounded off to the nearest million (INR 000,000) except when otherwise indicated.

The Group has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, except for the adoption of Ind AS 115 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which was adopted with effect from 1 April 2018.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The Group determines the basis of control in line with the requirements of Ind AS 110 - Consolidated Financial Statements. The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company, its controlled trusts and its subsidiaries as disclosed in Note 1. Control exists when the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee),
- Exposure or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Entities are consolidated from the date control commences until the date control ceases. The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an entity if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

For the purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements of the Group, the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Group have been combined on a line-by-line basis and intra group balances and transactions including unrealised gain / loss from such transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation. Changes in the Company's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the Company's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Group.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies across the Group. The financial statements of all entities used for consolidation are drawn up to the same reporting date.

BUSINESS COMBINATIONS AND GOODWILL

The Group accounts for its business combinations using acquisition method of accounting. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition related costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the condition for recognition are recognized at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Purchase consideration paid in excess of the fair value of net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. Where the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities exceed the cost of acquisition, the Group re-assesses whether it has appropriately identified and measured all assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including contingent liabilities. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, the bargain purchase gain is recognized in the other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as capital reserve.

Business combinations arising from transfers of interests in entities that are under the common control are accounted using pooling of interest method. The difference between any consideration given and the aggregate historical carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of the acquired entity are recorded in shareholders' equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination.

USE OF ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities on the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the year reported. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised, and future periods are affected.

Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving judgments and the use of assumptions in the consolidated financial statements have been disclosed below:

- **Business combinations and intangible assets**

  In accounting for business combinations, judgment is required in identifying whether an identifiable intangible asset is to be recorded separately from goodwill. Estimating the acquisition date fair value of the identifiable assets acquired, useful life thereof and liabilities assumed involves management judgment. These measurements are based on information available at the acquisition date and are based on expectations and assumptions that have been deemed reasonable by the management. Changes in these judgments, estimates and assumptions can materially affect the results of operations. (refer note 5).

- **Impairment of non-financial assets**

  Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow ('DCF') model. The cash flows are derived from the forecast for future years. These do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognized by the Group. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different CGUs, are disclosed and further explained in note 4 and 5.

- **Taxes**

  The Group's two major tax jurisdictions are India and the U.S. Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Group Company's domicile. A tax assessment could involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods. (refer note 21).

  Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits.

- **Defined benefit plans**

  The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan, compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are determined based on an actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, future attrition rates and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date (refer note 36).

  The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

  The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. These mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

- **Fair Value measurement of financial instruments**

  When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, the fair value is measured using internal valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

- **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment**

  The Group reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

- **Revenue recognition**

  Refer the below policy on revenue recognition for discussion on judgements and estimates on revenue.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

Policy applicable from 1 April 2018

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

The Group derives its revenues primarily from rendering application development and maintenance services, infrastructure outsourcing services, call centre and business & knowledge process outsourcing operations and licensing arrangements.

Effective 1 April 2018, the Group has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue, Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations. The Group has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method (without the practical expedient), with the effect of initially applying this standard recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. 1 April 2018). Under this transition method, the standard is applied retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed as at the date of initial application, and the comparative information is not restated – i.e. the comparative information continues to be reported under Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11. The adoption of the standard did not have any material impact on the financial statements of the Group.

- Revenues from rendering application development and maintenance services comprise income from time-and-material and fixed price contracts. Revenues from call center and business & knowledge process outsourcing operations arise from both time-based and unit-priced contracts. Revenues from infrastructure outsourcing services arise from time-based, unit-priced and fixed price contracts.
- Revenue from time and material, unit-priced contracts is recognized on an output basis, measured by units delivered, efforts expended etc.
- Revenue from fixed price contracts is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method, calculated as the proportion of the cost of effort incurred up to the reporting date to estimated cost of total effort.
- Revenue from fixed price maintenance and support services contracts where the Group is standing ready to provide services is recognized based on time elapsed mode and revenue is straight-lined over the period of performance.
- Revenue from license transactions is recognised upfront at the point in time when the license is delivered to the customer, simultaneously with the transfer of control.
- Revenue from bundled contracts is recognized separately for each performance obligation based on their allocated transaction price.
- In cases where implementation and / or customisation services rendered significantly modifies or customises the license, these services and license are accounted for as a single performance obligation and revenue is recognised over time using the percentage-of-completion method, calculated as the proportion of the cost of effort incurred up to the reporting date to estimated cost of total effort.
- Revenue from the sale of distinct third-party hardware is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer.

The solutions offered by the Group may include supply of third-party equipment or software. In such cases, revenue for supply of such third-party goods are recorded at gross or net basis depending on whether the Group is acting as the principal or as an agent of the customer. The Group recognises revenue in the gross amount of consideration when it is acting as a principal and at net amount of consideration when it is acting as an agent.

Revenue from sale of services is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts and pricing incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Sales tax / Value Added Tax (VAT) / Service Tax / Goods and Service Tax ('GST') is not received by the Group on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity / service rendered by the seller on behalf of the Government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenues.

The Group recognises an onerous contract provision when it is probable that the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a contract exceed the economic benefits to be received

Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms. Other contract assets have been disclosed as contract assets within other assets. Unearned and deferred revenue ("contract liability") is recognised when there are billings in excess of revenues. The billing schedules agreed with customers could include periodic performance-based payments and/or milestone-based progress payments. Invoices are payable within contractually agreed credit period. Advances received for services are reported as liabilities until all conditions for revenue recognition are met.

Contract modifications: 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.

Use of significant judgements in revenue recognition

- The Group's contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple goods and services to a customer. The Group assesses the goods / services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables.
- Judgement is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as volume discounts, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. The Group has applied the practical expedient provided by Ind AS 115, whereby the Group does not adjust the transaction price for the effects of the time value of money where the period between when the control on goods and services transferred to the customer and when payment thereof is due, is one year or less. Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct good or service from the customer. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period. The Group allocates the elements of variable considerations to all the performance obligations of the contract unless there is observable evidence that they pertain to one or more distinct performance obligations.
- The Group uses judgement to determine an appropriate standalone selling price for a performance obligation. The Group allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service promised in the contract. Where standalone selling price is not observable, the Group uses the expected cost-plus margin approach to allocate the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation.
- The Group exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Group considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such good or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.
- Use of the percentage-of completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts 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. Judgement is also exercised in determining provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts based on the expected contract cost estimates as at the reporting date.
- Contract fulfilment costs are generally expensed as incurred except for certain costs which meet the criteria for capitalisation. The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgement, in particular, when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recovered.

Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of profit and loss using effective interest rate method.

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the dividend is established.

The Group disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by segment, geography (refer note 33), services rendered, delivery location and project type (refer note 34).

Policy applicable before 1 April 2018

Refer note 2 "Significant Accounting Policies" in the Group's consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2018 for the accounting policies that were in effect for revenues recognized prior to 1 April 2018.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Property, plant and equipment are stated at the cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and write down for, impairment if any. Direct costs are capitalised until the assets are ready to be put to use. Cost includes expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other Repairs and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. Property, plant and equipment purchased in foreign currency are recorded at cost, based on the exchange rate on the date of purchase.

The Group identifies and determines cost of each component / part of Property, plant and equipment separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the Property, plant and equipment and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

Intangible assets purchased or acquired in business combination, are measured at cost or fair value as of the date of acquisition, as applicable, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any. The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Internally developed intangible assets are stated at cost that can be measured reliably during the development phase and capitalised when it is probable that future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Group.

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life of the assets. Leasehold land is amortised over the lease term. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed under ‘other assets’. The cost of property, plant and equipment not ready to use before the balance sheet date is disclosed under ‘Capital work in progress’.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of Property, plant and equipment and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the Property, plant and equipment is derecognized.

DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at, based on the useful lives estimated by the management. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life. Depreciation / amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. The useful lives estimated by the management are given below: **(In years)**

Asset	Useful life as per Companies Act, 2013	Useful life estimated by the management
Computer equipment	3	3
Furniture and fixtures	10	5
Lease hold improvements	Not applicable	10 or remaining primary lease term, whichever is less
Office equipment	5	5
Plant and equipment	15	4 to 7
Server and networks	6	6
Vehicles	8	5
Customer contracts / Non compete agreement / Business alliance partnership	As per Ind AS 38	2 to 5
Software	As per Ind AS 38	3 to 7

In respect of plant and equipment, furniture and fixtures and vehicles, the management, basis internal assessment of usage pattern believes that the useful lives as mentioned above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives in respect of these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Project specific assets are depreciated over the period of contract or useful life of the asset, whichever is lower.

LEASES

Group as a lessee

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased items, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless the lease agreement explicitly states that increase is because of inflation.

Leases under which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Such assets acquired are capitalised at the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, whichever is lower. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recorded as finance costs in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Assets acquired under finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year they occur.

IMPAIRMENT

a. Financial assets (other than at fair value)

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, trade receivables and other financial assets, the Group assesses at each date of balance sheet whether the asset is impaired. Ind AS 109 (‘Financial instruments’) requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. Expected credit loss is the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted using the effective interest rate. The Group recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. The Group provides for impairment upon the occurrence of the triggering event.

b. Non-financial assets

- **Tangible and intangible assets**
  Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. 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 the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Goodwill**

  Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and more often, if 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) 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. The Group estimates the value in use of CGU's based on the future cash flows after considering current economic conditions and trends, estimated future operating results and growth rate and estimated future economic and regulatory conditions. The estimated cash flows are developed using internal forecasts. The discount rates used for the CGU's represents the weighted average cost of capital based on the historical market return of comparable companies.

  If the recoverable amount of a CGU is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss on goodwill is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Impairment losses relating to goodwill are not reversed in future periods.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments consist of the following:

- financial assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, investments in equity and debt securities and eligible current and non-current assets;
- financial liabilities, which include long and short-term loans and borrowings, finance lease liabilities, bank overdrafts, trade payables, eligible current and non-current liabilities.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contract that gives rise to financial assets and liabilities. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below.

a. Cash and cash equivalents

The Group's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks with an original maturity of less than or up to three months. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the Group's cash management system.

b. Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets (except for debt instruments that are designated at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) on initial recognition) are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets 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. Trade receivables which are subject to factoring arrangements are derecognized in accordance with Ind AS 109.

c. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets (except for debt instruments that are designated at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) on initial recognition) are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') if these financial assets are held within a business 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. Interest income is recognized in the statement of profit or loss for FVTOCI debt instruments. Other changes in fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in reserves is transferred to the consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

d. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in statement of profit and loss. Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The gain or loss on disposal is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Interest income is recognized in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income for FVTPL debt instruments. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognized when the Group's right to receive dividend is established.

e. Other financial assets

Other financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. These are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. These comprise trade receivables, unbilled receivables, deposits with banks and other assets.

f. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. 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.

Derivative financial instruments

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

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

Subsequent to initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are measured as described below.

a. Cash flow hedge accounting

The Group designates certain foreign exchange forward 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 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 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 the statement of profit and loss.

b. Others

Changes in fair value of foreign currency derivative instruments not designated as cash flow hedges are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains, net.

Changes in fair value and gains/(losses) on settlement of foreign currency derivative instruments relating to borrowings, which have not been designated as hedges are recorded as foreign exchange gains/ (losses).

c. De-recognition of financial instruments

Financial assets are derecognized when substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred. In cases where substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are neither transferred nor retained, financial assets are derecognized only when the Group has not retained control over the financial asset. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

d. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amounts are presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

e. Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities (refer note 37).

When a quote available, the Group measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as 'active' if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Group uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Group uses following hierarchy and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date.

f. Fair value hierarchy

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

RETIREMENT AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

a. Employee benefits

Employee benefits are accrued in the period in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Group. Contributions to defined contribution schemes such as Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance Scheme and other social security schemes are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on an accrual basis.

b. Gratuity

For its Indian entities, the Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan that provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment in accordance with “The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972”. The amount is based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and the tenure of employment with the Group.

Gratuity, which is a defined benefit plan, is determined based on an independent actuarial valuation, which is carried out based on the project unit credit method. 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. In accordance with Ind AS, re-measurement gains and losses on defined benefit plans recognised in OCI are not to be subsequently reclassified to statement of profit and loss. As required under Ind AS read with Schedule III to Companies Act, 2013, the Group transfers it immediately to retained earnings. The discount rate is based on the yield of securities issued by the Government of India.

c. Compensated absences

The Group has a policy on compensated absences that is both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. Non-accumulating compensated absences are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recognized in the period in which absences occur. The cost of short term compensated absences are provided for based on estimates. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation at each balance sheet date measured based on the amounts expected to be paid / availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. The Group treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefits for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income. The Group presents the entire obligation for compensated absences as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement beyond 12 months from the reporting date.

d. Provident fund

Mphasis Limited has established a Provident Fund Trust to which contributions towards provident fund are made on a monthly basis. The Provident Fund Trust guarantees a specified rate of return on such contributions on a periodical basis. The contributions to the trust managed by the Company is accounted for as a defined benefit plan as the Company is liable for any shortfall in the fund assets based on the Government specified minimum rates of return.

SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

The Group measures compensation cost relating to share-based payments using the fair valuation method in accordance with Ind AS 102, Share-Based Payment. Compensation expense is amortized over the vesting period of the option on a straight-line basis. The units generally vest in a graded manner over the vesting period. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed over the vesting period of the respective tranches of such grants.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The expected term of an option is estimated based on the vesting term and contractual life of the option. Expected volatility during the expected term of the option is based on the historical volatility of similar companies. Risk free interest rates are based on the government securities yield in effect at the time of the grant.

The cost of equity settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment (SBP) reserve in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group’s best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Debit or credit in Statement of profit and loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognized in employee benefits expense.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES

a. Functional currency

The Group’s consolidated financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company’s functional currency. For each entity the Group determines the functional currency based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates, and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

b. Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are restated into the functional currency using exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date.

Gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement of foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are included in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at an exchange rate that approximates the rate prevalent on 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.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the exchange rate in effect on the balance sheet date.

c. Translations

For the purposes of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations that have a functional currency other than INR are translated into INR using exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in other comprehensive income and held in foreign currency translation reserve ('FCTR'), a component of equity, except to the extent that the translation difference is allocated to non-controlling interest. When a foreign operation is disposed off, the relevant amount recognized in FCTR is transferred to the statement of profit or loss as part of the profit or loss on disposal. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date.

INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

- **Current income tax**

  Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for that period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. 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.

- **Deferred income tax**

  Deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, 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. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

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

  Deferred income tax 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 an income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or substantive enactment date.

  Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries where it is expected that the earnings of the subsidiary will not be distributed in the foreseeable future.

  Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognized as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realized. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset, it is recorded by way of a credit to the statement of comprehensive income and shown as deferred tax assets. The Group reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT Credit Entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that Group will pay normal Income Tax during the specified future period.

  For operations carried out in SEZs, deferred tax assets or liabilities, if any, have been established for the tax consequences of those temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases that reverse after the tax holiday ends.

  Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity.

PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A provision is recognized when an enterprise has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as result of past event and it is probable that an outflow embodying economic benefits of resources will be required to settle a reliably assessable obligation. Provisions are determined based on best estimate required to settle each obligation at each balance sheet date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

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.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Group or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Group does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the consolidated financial statements.

EARNINGS PER SHARE

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the Company's owners for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for treasury shares held.

The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share, and the weighted average number of equity shares which could be issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

CASH DIVIDEND TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY

The Company recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorised, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. Final dividends 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.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

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. When the grant relates to a capital asset, it is presented by deducting the grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset. Government grants related to revenue are recognized on a systematic basis in net profit in the statement of profit and loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate.

STANDARDS / PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified the following new and amendments to Ind AS which the Group has not applied as they are effective from 1 April 2019.

Ind AS 116 – Leases

Ind AS 116 will replace the current guidance in Ind AS 17, 'Leases'. Ind AS 116 defines a lease as a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The Group will adopt Ind AS 116 with effect from annual reporting periods beginning on 1 April 2019. The Group has chosen to apply the standard retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard, recognized on the date of initial application i.e. 1 April 2019. Accordingly, the Group will not restate comparative information, instead, the cumulative effect of initially applying this Standard will be recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as on 1 April 2019. On that date, the Group will recognise a lease liability measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments. The right-of-use asset is recognised at its carrying amount as if the Standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as at 1 April 2019. In accordance with the standard, the Group will elect not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value.

On transition, the Group will be using the practical expedient provided by the standard and therefore, will not reassess whether a contract, is or contains a lease, at the date of initial application.

The Group will recognise with effect from 1 April 2019 new assets and liabilities for its operating leases of premises and other assets.

Previously, the Group recognised operating lease expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, and recognised assets and liabilities only to the extent that there was a timing difference between actual lease payments and the expense recognised. Under Ind AS 116, the nature of expenses related to those leases will change from lease rent in previous periods to amortisation charge for the right- to use asset and interest accrued on lease liability.

The Group is evaluating the effect of Ind AS 116 on its consolidated financial statements.

Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits'

Limited amendments to Ind AS 19 in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. The amendments require an entity to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement and to recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling. These amendments will apply to any future plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements of the Group on or after 1 April 2019. The Group does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact on its financial statements.

Ind AS 103, 'Business Combinations'

The amendments to Ind AS 103 relating to re-measurement clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it re-measures previously held interests in that business. The amendments to Ind AS 111 clarify that when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity does not re-measure previously held interests in that business. The Group will apply the pronouncement if and when it obtains control / joint control of a business that is a joint operation.

Appendix C to Ind AS 12, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

The amendment to Appendix C of Ind AS 12 specifies that the amendment is to be applied to the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. It outlines the following: (1) the entity has to use judgement, to determine whether each tax treatment should be considered separately or whether some can be considered together. The decision should be based on the approach which provides better predictions of the resolution of the uncertainty (2) the entity is to assume that the taxation authority will have full knowledge of all relevant information while examining any amount (3) entity has to consider the probability of the relevant taxation authority accepting the tax treatment and the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates would depend upon the probability. The Group is evaluating the effect of the said amendment on its consolidated financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 12 – 'Income Taxes'

The amendment relating to income tax consequences of dividend clarify that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. The Company does not expect any impact from this pronouncement. It is relevant to note that the amendment does not amend situations where the entity pays a tax on dividend which is akin to taxes paid on behalf of shareholders. Such amount paid or payable to taxation authorities continues to be charged to equity as part of dividend, in accordance with Ind AS 12. The Company is evaluating the effect of the said amendment on its consolidated financial statements.

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT **(₹ million)**

	Plant and equipment	Computer equipment	Servers and networks	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost								
At 1 April 2017	**185.83**	**547.02**	**619.49**	**132.45**	**177.63**	**84.67**	**143.37**	**1,890.46**
Additions	16.99	137.71	72.51	13.27	10.93	-	7.85	**259.26**
Disposals	(31.99)	(4.25)	(56.16)	(0.22)	(3.11)	(15.57)	(1.36)	**(112.66)**
Translation exchange differences	2.09	3.87	4.68	0.58	0.59	-	0.66	**12.47**
At 31 March 2018	**172.92**	**684.35**	**640.52**	**146.08**	**186.04**	**69.10**	**150.52**	**2,049.53**
Additions	40.53	215.08	150.42	54.41	44.24	9.58	286.96	**801.22**
Acquired through business combination (refer note 5)	-	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	**2.13**
Disposals	(9.11)	(29.86)	(4.87)	(1.57)	(11.17)	(17.26)	(1.88)	**(75.72)**
Translation exchange differences	3.69	7.06	8.26	3.32	8.39	(0.06)	1.51	**32.17**
At 31 March 2019	**208.03**	**878.76**	**794.33**	**202.24**	**227.50**	**61.36**	**437.11**	**2,809.33**
Depreciation								
At 1 April 2017	**106.67**	**218.25**	**240.88**	**51.86**	**94.02**	**29.12**	**108.82**	**849.62**
Charge for the year	29.83	180.05	111.82	26.95	35.39	17.35	20.34	**421.73**
Disposals	(31.91)	(4.19)	(52.14)	(0.21)	(3.03)	(11.97)	(1.36)	**(104.81)**
Translation exchange differences	1.95	2.28	3.14	0.37	0.34	-	0.25	**8.33**
At 31 March 2018	**106.54**	**396.39**	**303.70**	**78.97**	**126.72**	**34.50**	**128.05**	**1,174.87**
Charge for the year	31.76	226.67	110.70	29.98	27.09	12.63	42.18	**481.01**
Disposals	(8.43)	(29.06)	(4.10)	(1.50)	(10.80)	(13.25)	(1.88)	**(69.02)**
Translation exchange differences	3.25	4.02	4.43	1.67	5.83	(0.01)	1.34	**20.53**
At 31 March 2019	**133.12**	**598.02**	**414.73**	**109.12**	**148.84**	**33.87**	**169.69**	**1,607.39**
Net block								
At 31 March 2018	**66.38**	**287.96**	**336.82**	**67.11**	**59.32**	**34.60**	**22.47**	**874.66**
At 31 March 2019	**74.91**	**280.74**	**379.60**	**93.12**	**78.66**	**27.49**	**267.42**	**1,201.94**

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
4. GOODWILL		
Balance as per previous financial statements	17,014.72	16,977.88
Acquisition through business combination (refer note 5)	1,525.25	-
Translation exchange differences	1,044.58	36.84
	19,584.55	**17,014.72**

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill recognised on business combinations is allocated to the Cash Generating Units ('CGU') which represents the lowest level within the Group at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, which is not higher than the Group's operating segments.

Below is the CGU wise break-up of goodwill	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Digital Risk	8,412.53	7,904.65
Wyde	3,876.77	3,642.72
Eldorado	1,222.07	1,148.21
Infrastructure Services	1,936.90	1,819.97
Stelligent (refer note 5)	1,511.69	-
Business outsourcing	2,178.54	2,044.59
Consulting	446.05	454.58
	19,584.55	**17,014.72**

Goodwill impairment testing

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal 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 cash flow projections over a period of five years. An average of the range of each assumption used is mentioned below.

(₹ million)

	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Growth rate	1% to 21%	2% to 25%
Operating margins	15% to 33%	13% to 31%
Discount rate	14% to 15%	13% to 15%

The above discount rate is based on the Weighted Average Cost of Capital ('WACC') which represents the weighted average return attributable to all the assets of the CGU. These estimates are likely to differ from future actual results of operations and cash flows. 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.

Recoverable amount of all CGU's exceeded their carrying amounts, and hence no impairment losses were recognized during the year (31 March 2018: ₹ nil).

5. BUSINESS COMBINATION

On 8 November 2018 (acquisition date), the Company through its wholly owned subsidiary, Mphasis Corporation, obtained control of Stelligent Systems LLC (Stelligent), a technology services company that provides DevOps automation on the Amazon Web Services cloud by acquiring 100% of its membership interests. The acquisition seeks to strengthen and expand the Group's cloud service offerings to its customers.

The acquisition was executed through a membership interest purchase agreement for a cash consideration of USD 24.34 million (₹ 1,698.45 million). The excess of the purchase consideration paid over the fair value of assets acquired has been attributed to goodwill.

The Group has finalized purchase price allocation during the quarter ended 31 March 2019. The following table shows the allocation of purchase price:

Description	Pre-acquisition carrying amount	Fair value adjustments	Purchase price allocated
Net assets	63.51	-	63.51
Business alliance partnership	-	53.52	53.52
Customer contracts	-	36.15	36.15
Non compete agreement	-	10.95	10.95
Others	-	9.07	9.07
Total	**63.51**	**109.69**	**173.20**
Goodwill			1,525.25
Total purchase price			**1,698.45**

Net assets acquired include ₹ 2.09 million of cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables valued at ₹ 113.87 million. Trade receivables are expected to be collected in full.

Goodwill of ₹ 1,525.25 million comprises value of acquired workforce and expected synergies arising from the acquisition. The goodwill is tax-deductible.

Had the above acquisition occurred on 1 April 2018, management estimates that the consolidated revenue would have been higher by approximately ₹ 435.00 million and no material impact on the profits for the year ended 31 March 2019. The pro-forma amounts are not necessarily indicative of the results that would have occurred if the acquisition had occurred on date indicated or that may result in the future.

6. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Software	Customer contracts	Non compete agreement	Business alliance partnership	Others	Total
Cost						
At 1 April 2017	1,470.68	469.91	125.20	-	149.05	**2,214.84**
Additions	48.36	-	-	-	-	**48.36**
Disposals	(8.04)	-	-	-	-	**(8.04)**
Translation exchange differences	-	(0.43)	(0.12)	-	(0.14)	**(0.69)**
At 31 March 2018	**1,511.00**	**469.48**	**125.08**	**-**	**148.91**	**2,254.47**
Additions	74.10	36.15	10.95	53.52	9.07	**183.79**
Disposals	(13.08)	-	-	-	-	**(13.08)**
Translation exchange differences	75.78	29.84	7.94	(0.48)	9.49	**122.57**
At 31 March 2019	**1,647.80**	**535.47**	**143.97**	**53.04**	**167.47**	**2,547.75**
Depreciation						
At 1 April 2017	**317.38**	**469.91**	**85.85**	**-**	**149.05**	**1,022.19**
Charge for the year	247.54	-	38.98	-	-	**286.52**
Disposals	(6.59)	-	-	-	-	**(6.59)**
Translation exchange differences	1.79	(0.43)	0.25	-	(0.14)	**1.47**
At 31 March 2018	**560.12**	**469.48**	**125.08**	**-**	**148.91**	**1,303.59**
Charge for the year	259.63	3.00	1.14	7.39	6.27	**277.43**
Disposals	(13.08)	-	-	-	-	**(13.08)**
Translation exchange differences	21.28	30.14	8.03	(0.03)	9.55	**68.97**
At 31 March 2019	**827.95**	**502.62**	**134.25**	**7.36**	**164.73**	**1,636.91**
Net block						
At 31 March 2018	**950.88**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**950.88**
At 31 March 2019	**819.85**	**32.85**	**9.72**	**45.68**	**2.74**	**910.84**

	As at 31 March 2019			As at 31 March 2018		
	Units	**NAV (₹)**	**₹ million**	**Units**	**NAV (₹)**	**₹ million**
7. NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS						
Investments carried at amortized cost						
Quoted bonds						
7.19% India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	599,500	1,000	599.50	929,500	1,000	929.50
7.11% Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	-	-	-	25,670	1,000	25.67
7.21% Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	-	-	-	100	1,000,000	100.00
7.21% India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	-	-	-	100	1,000,000	100.00
8.10% Housing and Urban Development Corporation	-	-	-	50,000	1,000	50.00
7.34% Housing and Urban Development Corporation	-	-	-	50,000	1,000	50.00
Quoted fixed maturity plan securities						
Aditya Birla Sun Life FTP – Series PC Direct growth	40,000,000	10.8975	435.90	40,000,000	10.1175	404.70
Aditya Birla Sun Life FTP – Series PH Direct growth	20,000,000	10.8334	216.67	20,000,000	10.0534	201.07
ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan	25,000,000	10.8578	271.45	25,000,000	10.0198	250.50
Kotak FMP Series 219	20,000,000	10.8292	216.58	20,000,000	10.0491	200.98
Reliance Fixed Horizon Fund	15,000,000	10.8185	162.28	15,000,000	10.0384	150.58
IDFC Yearly Interval Plan	8,948,775	16.3324	146.15	13,251,753	15.1960	201.37
Reliance Yearly Interval Fund -Series 1 Direct growth	33,352,900	16.2910	543.35	33,352,900	15.1367	504.85
			2,591.88			**3,169.22**
Aggregate value of quoted non current investments			2,591.88			3,169.22

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2019	**As at 31 March 2018**	**As at 31 March 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
8. TRADE RECEIVABLES				
Unsecured				
Considered good	10.60	10.60	9,639.86	8,116.34
Allowances for doubtful receivables	-	-	(86.18)	-
Credit impaired	-	-	439.79	433.90
Allowance for doubtful receivables	-	-	(439.79)	(433.90)
	10.60	**10.60**	**9,553.68**	**8,116.34**

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2019	**As at 31 March 2018**	**As at 31 March 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
9. LOANS				
Unsecured - considered good				
Deposits	708.98	1,139.84	1,155.54	718.73
Employee advances	-	-	101.38	105.36
	708.98	**1,139.84**	**1,256.92**	**824.09**

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2019	**As at 31 March 2018**	**As at 31 March 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
10. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Unsecured - considered good				
Non-current bank balances (refer note 13.b) *	156.30	1.94	-	-
Accrued interest	-	-	46.26	79.27
Derivative assets	478.78	75.08	580.56	444.42
Others	-	-	32.48	44.16
	635.08	**77.02**	**659.30**	**567.85**

* Includes restricted deposits of ₹ 33.69 million (31 March 2018: ₹ nil).

(₹ million)

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
11. OTHER ASSETS				
Unsecured - considered good				
Rent equalization reserve	5.63	25.10	53.62	354.09
Contract assets	-	-	133.28	-
Employee advances	-	-	24.35	-
Capital advances	376.38	375.97	-	-
Prepaid expenses	329.81	51.66	884.02	837.11
Advances to suppliers	-	-	901.72	957.08
Indirect tax recoverable	250.53	1,053.78	1,513.78	652.14
	962.35	**1,506.51**	**3,510.77**	**2,800.42**

	As at 31 March 2019			As at 31 March 2018		
	Units	NAV (₹)	₹ million	Units	NAV (₹)	₹ million
12. CURRENT INVESTMENTS						
Investments carried at FVTPL						
Unquoted mutual funds						
ABSL Liquid fund - Growth	39,851	300.44	11.97	6,052,163	279.3146	1,690.46
Reliance Liquid Fund - Treasury Plan Direct growth	10,703	4,561.8900	48.83	347,180	4,239.8015	1,471.97
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund Direct growth	69,123,872	27.2030	1,880.38	69,123,872	25.5148	1,763.68
Reliance Arbitrage Advantage fund	96,160,317	19.5712	1,881.97	68,919,338	18.2963	1,260.97
ABSL Money manager Fund Direct	2,796,962	251.6048	703.73	-	-	-
HDFC Ultrashort term	33,767,842	10.4744	353.70	-	-	-
IDFC Cash fund	876,259	2,266.5228	1,986.06	-	-	-
IDFC Corporate Bond Fund	59,071,398	12.8602	759.67	-	-	-
Kotak Floater Short Term - Direct Plan growth	-	-	-	350,403	2,851.9553	999.33
L&T Liquid Fund Direct Plan growth	-	-	-	592,437	2,382.8749	1,411.70
Birla Sun Life Banking & PSU Debt -Direct Plan	-	-	-	19,422,529	52.4169	1,018.07
DSP BlackRock FMP Series 222	-	-	-	25,000,000	10.0771	251.93
HDFC FMP 92D	-	-	-	25,000,000	10.0732	251.83
Kotak FMP Series 218 Direct growth	-	-	-	25,000,000	10.0747	251.87
Reliance Fixed Horizon Fund XXXVI series 4	-	-	-	50,000,000	10.0811	504.06
Quoted debentures						
Citicorp Finance (India) Ltd.	18,500	107,870.00	1,995.60	36,000	102,829.72	3,701.87
Citicorp Finance (India) Ltd.	10,000	99,980.00	999.80	-	-	-
Quoted bonds						
0 % Nabard 2020	1,700	17,818.14	30.29	1,700	16,671.70	28.34
0 % REC 2020	1,830	26,410.77	48.33	1,830	24,795.60	45.38
			10,700.33			**14,651.46**
Aggregate value of quoted current investments			3,074.02			3,775.59
Aggregate net asset value of mutual fund investments			7,626.31			10,875.87

(₹ million)

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS *				
a. Balances with banks:				
In current accounts	-	-	2,939.25	3,126.01
Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	-	-	559.80	1,502.05
Unclaimed dividend	-	-	20.72	13.67
Cash on hand	-	-	0.01	0.03
	-	**-**	**3,519.78**	**4,641.76**
b. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents				
Deposits with remaining maturity of more than 12 months	156.30	1.94	-	-
Deposits with remaining maturity of less than 12 months	-	-	2,896.31	2,425.47
	156.30	**1.94**	**2,896.31**	**2,425.47**
Disclosed under other non-current financial assets (refer note 10)	(156.30)	(1.94)	-	-
	-	**-**	**2,896.31**	**2,425.47**
	-	**-**	**6,416.09**	**7,067.23**

* Includes restricted deposits of ₹ nil (31 March 2018: ₹ 45.28 million).

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
14. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
Authorised share capital		
245,000,000 (31 March 2018: 245,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	2,450.00	2,450.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
186,219,039 (31 March 2018: 193,260,182) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up	1,862.19	1,932.60
Add: Amount originally paid-up on forfeited shares	0.07	0.07
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**1,862.26**	**1,932.67**

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Number of shares	₹ million	Number of shares	₹ million
At the beginning of the year	193,260,182	1,932.60	210,417,080	2,104.17
Issue of shares upon exercise of stock options	278,712	2.79	213,180	2.13
Issue of bonus shares	700	0.01	-	-
Buy back of shares (refer note 14 (d) (ii)	(7,320,555)	(73.21)	(17,370,078)	(173.70)
Outstanding at the end of the year	**186,219,039**	**1,862.19**	**193,260,182**	**1,932.60**

(b) Terms/rights and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Shares held by holding / ultimate holding company and / or their subsidiaries / associates

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Marble II Pte Limited (subsidiary of the ultimate holding company) *		
97,317,781 (31 March 2018: 116,691,668) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	973.18	1,166.92

* The ultimate holding company is Blackstone Capital Partners (Cayman II) VI L.P.

(d) Equity shares movement during five years immediately preceding 31 March 2019

(i) Aggregate number of bonus shares and shares issued for consideration other than cash:

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Equity shares allotted as fully paid bonus shares by capitalization of securities premium / retained earnings	700	-

(ii) Equity shares extinguished / cancelled on buy back

a. During the previous year ended 31 March 2018, the Company had completed the buyback of 17,370,078 fully paid-up equity shares of face value of ₹ 10 each ("equity shares") on 2 June 2017, representing 8.26% of the total paid-up equity share capital of the Company, at a price of ₹ 635 per equity share for an aggregate consideration of ₹ 11,030.00 million. The shares accepted by the Company under the buyback scheme were extinguished on 7 June 2017 and the paid-up equity share capital of the Company has been reduced to that extent. Subsequent to completion of buyback, the Company has transferred ₹ 173.70 million to Capital Redemption Reserve representing face value of equity shares bought back.

b. During the current year, the Company has completed the buyback of 7,320,555 fully paid-up equity shares of face value ₹ 10 each ("equity shares"), representing 3.79% of the total paid-up equity share capital of the Company, at a price of ₹ 1,350 per equity share for an aggregate consideration of ₹ 9,882.75 million. In line with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013, an amount of ₹ 176.59 million, ₹ 743.89 million and ₹ 8,962.27 million has been utilized from securities premium, general reserve and retained earnings respectively. The shares accepted under the buyback have been extinguished on 28 December 2018 and the paid-up equity share capital of the Company has been reduced to that extent. Subsequent to completion of the buyback, the Company has transferred ₹ 73.21 million to the Capital Redemption Reserve representing face value of equity shares bought back.

(e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
Marble II Pte Limited	97,317,781	52.26	116,691,668	60.38

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders / members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

(f) Shares reserved for issue under options

For details of shares reserved for issue under the ESOP plan of the Company, refer note 15.

(₹ million)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
15. OTHER EQUITY		
Securities premium		
Balance as per previous financial statements	95.18	1,654.10
Utilized for buy back of equity shares	(176.59)	(1,654.10)
Premium received on issue of shares	100.90	26.59
Transferred from share based payment reserve, on exercise of options	49.77	68.59
Closing balance	**69.26**	**95.18**
General reserve		
Balance as per previous financial statements	761.26	6,596.04
Utilized for buy back of equity shares	(743.89)	(6,576.85)
Reversal on lapse of options granted	1.93	2.18
Transferred from retained earnings	769.43	739.89
Closing balance	**788.73**	**761.26**
Retained earnings		
Balance as per previous financial statements	46,667.96	45,835.25
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans	3.16	(21.55)
Profit for the year	10,733.54	8,374.99
Issue of bonus shares	(0.01)	-
Utilized for buy back of equity shares	(8,889.06)	(2,625.35)
Transferred to CRR on buy back of equity shares	(73.21)	(173.70)
Buy back expenses	(66.44)	(30.34)
Transferred to Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	(1,411.16)	-
Transferred from Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	416.98	-
Less: Appropriations		
Dividends	3,866.99	3,283.08
Dividend Distribution Tax	794.88	668.37
Transfer to general reserve	769.43	739.89
Total appropriations	**5,431.30**	**4,691.34**
Closing balance	**41,950.46**	**46,667.96**
Capital reserve		
Balance as per previous financial statements	361.39	361.39
Closing balance	**361.39**	**361.39**

(Continued)

15. OTHER EQUITY (Continued) (₹ million)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Capital redemption reserve		
Balance as per previous financial statements	178.45	4.75
Transferred from retained earnings on buy back of equity shares	73.21	173.70
Closing balance	**251.66**	**178.45**
Share based payments		
Balance as per previous financial statements	318.23	190.47
Expense for the year	226.45	199.02
Transferred to securities premium on exercise of options	(49.77)	(68.59)
Exercise of options	-	(0.45)
Reversal on lapse of options granted	(1.93)	(2.22)
Closing balance	**492.98**	**318.23**
Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve		
Balance as per previous financial statements	-	-
Transferred from retained earnings	1,411.16	-
Utilization during the year	(416.98)	-
Closing balance	**994.18**	**-**
Treasury shares		
Balance as per previous financial statements	-	(0.45)
Transactions during the year	-	0.45
Closing balance	**-**	**-**
Hedging reserve		
Balance as per previous financial statements	236.90	761.67
Transactions during the year	(703.92)	1,158.25
Transfer to statement of profit and loss	883.87	(1,683.02)
Closing balance	**416.85**	**236.90**
Foreign currency translation reserve		
Balance as per previous financial statements	4,265.78	4,016.60
Transactions during the year	1,044.63	249.18
Closing balance	**5,310.41**	**4,265.78**
Total other equity	**50,635.92**	**52,885.15**

Dividend on equity shares

The Board of Directors, at its meeting held on 10 May 2018 had proposed the final dividend of ₹ 20 per share for the year ended 31 March 2018. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors has been approved by the shareholders' in the Annual General meeting held on 7 August 2018. This resulted in a cash outflow of ₹ 4,654.82 million, inclusive of dividend distribution tax of ₹ 794.88 million.

Employee Stock Option Plans - Equity settled

Employees Stock Option Plan-1998 (the 1998 Plan)

The Company instituted the 1998 Plan for all eligible employees in pursuance of the special resolution approved by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting held on 31 July 1998. The 1998 Plan provides for the issuance of 3,720,000 options to eligible employees as recommended by the ESOP Committee constituted for this purpose. In accordance with the 1998 Plan, the Committee has formulated 1998 Plan - (Version I) and 1998 Plan - (Version II) during the years 1998-1999 and 1999-2000 respectively.

1998 Plan – (Version I): Each option, granted under the 1998 Plan - (Version I), entitles the holder thereof with an option to apply for and be issued one equity share of the Company at an exercise price of ₹ 34.38 per share. The equity shares covered under these options vest at various dates over a period ranging from six to sixty-six months from the date of grant based on the length of service completed by the employee to the date of grant. The options are exercisable any time after their vesting period.

The movements in the options granted under the 1998 Plan - (Version I) for the year ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 are set out below:

	Year ended 31 March 2019		Year ended 31 March 2018	
1998 Plan (Version I)	**No. of options**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)**	**No. of options**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)**
Options outstanding at the beginning	47,000	34.38	47,000	34.38
Options outstanding at the end	**47,000**	**34.38**	**47,000**	**34.38**
Exercisable at the end	**47,000**	**34.38**	**47,000**	**34.38**

The options outstanding as at 31 March 2019 have an exercise price of ₹ 34.38 (31 March 2018: ₹ 34.38).

1998 Plan - (Version II): Commencing January 2000, the Company decided to grant all future options at the market price immediately preceding the date of grant. The equity shares covered under these options vest at various dates over a period ranging from twelve to forty-eight months from the date of grant based on the grade of the employee. However, in the case of options granted to the then Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer, the vesting period of the options, subject to a minimum period of one year from the date of grant, is determined by the ESOP Committee and approved by the Board. The options are to be exercised within a period of ten years from their date of vesting.

The movements in the options granted under the 1998 Plan - (Version II) for the year ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 are set out below:

	Year ended 31 March 2019		Year ended 31 March 2018	
1998 Plan (Version II)	**No. of options**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)**	**No. of options**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)**
Options outstanding at the beginning	-	-	9,816	84.67
Lapsed	-	-	6,616	84.21
Exercised	-	-	3,200	85.63
Options outstanding at the end	-	-	-	-

Employees Stock Option Plan - 2004 (the 2004 Plan)

At the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 12 May 2004, the shareholders approved a new Employee Stock Option Plan. The 2004 Plan provides for the issue of equity shares to employees and directors of the Company and its subsidiaries and for the exchange of outstanding stock options of Msource Corporation as on 20 September 2004, pursuant to its merger with Mphasis Corporation and the assumption of the Msource stock options by the Company.

The 2004 Plan is administered through the ESOP Committee appointed by the Board and comprises two programs. Under Program A, outstanding options of Msource Corporation were exchanged for options in the Company on the agreed exchange ratio of 0.14028 stock options with underlying equity shares of the Company for each stock option in the Msource 2001 plan, the exercise price being the equivalent amount payable by the option holder under the Msource 2001 plan. The equity shares underlying these options vest over a period up to forty-eight months from the date of assumption by the Company and shall be exercisable within a period of ten years from the original date of grant under the Msource 2001 plan.

Options under Program B represent fresh grants and will be issued to employees at an exercise price which shall be equal to the fair value of the underlying shares at the date of grant. The equity shares covered under these options vest over a period ranging from twelve to forty-eight months from the date of grant. The exercise period is two years from the date of vesting.

The movements in the options granted under the 2004 plan for the year ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 are set out below:

	Year ended 31 March 2019		Year ended 31 March 2018	
2004 Plan	**No. of options**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)**	**No. of options**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)**
Options outstanding at the beginning	-	-	1,598	138.69
Lapsed	-	-	1,598	138.69
Options outstanding at the end	-	-	-	-

Employees Stock Option Plan - 2016 (the 2016 Plan)

Effective 4 November 2016, the Company instituted the 2016 Plan. The Board of Directors of the Company and the shareholders approved the 2016 Plan at its meeting held on 27 September 2016 and 4 November 2016 respectively. The 2016 plan provides for the issue of options to certain employees of the Company and its subsidiaries.

The 2016 Plan is administered by the Mphasis Employees Equity Reward Trust. As per the ESOP 2016 Plan, the stock options are granted at the Market Price subject to a discount up to twenty per cent (20%) as may be determined by the Compensation Committee at the time of Grant. The equity shares covered under these options vest over 60 months from the date of grant. The exercise period is thirty-six months from the respective date of vesting.

The movements in the options under the 2016 plan for the year ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 are set out below:

	Year ended 31 March 2019		Year ended 31 March 2018	
2016 Plan	**No. of options**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)**	**No. of options**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)**
Options outstanding at the beginning	4,958,886	541.91	3,885,100	500.00
Granted	223,000	941.00	1,613,176	630.20
Forfeited	289,760	560.28	485,610	504.59
Lapsed	12,500	500.00	-	-
Exercised	203,910	504.84	53,780	500.00
Options outstanding at the end	**4,675,716**	**561.53**	**4,958,886**	**541.91**
Exercisable at the end	**1,388,326**	**527.78**	**658,000**	**500.00**

The weighted average share price as at the date of exercise of stock option was ₹ 1,064.34 (31 March 2018: ₹ 831.99). The options outstanding on 31 March 2019 have an exercise price ranging from ₹ 500.00 to ₹ 941.00 (31 March 2018: ₹ 500.00 to ₹ 650.00) and the weighted average remaining contractual life of 4.24 years (31 March 2018: 5.10 years).

The weighted average fair value of stock options granted during the year was ₹ 298.19 (31 March 2018: ₹ 228.54). The Black-Scholes valuation model has been used for computing the weighted average fair value considering the following inputs:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Weighted average share price on the date of grant (₹)	972.80	775.62
Exercise Price (₹)	941.00	500.00 to 650.00
Expected Volatility	37.57%	24.18% to 26.98%
Life of the options granted in years	1-5 years	1 -5 Years
Average risk-free interest rate	7.53%	6.38% to 7.26%
Expected dividend rate	1.68%	2.85% to 3.93%

Total employee compensation cost pertaining to 2016 Plan during the year is ₹ 226.45 million (31 March 2018: ₹ 199.02 million.)

Restricted Stock Unit Plan-2014 ('RSU Plan-2014')

Effective 20 October 2014, the Company instituted the Restricted Stock Unit Plan-2014. The Board and the shareholders of the Company approved RSU Plan-2014 on 14 May 2014. The RSU Plan-2014 provides for the issue of restricted units to employees and directors of the Company and its subsidiaries.

The RSU Plan-2014 is administered by the Mphasis Employees Benefit Trust. Each unit, granted under the RSU Plan-2014, entitles the holder thereof with an option to apply for and be issued one equity share of the Company at an exercise price of ₹ 10.00 per share. The equity shares covered under this plan vest over a period ranging from twelve to thirty-six months from the date of grant. The exercise period is three years from the date of vesting.

The movements in the units under the RSU Plan-2014 for the year ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 are set out below:

	Year ended 31 March 2019		Year ended 31 March 2018	
RSU 2014 Plan	**No. of units**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)**	**No. of units**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)**
Units outstanding at the beginning	35,455	10.00	88,545	10.00
Lapsed	1,354	10.00	-	-
Exercised	28,788	10.00	53,090	10.00
Units outstanding at the end	**5,313**	**10.00**	**35,455**	**10.00**
Exercisable at the end	**5,313**	**10.00**	**35,455**	**10.00**

The weighted average share price as at the date of exercise of stock unit was ₹ 1,063.72 (31 March 2018: ₹ 654.64). The units outstanding on 31 March 2019 have an exercise price of ₹ 10.00 (31 March 2018: ₹ 10.00) and the weighted average remaining contractual life is 0.42 years (31 March 2018: 1.18 years).

Restricted Stock Unit Plan-2015 ('RSU Plan-2015')

Effective 29 July 2015, the Company instituted the Restricted Stock Unit Plan-2015. The Board and the shareholders of the Company approved RSU Plan-2015 on 9 September 2015. The RSU Plan-2015 provides for the issue of restricted units to employees and directors of the Company and its subsidiaries.

The RSU Plan-2015 is administered by the Mphasis Employees Benefit Trust. Each unit, granted under the RSU Plan-2015, entitles the holder thereof with an option to apply for and be issued one equity share of the Company at an exercise price of ₹ 10.00 per share. The equity shares covered under this plan vest over a period ranging from twelve to thirty-six months from the date of grant. The exercise period is three years from the date of vesting.

The movements in the units under the RSU Plan-2015 for the year ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 are set out below:

	Year ended 31 March 2019		Year ended 31 March 2018	
RSU 2015 Plan	**No. of units**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)**	**No. of units**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)**
Units outstanding at the beginning	83,850	10.00	192,900	10.00
Lapsed	750	10.00	5,000	10.00
Exercised	46,014	10.00	104,050	10.00
Units outstanding at the end	**37,086**	**10.00**	**83,850**	**10.00**
Exercisable at the end	**37,086**	**10.00**	**83,850**	**10.00**

The weighted average share price as at the date of exercise of stock unit was ₹ 1,098.70 (31 March 2018: ₹ 629.92). The units outstanding on 31 March 2019 have an exercise price of ₹ 10.00 (31 March 2018: ₹ 10.00) and the weighted average remaining contractual life is 0.61 years (31 March 2018: 1.62 years).

(₹ million)

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2019	**As at 31 March 2018**	**As at 31 March 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
16. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Salary related costs	-	-	2,200.83	1,371.23
Capital creditors	-	-	61.70	28.24
Other payables	1.19	10.67	191.51	209.68
Unpaid dividend *	-	-	20.72	13.67
Derivative liabilities	38.72	27.48	310.66	180.05
	39.91	**38.15**	**2,785.42**	**1,802.87**

* Unclaimed dividends when due shall be credited to Investor Protection and Education fund.

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2019	**As at 31 March 2018**	**As at 31 March 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
17. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS				
Provision for gratuity [refer note 36 (a)]	782.22	523.37	-	200.00
Provision for employee compensated absences	-	-	642.79	530.63
	782.22	**523.37**	**642.79**	**730.63**

(₹ million)

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
18. PROVISIONS				
Provision for loss on long-term contract	-	50.00	10.20	150.00
Other provisions	-	-	73.03	95.80
	-	**50.00**	**83.23**	**245.80**

Provisions	Provision for loss on long-term contract	Others
As at 1 April 2018	200.00	95.80
Re-statement of balances	-	(5.65)
Utilised / paid	(189.80)	(17.12)
As at 31 March 2019	**10.20**	**73.03**
Current	10.20	73.03
Non-current	-	-
As at 1 April 2017	204.06	169.14
Additions during the year	200.00	-
Re-statement of balances	-	1.10
Utilised / paid	(204.06)	(74.44)
As at 31 March 2018	**200.00**	**95.80**
Current	150.00	95.80
Non-current	50.00	-

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
19. OTHER LIABILITIES				
Unearned revenue	-	-	944.01	763.98
Advances received from customers	-	-	0.54	1.16
Rent equalization reserve	126.12	43.62	13.93	13.49
Statutory dues	-	-	825.35	667.10
	126.12	**43.62**	**1,783.83**	**1,445.73**

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
20. BORROWINGS		
Loan from Citibank (unsecured) *	1,000.00	-
Pre-shipment loan in foreign currency from bank (unsecured) **	1,383.10	1,299.60
Loan from Citibank (secured)***	3,042.82	2,599.20
	5,425.92	**3,898.80**

* Loan from Citibank carries interest @ 8.5%. The loan is repayable on or before 31 July 2019.

** Pre-shipment loan carries interest @ LIBOR plus 0.6% (31 March 2018: LIBOR plus 0.05%) p.a. The loan is repayable on 29 May 2019.

*** Loan from Citibank carries interest @ LIBOR plus 0.65% (31 March 2018: LIBOR plus 1.65%) p.a. The loan is repayable on or before 17 December 2019. The loan is secured against a corporate guarantee issued by the Company.

Refer note 38 for Group's exposure to interest rate, foreign currency and liquidity risks.

21. TAXES

Income tax expenses in the statement of profit and loss consist of the following:

	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Taxes		
Current taxes	3,191.46	3,159.48
Deferred taxes	148.26	(258.73)
Total taxes	**3,339.72**	**2,900.75**

Under the Indian Income Tax Act, 1961, the Company is liable to pay Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT') in the tax holiday period if the tax payable under normal provisions is less than tax payable under MAT. Excess tax paid under MAT over tax under normal provision paid can be carried forward for a period of 15 years and can be set off against the future tax liabilities.

The Company has units at Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Chennai and Pune registered as Special Economic Zone ('SEZ') units which are entitled to a tax holiday under Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Group also has STPI units at Bengaluru, Pune and other locations which are registered as a 100 percent Export Oriented Unit, which were earlier entitled to a tax holiday under Section 10B / 10A of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

A portion of the profits of the Company's India operations are exempt from Indian income taxes being profits attributable to export operations from undertakings situated in Special Economic Zone (SEZ). Under the Special Economic Zone Act, 2005 scheme, units in designated special economic zones providing service on or after 1 April 2005 will be eligible for a deduction of 100 percent of profits or gains derived from the export of services for the first five years from commencement of provision of services and 50 percent of such profits and gains for a further five years. The tax benefits are also available for a further five years post initial ten years subject to the creation of SEZ Reinvestment Reserve which is required to be spent within 3 three financial years.

The interest / dividend income from certain category of investments is exempt from tax. The difference between the reported income tax expense and income tax computed at statutory tax rate is primarily attributable to income exempt from tax, tax deductions and tax effect on allowances / disallowances.

The Group is also subject to tax on income attributable to its permanent establishment in certain foreign jurisdictions due to operation of its foreign branches.

Mphasis Limited and certain entities in the Group have entered into international and specified domestic transactions with its associated enterprises within the meaning of section 92B and section 92BA respectively of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Group is of the view that all the aforesaid transactions have been made at arms' length terms.

Deferred tax for the year ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 relates to origination and reversal of temporary differences.

The Company will be liable to pay Dividend Distribution Tax ('DDT') as per Income-tax Act, 1961 once the dividends are declared & approved by shareholders in the AGM for a concluded and audited financial year. The DDT would be payable as per the then applicable rates as prescribed and in vogue under the Income Tax Act 1961 for the year of declaration & payment of dividend.

Reconciliation of taxes to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before taxes is summarized below: **(₹ million)**

	Year ended 31 March 2019	**Year ended 31 March 2018**
Profit before exceptional item and tax	**14,073.26**	**11,406.52**
Applicable tax rates in India	34.944%	34.608%
Computed tax charge (A)	**4,917.76**	**3,947.57**
Tax effect on exempt operating income	(803.80)	(855.07)
Tax effect on exempt non - operating income	(22.32)	(106.66)
Tax effect on non - deductible expenses	67.67	22.98
Tax effect on differential domestic/overseas tax rate and other disallowances	(140.84)	37.36
Tax effect on undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries of US entities	0.93	342.01
Tax effect on deferred tax assets recognised on carried forward long term capital loss	-	(166.17)
Reversal of tax expenses pertaining to prior period	(752.83)	(331.96)
Tax effect on unrecognized deferred tax assets	178.26	-
Others, net	(105.11)	10.69
Total adjustments (B)	**(1,578.04)**	**(1,046.82)**
Total tax expenses (A+B)	**3,339.72**	**2,900.75**

During the year ended 31 March 2019, upon the enactment of the US Tax Reforms, the Group has recognized income tax provisions. (31 March 2018: ₹ 342.01 million (USD 5.23 million)) with respect to the deemed repatriation of the accumulated undistributed post-1986 earnings of specified foreign subsidiaries.

Income tax expense for the year ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 includes reversal (net of provisions) of ₹ 752.83 million and ₹ 331.96 million, respectively.

	Non-current		**Current**	
	As at 31 March 2019	**As at 31 March 2018**	**As at 31 March 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
Income tax assets (net)				
Advance income-tax (net of provision for taxation)	5,230.88	4,570.34	-	-
	5,230.88	**4,570.34**	**-**	**-**
Income tax liabilities (net)				
Provision for taxation	298.90	311.00	1,365.71	871.95
	298.90	**311.00**	**1,365.71**	**871.95**
Net income tax asset			**3,566.27**	**3,387.39**

Deferred tax asset, amounting to ₹ 423.60 million, in relation to carry forward losses in Canada have not been recorded. The losses carried forward do not have a scheduled expiry date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, deferred tax liabilities on cumulative earnings of subsidiaries and branches amounting to ₹ 14,401.36 million and ₹ 11,359.28 million as of 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018, respectively have not been recognized. Further, it is not practicable to estimate the amount of the unrecognized deferred tax liabilities for these undistributed earnings.

The tax effects of significant temporary differences that resulted in deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows: **(₹ million)**

	As at 31 March 2019	**As at 31 March 2018**
Deferred Tax Asset (net)		
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	396.69	276.11
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	156.82	159.78
Provision for employee benefits	390.17	387.62
Provision for loss on long-term contract	16.23	16.23
Rent equalization reserve	(14.22)	(132.26)
On carried forward long term capital loss	153.26	166.17
Derivative liabilities	(220.11)	(127.24)
Others	(65.02)	310.41
	813.82	**1,056.82**
Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)		
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	436.49	182.28
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	(7.47)	-
Provision for employee benefits	(107.88)	(117.68)
Rent equalization reserve	(0.83)	(2.01)
Others	(292.35)	(12.88)
	27.96	**49.71**

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows

	As at 1 April 2018	**Statement of Profit and loss**	**OCI**	**Others**	**As at 31 March 2019**
Deferred Tax Asset (net)					
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	276.11	120.58	-	-	396.69
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	159.78	(2.96)	-	-	156.82
Provision for employee benefits	387.62	3.91	(1.24)	(0.12)	390.17
Provision for loss on long-term contract	16.23	-	-	-	16.23
Rent equalization reserve	(132.26)	118.04	-	-	(14.22)
On carried forward long term capital loss	166.17	(12.91)	-	-	153.26
Derivative liabilities	(127.24)	-	(92.87)	-	(220.11)
Others	310.41	(395.44)	-	20.01	(65.02)
	1,056.82	**(168.78)**	**(94.11)**	**19.89**	**813.82**
Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)					
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	182.28	255.44	-	(1.23)	436.49
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	-	(7.47)	-	-	(7.47)
Provision for employee benefits	(117.68)	9.80	-	-	(107.88)
Rent equalization reserve	(2.01)	1.18	-	-	(0.83)
Others	(12.88)	(279.47)	-	-	(292.35)
	49.71	**(20.52)**	**-**	**(1.23)**	**27.96**
Total	**1,007.11**	**(148.26)**	**(94.11)**	**21.12**	**785.86**

(₹ million)

	As at 1 April 2017	Statement of Profit and loss	OCI	Others	As at 31 March 2018
Deferred Tax Asset (net)					
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	475.04	(198.93)	-	-	276.11
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	186.01	(26.23)	-	-	159.78
Provision for employee benefits	390.40	(14.93)	12.35	(0.20)	387.62
Provision for loss on long-term contract	16.08	0.15	-	-	16.23
Rent equalization reserve	(330.43)	198.17	-	-	(132.26)
On carried forward long term capital loss	-	166.17	-	-	166.17
Derivative liabilities	(403.09)	-	275.85	-	(127.24)
Others	283.28	27.14	-	(0.01)	310.41
	617.29	**151.54**	**288.20**	**(0.21)**	**1,056.82**
Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)					
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	326.54	(143.73)	-	(0.53)	182.28
Provision for employee benefits	(151.02)	33.34	-	-	(117.68)
Rent equalization reserve	(3.90)	1.89	-	-	(2.01)
Others	(14.19)	1.31	-	-	(12.88)
	157.43	**(107.19)**	**-**	**(0.53)**	**49.71**
Total	**459.86**	**258.73**	**288.20**	**0.32**	**1,007.11**

	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
22. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
Sale of services	78,193.67	63,775.34
Profit / (loss) on cash flow hedges reclassified to revenue	(883.87)	1,683.02
	77,309.80	**65,458.36**

Information in relation to revenue disaggregation is disclosed in note 33 and 34.

The effect of initially applying Ind AS 115 on the Group's revenue from contracts with customers is described in note 2 – Revenue recognition. Due to the transition method chosen in applying Ind AS 115, comparative information has not been restated to reflect the new requirements.

Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contracted price is as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2019
Contracted price	79,514.99
Reductions towards variable consideration components	(1,321.32)
Revenue as per statement of profit and loss	**78,193.67**

A. Contract balances

The following table discloses the movement in contract assets during the year ended 31 March 2019:

	Year ended 31 March 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	41.08
Revenue recognized during the year	726.31
Invoiced during the year	(637.48)
Exchange gain / (loss)	3.37
Closing balance	**133.28**

The following table discloses the movement in unearned revenue balances during the year ended 31 March 2019:

	Year ended 31 March 2019
Balance as per previous financial statements	763.98
Revenue recognized during the year	2,567.27
Invoiced during the year	(2,409.41)
Exchange (gain) / loss	22.17
Closing balance	**944.01**

B. 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. Unsatisfied or partially satisfied Performance obligations are subject to variability due to several factors such as termination, changes in contract scope, re-validation of estimates and economic factors.

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 Group's performance completed to date, typically those contracts where invoicing is on time and material, unit price basis.

The aggregate value of performance obligations that are completely or partially unsatisfied as of 31 March 2019 is ₹ 9,431.00 million. Out of this, the Group expects to recognize revenue of around 33% within the next one year and the remaining thereafter. This includes contracts that can be terminated for convenience without a substantive penalty since, based on current assessment, the occurrence of the same is expected to be remote.

(₹ million)

	Year ended 31 March 2019	**Year ended 31 March 2018**
23. OTHER INCOME		
Interest income on		
Bank deposits	207.73	105.93
Long term bonds	63.83	90.63
Others	79.53	82.22
Dividend income	0.04	22.45
Net gain on investments carried at FVTPL *	1,196.12	1,208.06
Foreign exchange gain / (loss), (net)	168.21	96.21
Profit on sale of fixed assets, (net)	27.37	4.53
Miscellaneous income	24.24	10.93
	1,767.07	**1,620.96**

* includes profit on sale of investments amounting to ₹ 857.44 million (31 March 2018: ₹ 1,343.32 million).

	Year ended 31 March 2019	**Year ended 31 March 2018**
24. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE		
Salaries and bonus	39,542.46	35,108.55
Contribution to provident and other funds	2,620.24	2,470.53
Employee share based payments	226.45	199.02
Staff welfare expenses	597.76	401.17
	42,986.91	**38,179.27**

	Year ended 31 March 2019	**Year ended 31 March 2018**
25. FINANCE COSTS		
Interest expense	173.69	100.98
Exchange difference to the extent considered as an adjustment to borrowing costs	-	28.98
	173.69	**129.96**

	Year ended 31 March 2019	**Year ended 31 March 2018**
26. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	481.01	421.69
Amortization of intangible assets (refer note 6)	277.43	286.52
	758.44	**708.21**

	Year ended 31 March 2019	(₹ million) Year ended 31 March 2018
27. OTHER EXPENSES		
Software development expenses	9,216.18	6,171.42
Legal and professional charges	3,173.29	2,609.63
Rent	2,357.64	2,274.64
Travel	2,062.11	1,687.70
Software support and annual maintenance charges	1,324.05	1,024.25
Communication expenses	694.65	606.36
Recruitment expenses	422.51	358.12
Power and fuel	348.56	297.54
Insurance	171.24	184.44
Rates and taxes	19.25	82.30
Repairs and maintenance - others	65.43	32.41
Provision for expected credit loss	117.33	(33.16)
Corporate Social Responsibility expense (refer note 41)	192.13	131.28
Miscellaneous expenses	904.64	1,209.74
Payment to auditor (refer details below)	15.56	18.69
	21,084.57	**16,655.36**

	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Payment to Auditor *		
As auditor:		
Statutory audit fee	12.20	14.25
Other services (certification fees)	3.12	3.27
Reimbursement of expenses	0.24	1.17
	15.56	**18.69**

* excluding Service Tax / Goods and Service tax.

28. EARNINGS PER SHARE (‘EPS’)

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

	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Profit before exceptional item (₹ in million)	10,733.54	8,505.77
Profit after exceptional item (₹ in million)	10,733.54	8,374.99
Number of weighted average shares considered for calculation of basic earnings per share	191,495,657	196,333,584
Add: Dilutive effect of stock options	1,906,012	297,424
Number of weighted average shares considered for calculation of diluted earnings per share	**193,401,669**	**196,631,008**
Earnings per equity share before exceptional item (par value ₹ 10 per share)		
Basic	56.05	43.32
Diluted	55.50	43.26
Earnings per equity share after exceptional item (par value ₹ 10 per share)		
Basic	56.05	42.66
Diluted	55.50	42.59

29. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

a) The Group has disputes with income tax authorities in India and other jurisdictions where they operate. The ongoing disputes pertain to various assessment years from 2002-03 to 2016-17. The matters under dispute pertain to transfer pricing, tax treatment of certain expenses claimed as deductions, or allowances, characterization of fees for services paid and applicability of withholding taxes. Claims against the Group in relation to direct taxes, transfer pricing and indirect tax matters not acknowledged as debts amount to ₹ 10,648.04 million (31 March 2018: ₹ 9,859.84 million).

The Group has furnished bank guarantees amounting to ₹ 6,661.95 million (31 March 2018: ₹ 6,661.95 million) against such orders. These demands are being contested by the Group based on management evaluation, advice of tax consultants and legal opinions obtained. No provision has been made in the books of accounts. The Group has filed appeals against such orders with the appropriate appellate authorities.

The Group has received notices and inquiries from income tax authorities related to the Group's operations in the jurisdictions it operates in. The Group has evaluated these notices, responded appropriately and believes there are no financial statement implications as on date.

b) Other outstanding bank guarantees as at 31 March 2019: ₹ 145.61 million (31 March 2018: ₹ 607.78 million) pertains to guarantees on behalf of the Group to regulatory authorities.

c) In addition to the above matters, the Group has other claims not acknowledged as debts amounting to ₹ 755.60 million (31 March 2018: ₹ 751.50 million).

d) There has been a Supreme Court judgement dated 28 February 2019, relating to components of salary structure that need to be taken into account while computing the contribution to provident fund under the Provident Fund Act, 1952. However, considering that there are numerous interpretative issues relating to this judgment, including the effective date of the application and based on expert advice obtained, the Group is unable to reasonably estimate the expected impact of the Supreme Court decision. The Group will continue to assess any further developments in this matter for the implications on financial statements, if any.

e) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for as at 31 March 2019: ₹ 84.86 million (31 March 2018: ₹ 274.54 million).

30. OPERATING LEASES

The Group has entered into non-cancellable operating leases for equipments and office space. Total rental expense under non-cancellable operating leases amounted to ₹ 1,027.54 million for the year ended 31 March 2019 (31 March 2018: ₹ 1,013.08 million).

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows: **(₹ million)**

Period	**As at 31 March 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
Not later than 1 year	437.18	531.62
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	870.13	772.88
Total minimum lease commitments	**1,307.31**	**1,304.50**

Total rental expense under cancellable operating leases for the year ended 31 March 2019 amounted to ₹ 1,330.10 million (31 March 2018: ₹ 1,261.56 million).

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Entities where control exists

Blackstone Capital Partners (Cayman II) VI L.P.	Ultimate holding company
Blackstone Capital Partners (Singapore) VI Holding Co Pte Ltd	Intermediate holding company
Marble I Pte Limited	Intermediate holding company
Marble II Pte Limited	Holding company

Key management personnel

Nitin Rakesh	Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director
V. Suryanarayanan	Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer
Subramanian Narayan	Vice President & Company Secretary (Appointed w.e.f. 1 November 2017)
Davinder Singh Brar	Independent Director and Chairman of the Board
Narayanan Kumar	Independent Director
Jan Kathleen Hier	Independent Director
Amit Dixit	Director
Amit Dalmia	Director
Paul James Upchurch	Director
David Lawrence Johnson	Director
Marshall Jan Lux	Director – Appointed w.e.f. 7 August 2018
Dario Zamarian	Director – Resigned w.e.f. 6 August 2018
A. Sivaram Nair	Executive Vice President, Company Secretary General Counsel & Ethics Officer (Resigned w.e.f..31 October 2017)

The following is the summary of significant transactions with related parties by the Group: **(₹ million)**

	Year ended 31 March 2019	**Year ended 31 March 2018**
Dividend paid (on cash basis)	**2,025.08**	**1,984.19**
Marble II Pte Limited	2,024.62	1,983.76
Others	0.46	0.43
Remuneration / Commission to key management personnel *	**181.98**	**145.52**
Nitin Rakesh **	120.79	86.14
Others	61.19	59.38

* This does not include remuneration paid to certain directors by the ultimate parent company and its affiliates as they are employees of the said companies.

** With effect from 16 October 2018, the Company has entered into an agreement with Mphasis Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary, pursuant to which Nitin Rakesh has been deputed for a period of 12 months. Salaries and all other employee benefits (excluding the yearly bonus for the period from 1 April 2018 to 15 October 2018, which will be paid by Mphasis Limited) for Nitin Rakesh, for period from 16 October 2018 to 31 March 2019, amounting to ₹ 41.74 million have been discharged by Mphasis Corporation. The agreement provides for automatic renewal, unless terminated by the Company. Accordingly, the managerial remuneration disclosed above includes such remuneration paid by Mphasis Corporation.

The balances receivable from and payable to related parties are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Remuneration / Commission payable to key management personnel	**8.11**	**5.10**
Davinder Singh Brar	1.57	0.98
Narayanan Kumar	1.42	0.85
David Lawrence Johnson	1.28	0.83
Dario Zamarian	-	0.76
Jan Kathleen Hier	1.34	0.87
Paul James Upchurch	1.25	0.81
Marshall Lux	1.25	-

32. Additional information pursuant to para 2 of general instructions for the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements for years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

31 March 2019	Consolidated net assets		Consolidated profit or loss		Consolidated OCI		Consolidated total Comprehensive income	
Name of the entity	**Percentage**	**₹ million**	**Percentage**	**₹ million**	**Percentage**	**₹ million**	**Percentage**	**₹ million**
Parent								
Mphasis Limited	37.005	32,636.23	71.593	7,694.33	80.101	148.58	71.738	7,842.91
Indian subsidiaries								
Msource (India) Private Limited	10.086	8,895.12	4.797	515.52	18.427	34.18	5.028	549.70
Mphasis Software and Services (India) Private Limited	1.911	1,685.17	0.940	101.04	-	-	0.924	101.04
Foreign subsidiaries								
Mphasis Corporation	9.708	8,562.07	19.499	2,095.55	132.110	245.05	21.409	2,340.60
Mphasis Deutschland GmbH	0.118	104.24	0.070	7.49	(2.663)	(4.94)	0.023	2.55
Mphasis Australia Pty Limited	0.607	535.69	(0.139)	(14.90)	(6.766)	(12.55)	(0.251)	(27.45)
Mphasis (Shanghai) Software & Services Company Limited	0.198	174.36	0.354	38.01	(0.787)	(1.46)	0.334	36.55
Mphasis Consulting Limited	0.682	601.58	0.022	2.35	(6.221)	(11.54)	(0.084)	(9.19)
Mphasis Ireland Limited	0.048	42.39	0.032	3.42	(0.965)	(1.79)	0.015	1.63
Mphasis Belgium BVBA	0.502	442.92	1.293	138.92	(9.952)	(18.46)	1.102	120.46
Mphasis Poland s.p.z.o.o	(0.006)	(5.17)	0.056	6.01	0.275	0.51	0.060	6.52
Msource Mauritius Inc.	0.713	629.05	(0.007)	(0.73)	0.102	0.19	(0.005)	(0.54)
PT. Mphasis Indonesia	-	0.13	0.001	0.13	(0.011)	(0.02)	0.001	0.11
Mphasis Europe BV	13.200	11,641.34	0.128	13.72	(4.696)	(8.71)	0.046	5.01
Mphasis Pte Limited	0.600	528.78	0.931	100.01	5.806	10.77	1.013	110.78
Mphasis Infrastructure Services Inc.	(1.418)	(1,250.55)	(0.846)	(90.97)	(37.253)	(69.10)	(1.464)	(160.07)
Mphasis UK Limited	12.008	10,590.00	1.302	139.95	(6.593)	(12.23)	1.168	127.72
Mphasis Wyde Inc.	12.246	10,799.96	(2.536)	(272.51)	(108.793)	(201.80)	(4.339)	(474.31)
Mphasis Philippines Inc.	0.019	16.73	(0.021)	(2.30)	0.534	0.99	(0.012)	(1.31)
Wyde Corporation Inc.	(1.123)	(990.52)	(1.026)	(110.26)	(26.966)	(50.02)	(1.466)	(160.28)
Mphasis Wyde SASU	(0.814)	(717.89)	(0.701)	(75.39)	15.688	29.10	(0.423)	(46.29)
Wyde Solutions Canada Inc.	(0.157)	(138.41)	0.163	17.55	(3.240)	(6.01)	0.106	11.54
Digital Risk LLC.	0.928	818.01	(1.582)	(170.01)	(19.004)	(35.25)	(1.878)	(205.26)
Digital Risk Mortgage Services LLC.	3.482	3,070.51	6.130	658.75	95.973	178.02	7.654	836.77
Investor Services, LLC	0.771	679.66	0.027	2.91	21.570	40.01	0.393	42.92
Digital Risk Valuation Services LLC.	(1.328)	(1,170.98)	(0.002)	(0.21)	(38.110)	(70.69)	(0.649)	(70.90)
Stelligent Systems LLC.	0.015	13.42	(0.478)	(51.32)	1.434	2.66	(0.445)	(48.66)
Total foreign subsidiaries	**50.999**	**44,977.32**	**22.670**	**2,436.17**	**1.473**	**2.73**	**22.310**	**2,438.90**
Sub total	**100.00**	**88,193.84**	**100.00**	**10,747.06**	**100.00**	**185.49**	**100.00**	**10,932.55**
Adjustment arising out of consolidation		(35,695.66)		(13.52)		1,042.25		1,028.73
Total		**52,498.18**		**10,733.54**		**1,227.74**		**11,961.28**

31 March 2018	Consolidated net assets		Consolidated profit or loss		Consolidated OCI		Consolidated total Comprehensive income	
Name of the entity	**Percentage**	**₹ million**	**Percentage**	**₹ million**	**Percentage**	**₹ million**	**Percentage**	**₹ million**
Parent								
Mphasis Limited	42.697	39,074.24	70.516	7,398.91	84.579	(493.84)	69.687	6,905.07
Indian subsidiaries								
Msource (India) Private Limited	9.119	8,345.42	4.405	462.16	9.024	(52.69)	4.132	409.47
Mphasis Software and Services (India) Private Limited	1.731	1,584.13	0.388	40.66	-	-	0.410	40.66
Foreign subsidiaries								
Mphasis Corporation	6.798	6,221.46	2.921	306.48	(2.113)	12.34	3.218	318.82
Mphasis Deutschland GmbH	0.111	101.69	0.244	25.59	(1.749)	10.21	0.361	35.80
Mphasis Australia Pty Limited	0.615	563.13	0.506	53.07	(1.545)	9.02	0.627	62.09
Mphasis (Shanghai) Software & Services Company Limited	0.151	137.81	0.120	12.57	(2.288)	13.36	0.262	25.93
Mphasis Consulting Limited	0.667	610.76	(0.033)	(3.44)	(12.069)	70.47	0.676	67.03
Mphasis Ireland Limited	0.045	40.75	0.084	8.82	(0.697)	4.07	0.130	12.89
Mphasis Belgium BVBA	0.352	322.46	0.278	29.19	(6.327)	36.94	0.667	66.13
Mphasis Poland s.p.z.o.o	(0.013)	(11.69)	0.045	4.68	0.339	(1.98)	0.027	2.70
Msource Mauritius Inc.	0.688	629.60	(0.014)	(1.47)	(0.677)	3.95	0.025	2.48
PT. Mphasis Indonesia	-	0.01	(0.003)	(0.33)	-	-	(0.003)	(0.33)
Mphasis Europe BV	12.715	11,636.32	(0.347)	(36.36)	(4.621)	26.98	(0.095)	(9.38)
Mphasis Pte Limited	0.457	418.00	0.426	44.72	(4.218)	24.63	0.700	69.35
Mphasis Infrastructure Services Inc.	(1.192)	(1,090.48)	(0.614)	(64.47)	0.151	(0.88)	(0.660)	(65.35)
Mphasis UK Limited	11.432	10,462.28	(0.231)	(24.29)	(16.103)	94.02	0.704	69.73
Mphasis Wyde Inc.	12.320	11,274.27	10.231	1,073.47	(0.204)	1.19	10.846	1,074.66
Mphasis Philippines Inc.	0.020	18.05	(0.006)	(0.60)	0.122	(0.71)	(0.013)	(1.31)
Wyde Corporation Inc.	(0.907)	(830.24)	(2.303)	(241.61)	0.051	(0.30)	(2.441)	(241.91)
Mphasis Wyde SASU	(0.734)	(671.60)	(0.005)	(0.52)	14.565	(85.04)	(0.863)	(85.56)
Wyde Solutions Canada Inc.	(0.164)	(149.95)	0.013	1.40	1.045	(6.10)	(0.047)	(4.70)
Digital Risk LLC.	1.118	1,023.27	4.781	501.61	106.608	(622.46)	(1.220)	(120.85)
Digital Risk Compliance Services LLC.	-	-	-	-	(58.986)	344.41	3.476	344.41
Digital Risk Mortgage Services LLC.	2.478	2,268.13	7.692	807.09	(0.923)	5.39	8.200	812.48
Digital Risk Analytics LLC.	-	-	-	-	(3.544)	20.69	0.209	20.69
Investor Services, LLC	0.696	636.74	0.798	83.77	(0.238)	1.39	0.859	85.16
Digital Risk Valuation Services LLC.	(1.202)	(1,100.08)	0.109	11.47	(0.182)	1.06	0.126	12.53
Total foreign subsidiaries	**46.451**	**42,510.69**	**24.692**	**2,590.84**	**6.397**	**(37.35)**	**25.770**	**2,553.49**
Sub total	**100.00**	**91,514.48**	**100.00**	**10,492.57**	**100.00**	**(583.88)**	**100.00**	**9,908.69**
Adjustment arising out of consolidation		(36,696.66)		(2,117.58)		286.74		(1,830.84)
Total		**54,817.82**		**8,374.99**		**(297.14)**		**8,077.85**

33. SEGMENT REPORTING

Operating segments are defined as components of the Group for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. The Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') is the Chief Executive Officer.

The Group has identified business segments as reportable segments. The business segments identified are: Banking and Capital Market, Insurance, Information Technology, Communication and Entertainment and Emerging Industries.

The accounting policies consistently used in the preparation of financial statements are also applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments. Revenues and direct expenses in relation to segments are categorised based on items that are individually identifiable to that segment, while other items, wherever allocable, are apportioned to the segments on an appropriate basis. Certain items are not specifically allocable to individual segments as the underlying services are used interchangeably. The Group, therefore, believes that it is not practical to provide segment disclosures relating to such items, and accordingly such items are separately disclosed as 'unallocated'.

CODM does not review assets and liabilities at reportable segments level, hence segment disclosures relating to total assets and liabilities have not been provided.

Client relationships are driven based on client domicile. The geographical segments include United States of America (USA), India, Europe, Middle East & Africa (EMEA) and Rest of the world (ROW).

Business segments		(₹ million)
	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Segment revenue		
Banking and Capital Market	35,432.11	30,685.00
Insurance	9,072.44	8,096.16
Information Technology, Communication and Entertainment	13,355.71	9,277.76
Emerging Industries	20,333.41	15,716.42
Unallocated - hedge	(883.87)	1,683.02
Total segment revenue	**77,309.80**	**65,458.36**
Segment result		
Banking and Capital Market	9,339.74	7,306.15
Insurance	2,493.35	1,916.40
Information Technology, Communication and Entertainment	3,160.43	1,859.16
Emerging Industries	6,772.94	4,800.33
Unallocated - hedge	(883.87)	1,683.02
Total segment result	**20,882.59**	**17,565.06**
Interest income	351.09	278.78
Finance costs	(173.69)	(129.96)
Other income	1,415.98	1,342.18
Other unallocable expenditure	(8,402.71)	(7,649.54)
Exceptional item (net of tax)	-	(130.78)
Profit before taxation	**14,073.26**	**11,275.74**
Income taxes	3,339.72	2,900.75
Profit after taxation	**10,733.54**	**8,374.99**

Revenue from two customer groups individually accounted for more than 10% of the total revenue for the years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

Geographic revenues	**Year ended 31 March 2019**	**Year ended 31 March 2018**
USA	61,585.14	50,842.07
India	4,463.32	4,087.10
EMEA	8,783.27	6,398.04
ROW	3,361.94	2,448.13
Unallocated - hedge	(883.87)	1,683.02
Total	**77,309.80**	**65,458.36**

34. DISGGREGATION OF REVENUE

Services rendered	**Year ended 31 March 2019**	**Year ended 31 March 2018**
Application development	22,804.82	16,575.32
Application maintenance	26,235.12	21,038.41
Infrastructure management services	10,598.63	8,873.00
Knowledge processing services	7,035.82	7,446.41
Service / Technical helpdesk	5,569.42	4,422.55
Transaction processing service	4,946.00	4,404.44
Customer service	875.03	944.70
License income	128.83	70.51
Unallocated - hedge	(883.87)	1,683.02
Total	**77,309.80**	**65,458.36**

(₹ million)

Market	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Direct international	53,340.67	44,577.34
DXC / HP business	22,121.00	16,754.00
Others	2,732.00	2,444.00
Unallocated - hedge	(883.87)	1,683.02
Total	**77,309.80**	**65,458.36**

Delivery location	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Onsite	45,122.21	35,205.99
Offshore	33,071.46	28,569.35
Unallocated - hedge	(883.87)	1,683.02
Total	**77,309.80**	**65,458.36**

Project type	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Time and material	59,047.13	48,562.72
Fixed price	19,146.54	15,212.62
Unallocated - hedge	(883.87)	1,683.02
Total	**77,309.80**	**65,458.36**

35. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group's objective is to maintain a strong capital base to ensure sustained growth in business. The capital management policy focusses to maintain an optimal structure that balances growth and maximizes shareholder value.

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Total equity attributable to the share holders of the Company (A)	52,498.18	54,817.82
Borrowings (B)	5,425.92	3,898.80
Total borrowings as a percentage of capital (B / C)	**9.37%**	**6.64%**
Total capital (A+B=C)	**57,924.10**	**58,716.62**
Total equity as a percentage of total capital (A / C)	**90.63%**	**93.36%**

The Group is predominantly equity financed as evident from the capital structure table above. The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital restrictions.

36. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

a. Gratuity

In accordance with Indian law, the Company and its subsidiaries in India operate a scheme of Gratuity which is a defined benefit plan. The gratuity plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days' salary payable for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five continuous years of service. The Company manages the plan through a trust. The trust is governed by the Board of Trustees, which consists of an equal number of employer and employee representatives.

The following tables set out the status of the gratuity plan.		**(₹ million)**
	Year ended 31 March 2019	**Year ended 31 March 2018**
Changes in present value of defined benefit obligations		
Obligations at beginning of the year	1,145.21	1,070.01
Service cost	23.09	118.64
Interest cost	81.65	75.51
Benefits paid	(111.92)	(153.01)
Re-measurement (gain) / loss (through OCI)	(8.57)	34.06
Obligations at end of the year	**1,129.46**	**1,145.21**
Change in plan assets		
Plan assets at beginning of the year, at fair value	421.84	226.48
Expected return on plan assets	42.17	23.85
Re-measurement gain / (loss) (through OCI)	(4.17)	0.16
Employer contributions	5.72	327.67
Benefits paid	(111.92)	(153.01)
Administration charges	(6.40)	(3.31)
Plan assets at end of the year	**347.24**	**421.84**
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	1,129.46	1,145.21
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	347.24	421.84
Net liability recognised in the balance sheet	**(782.22)**	**(723.37)**
Expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss		
Service cost	23.09	118.64
Interest cost (net)	39.48	51.66
Net gratuity cost	**62.57**	**170.30**
Re-measurement gains / (losses) in OCI		
Actuarial (gain) / loss due to financial assumption changes	10.35	(96.25)
Actuarial (gain) / loss due to experience adjustments	(18.92)	130.31
Re-measurement - return on plan assets (greater) less than discount rate	4.17	(0.16)
Total expenses routed through OCI	**(4.40)**	**33.90**
Assumptions		
Discount rate	7.34%	7.60%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7.34%	7.60%
Salary increase	5.00%	5.00%
Attrition rate	20.00%	20% to 30%
Retirement age	60 years	60 years
Future payouts (year ended 31 March)		
2020	207.97	206.65
2021	169.46	160.99
2022	139.28	123.71
2023	112.78	96.16
2024	91.21	74.27
2025-2029	223.83	189.32
Beyond 2029	184.93	294.11
Contributions likely to be made during the next one year	-	200.00

The estimates of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand factors in the employment market. Expected return on plan assets is computed based on prevailing market rate.

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:		
Insurer managed funds	100%	100%

Sensitivity analysis	**Year ended 31 March 2019**		**Year ended 31 March 2018**	
Change in discount rate	**1% increase**	**1% decrease**	**1% increase**	**1% decrease**
Effect on the defined benefit obligation	(41.89)	45.37	(39.62)	42.93
Change in salary increase				
Effect on the defined benefit obligation	45.92	(43.13)	35.65	(33.70)

b. Provident Fund

In accordance with Indian law, all eligible employees of Mphasis Limited in India are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund plan in which both the employee and employer (at a determined rate) contribute monthly to a Trust set up by the Company to manage the investments and distribute the amounts entitled to employees. This plan is a defined benefit plan as the Company is obligated to provide its members a rate of return which should, at the minimum, meet the interest rate declared by Government administered provident fund. A part of the Company's contribution is transferred to Government administered pension fund. The contributions made by the Company and the shortfall of interest, if any, are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss under employee benefit expenses. In accordance with an actuarial valuation of provident fund liabilities on the basis of guidance issued by Actuarial Society of India and based on the assumptions as mentioned below, there is no deficiency in the interest cost as the present value of the expected future earnings of the fund is greater than the expected amount to be credited to the individual members based on the expected guaranteed rate of interest of Government administered provident fund.

All eligible employees of Indian subsidiaries of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund plan in which both the employee and employer (at a determined rate) contribute monthly to the Government administered provident fund plan. A part of the company's contribution is transferred to Government administered pension fund. This plan is a defined contribution plan as the obligation of the employer is limited to the monthly contributions made to the fund. The contributions made to the fund are recognised as an expense in profit and loss under employee benefit expenses.

The Group has carried out actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2019. The actuary has provided a valuation for provident fund liabilities and based on the assumptions mentioned below, there is no shortfall in plan assets as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

The amount of plan assets disclosed below have been restricted to the extent of present value of benefit obligation at the year end.

The details of the fund and plan asset position are given below:

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Plan assets at the year end	8,213.92	7,352.08
Present value of benefit obligation at year end	8,213.92	7,352.08
Asset recognized in balance sheet	-	-

The plan assets have been primarily invested in Government and debt securities in the pattern specified by Employee's Provident Fund Organisation.

Assumptions used in determining the present value obligation of the interest rate guarantee under the Deterministic Approach.

Government of India (GOI) bond yield	7.00%	7.60%
Remaining term of maturity (in years)	12	12
Expected guaranteed rate of return	8.65%	9.25%

The Group has contributed ₹ 466.94 million during the year ended 31 March 2019 (31 March 2018: ₹ 454.05 million).

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2019 is as follows: **(₹ million)**

Particulars	FVTPL	Derivative instruments in hedging relationship	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship	Amortized cost	Total
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	3,519.78	**3,519.78**
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	2,896.31	**2,896.31**
Investments	10,700.33	-	-	2,591.88	**13,292.21**
Trade receivables	-	-	-	9,564.28	**9,564.28**
Loans	-	-	-	1,965.90	**1,965.90**
Derivative assets	-	940.08	119.26	-	**1,059.34**
Unbilled receivables	-	-	-	8,933.43	**8,933.43**
Other financial assets	-	-	-	235.04	**235.04**
Total	**10,700.33**	**940.08**	**119.26**	**29,706.62**	**41,466.29**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	-	-	-	5,425.92	**5,425.92**
Trade payables	-	-	-	7,850.43	**7,850.43**
Derivative liabilities	-	303.11	46.27	-	**349.38**
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	2,475.95	**2,475.95**
Total	**-**	**303.11**	**46.27**	**15,752.30**	**16,101.68**

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2018 is as follows: **(₹ million)**

Particulars	FVTPL	Derivative instruments in hedging relationship	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship	Amortized cost	Total
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	4,641.76	**4,641.76**
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	2,425.47	**2,425.47**
Investments	14,651.46	-	-	3,169.22	**17,820.68**
Trade receivables	-	-	-	8,126.94	**8,126.94**
Loans	-	-	-	1,963.93	**1,963.93**
Derivative assets	-	513.30	6.20	-	**519.50**
Unbilled revenue	-	-	-	5,432.82	**5,432.82**
Other financial assets	-	-	-	125.37	**125.37**
Total	**14,651.46**	**513.30**	**6.20**	**25,885.51**	**41,056.47**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	-	-	-	3,898.80	**3,898.80**
Trade payables	-	-	-	5,023.92	**5,023.92**
Derivative liabilities	-	149.15	58.38	-	**207.53**
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	1,633.49	**1,633.49**
Total	**-**	**149.15**	**58.38**	**10,556.21**	**10,763.74**

Fair value hierarchy

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019				As at 31 March 2018			
	Fair value measurements at reporting date using				Fair value measurements at reporting date using			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets								
Investments	**10,700.33**	7,626.31	3,074.02	-	**14,651.46**	14,651.46	-	-
Derivative assets	**1,059.34**	-	1,059.34	-	**519.50**	-	519.50	-
Liabilities								
Derivative liabilities	**349.38**	-	349.38	-	**207.53**	-	207.53	-

During the year ended 31 March 2019, non-convertible debentures and zero coupon bonds of ₹ 3,074.02 million have been transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on market observable inputs.

Offsetting financial assets with liabilities

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 financial asset is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Gross amount of recognised trade receivables	12,130.06	9,878.52
Gross amount of recognised factored trade receivables and volume discount set off in the balance sheet	(2,565.78)	(324.84)
Net amount presented in balance sheet	**9,564.28**	**9,553.68**

38. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's activities expose it to the following risks:

- Credit risk
- Interest rate risk
- Liquidity risk
- Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The Group has a risk management policy / framework which covers risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities. The risk management policy / framework is approved by the Treasury committee. The focus of such framework is to assess the unpredictability of the financial environment and to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group.

CREDIT RISK

Credit Risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract leading to a financial loss. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and unbilled revenue) and from its financing activities including deposits with banks and financial institutions, investments, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policies, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. One customer group accounted for more than 10% of the accounts receivable for the years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018. Two customer groups individually accounted for more than 10% of unbilled revenue for the years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

Credit risk exposure

The Group's credit period generally ranges from 30 – 60 days. The particulars of outstandings are as below. **₹ million**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Trade receivables	9,564.28	8,126.94
Unbilled revenue	8,933.43	5,432.82
Total	**18,497.71**	**13,559.76**

The Group's days sales outstanding as at 31 March 2019 is 82 days (31 March 2018: 73 days).

The Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low as they are spread across multiple geographies and multiple industries.

Financial instruments and deposits with banks

Credit risk is limited as the Group generally invest in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies. Investments primarily include investments in liquid mutual fund units and bonds issued by Government. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Group periodically and the limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. Two banks individually accounted for more than 10% of the Group's deposits and bank balances as at 31 March 2019 (31 March 2018: three banks).

INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Group's debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Group's borrowings are short term / working capital in nature. The Group's investments are primarily in fixed rate interest bearing investments. Hence, the Group is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Group cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Group's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Group believes that the cash and cash equivalents are sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

The break-up of cash and cash equivalents, deposits and investments is as below:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Cash and cash equivalents	3,519.78	4,641.76
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	2,896.31	2,425.47
Current investments	10,700.33	14,651.46
Total	**17,116.42**	**21,718.69**

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Financial liabilities (As at 31 March 2019)	On demand	0-180 days	180 to 365 days	365 days and above	Total
Trade payables	666.46	7,183.97	-	-	**7,850.43**
Borrowings	-	2,383.10	3,042.82	-	**5,425.92**
Other financial liabilities	28.52	2,756.90	-	39.91	**2,825.33**
Total financial liabilities	**694.98**	**12,323.97**	**3,042.82**	**39.91**	**16,101.68**
Financial liabilities (As at 31 March 2018)					
Trade payables	569.24	4,227.49	227.19	-	**5,023.92**
Borrowings	-	3,898.80	-	-	**3,898.80**
Other financial liabilities	39.00	1,682.68	81.19	38.15	**1,841.02**
Total financial liabilities	**608.24**	**9,808.97**	**308.38**	**38.15**	**10,763.74**

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE RISK

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets / liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective entities. Considering the countries and economic environment in which the Group operates, its operations are subject to risks arising from fluctuations in exchange rates in those countries.

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exchange risk arises from its foreign operations, foreign currency revenues and expenses, (primarily in United States Dollars ('USD'). Group also has exposures to Great Britain Pound ('GBP') and Euros ('EUR")). The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency).

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts, to mitigate the risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates in respect of its forecasted cash flows and trade receivables.

As at 31 March 2019	₹ million				
Financial assets	**USD**	**GBP**	**EUR**	**Others**	**Total**
Trade receivables	1,223.55	210.92	338.43	188.58	**1,961.48**
Cash and cash equivalents	1,163.57	-	-	10.30	**1,173.87**
Unbilled receivables	2,259.81	85.53	144.47	324.59	**2,814.40**
Total financial assets	**4,646.93**	**296.45**	**482.90**	**523.47**	**5,949.75**
Financial liabilities					**Total**
Trade payables	158.17	0.72	-	52.95	**211.84**
Borrowings	1,383.10	-	-	-	**1,383.10**
Other financial liabilities	40.29	-	-	-	**40.29**
Total financial liabilities	**1,581.56**	**0.72**	**-**	**52.95**	**1,635.23**
Net financial assets	**3,065.37**	**295.73**	**482.90**	**470.52**	**4,314.52**
As at 31 March 2018					
Financial assets					**Total**
Trade receivables	2,004.27	222.76	305.43	257.10	**2,789.56**
Cash and cash equivalents	961.28	-	-	24.53	**985.81**
Unbilled revenue	1,127.38	126.59	190.59	85.83	**1,530.39**
Total financial assets	**4,092.93**	**349.35**	**496.02**	**367.46**	**5,305.76**
Financial liabilities					**Total**
Trade payables	21.04	0.74	0.24	8.55	**30.57**
Borrowings	1,299.60	-	-	-	**1,299.60**
Other financial liabilities	7.50	-	-	-	**7.50**
Total financial liabilities	**1,328.14**	**0.74**	**0.24**	**8.55**	**1,337.67**
Net financial assets	**2,764.79**	**348.61**	**495.78**	**358.91**	**3,968.09**

The Group holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency forward contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counter party for these transactions are banks. 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 market place.

Forward contracts outstanding against receivables are as below:

Currency	**31 March 2019**		**31 March 2018**	
Balance sheet hedges *	**Amount (million)**	**Amount in (₹ million)**	**Amount (million)**	**Amount in (₹ million)**
USD	64.79	4,480.55	60.40	3,924.79
GBP	3.28	296.92	3.32	306.09
EUR	7.20	559.24	6.51	525.73
CAD	3.99	205.64	2.63	133.24
AUD	2.13	104.41	2.17	109.23
SGD	1.00	51.04	-	-

* Includes hedges taken on transactions within the Group.

Forward contracts outstanding against payables are as below:

Currency	**31 March 2019**		**31 March 2018**	
	Amount (million)	**Amount in ₹ (million)**	**Amount (million)**	**Amount in ₹ (million)**
USD	20.00	1,383.10	20.00	1,299.60

Sensitivity analysis

For every 1% appreciation / depreciation of the respective foreign currencies, the Group's profit before taxes will be impacted approximately by ₹ 2.50 million for the year ended 31 March 2019 (31 March 2018: ₹ 1.65 million).

39. FAIR VALUES

Financial instruments carried at amortised cost such as cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, loans, other financial assets, unbilled receivables, borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities are considered to be same as their fair values, due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- The fair values of the quoted investments are based on price quotations at the reporting date.
- The Group holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank. Foreign exchange forward contracts are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates. The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationships and other financial instruments recognized at fair value.

40. HEDGING ACTIVITIES AND DERIVATIVES

The Group's revenue is denominated in various foreign currencies. Given the nature of business, a large part of the costs are denominated in INR. This exposes the Group to currency fluctuations. The Group uses foreign exchange forward contracts to manage exposure on some of its transactions. The counterparty, for all derivative financial instruments is a bank.

The Group has taken cash flow hedges on account of highly probable forecast transactions. Designated cash flow hedges are measured at FVTOCI. Other derivatives which are not designated as hedge are measured at FVTPL.

The foreign exchange forward contract balances vary with the level of expected foreign currency sales and changes in foreign exchange forward rates.

The following are outstanding forward contracts which has been designated as cash flow hedges:

	31 March 2019			31 March 2018		
Currency	**Number of contracts**	**Notional amount (million)**	**Fair value (₹ million)**	**Number of contracts**	**Notional amount (million)**	**Fair value (₹ million)**
USD	366	462.44	392.75	303	508.24	468.08
GBP	59	15.23	68.72	26	21.52	(78.24)
EUR	64	18.17	132.35	41	18.50	(35.08)
CAD	11	5.76	14.53	12	6.28	4.82
AUD	36	8.70	28.62	13	11.53	4.57
Total			**636.97**			**364.15**

The movement in cash flow hedging reserve for derivatives designated as cash flow hedge is as follows: **(₹ million)**

	As at 31 March 2019	**As at 31 March 2018**
Balance as per previous financial statements	236.90	761.67
Change in fair value of effective portion of cash flow hedge	(611.05)	882.40
(Gain) / loss transferred to statement of profit and loss on occurrence of forecasted hedges	883.87	(1,683.02)
Income tax effect on the above	(92.87)	275.85
	416.85	**236.90**

Sensitivity analysis

Every 1% appreciation / depreciation of the respective underlying foreign currencies, the Group's OCI will decrease / increase by approximately ₹ 337.00 million (31 March 2018: ₹ 355.00 million).

41. Pursuant to the requirement of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') committee has been formed by the Group. The primary function of the Committee is to assist the Board of Directors in formulating a CSR Policy and review the implementation and progress of the same from time to time. The CSR Policy focuses on creating opportunities for the disadvantaged with emphasis on persons with disabilities and technology driven community development. Gross amount required to be spent by the Group during the year was ₹ 200.26 million (31 March 2018: ₹ 191.66 million). The expenses incurred towards CSR activities amounting to ₹ 192.13 million (31 March 2018: ₹ 131.28 million) has been charged to the statement of profit and loss and is disclosed under other expenses.

Amount spent during the year ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 is as is as follows: **(₹ million)**

	Year ended 31 March 2019			Year ended 31 March 2018		
Particulars	**Paid**	**Not paid**	**Total**	**Paid**	**Not paid**	**Total**
Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
On purposes other than above	192.13	-	192.13	131.28	-	131.28

42. During the year ended 31 March 2018, upon assessment of future profitability, the Group provided an amount of ₹ 130.78 million (net of tax ₹ 69.22 million) towards expected loss and the same has been disclosed as an exceptional item.

43. The corresponding figures as at and for the year ended 31 March 2018 were audited by a firm, other than B S R & Co. LLP.

44. Subsequent events

The Board of Directors in their meeting held on 27 May 2019 have proposed a final dividend of ₹ 27 per equity share for the year ended 31 March 2019 which is subject to the approval of shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and if approved, would result in a cash outflow of approximately ₹ 5,027.91 million, inclusive of dividend distribution tax of ₹ 1,033.50 million.

As per our report of even date attached.

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number:
101248W/W-100022

for **and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

Amit Somani
Partner
Membership No. 060154

Nitin Rakesh
Chief Executive Officer

Narayanan Kumar
Director

V. Suryanarayanan
Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

Subramanian Narayan
Vice President & Company Secretary

Paris
27 May 2019

Paris
27 May 2019