TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Condensed Interim Balance Sheet

	Note	As at December 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019
		(₹crore)	
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7(a)	9,346	9,522
Capital work-in-progress		1,154	834
Right-of-use assets	6	4,830	-
Intangible assets	7(b)	204	139
Financial assets			
Investments	5(a)	2,189	2,189
Trade receivables	5(b)	51	95
Unbilled receivables		316	387
Loans receivables	5(e)	2	2
Other financial assets	5(f)	577	565
Income tax assets (net)		1,626	3,598
Deferred tax assets (net)		2,353	2,097
Other assets	7(c)	1,964	1,040
Total non-current assets		**24,612**	**20,468**
Current assets			
Inventories	7(d)	6	10
Financial assets			
Investments	5(a)	25,130	28,280
Trade receivables	5(b)	25,651	24,029
Unbilled receivables		5,243	4,389
Cash and cash equivalents	5(c)	1,257	3,327
Other balances with banks	5(d)	5,813	5,573
Loans receivables	5(e)	5,317	7,018
Other financial assets	5(f)	900	1,613
Other assets	7(c)	6,567	4,793
Total current assets		**75,884**	**79,032**
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,00,496**	**99,500**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	5(k)	375	375
Other equity		72,761	78,523
Total equity		**73,136**	**78,898**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities		4,404	33
Other financial liabilities	5(g)	231	232
Unearned and deferred revenue		581	662
Employee benefit obligations	10	79	82
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		427	339
Other liabilities	7(e)	-	358
Total non-current liabilities		**5,722**	**1,706**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities		779	-
Trade payables			
Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		26	22
Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		7,668	7,670
Other financial liabilities	5(g)	3,275	3,351
Unearned and deferred revenue		2,097	1,804
Income tax liabilities (net)		3,303	2,157
Employee benefit obligations	10	2,289	1,776
Provisions		196	174
Other liabilities	7(e)	2,005	1,942
Total current liabilities		**21,638**	**18,896**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1,00,496**	**99,500**

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration no: 101248W/W-100022

Yezdi Nagporewalla
Partner
Membership No: 049265

Mumbai, January 17, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board

Rajesh Gopinathan
CEO and Managing Director

V Ramakrishnan
Chief Financial Officer

N Ganapathy Subramaniam
COO and Executive Director

Rajendra Moholkar
Company Secretary

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Condensed Interim Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹crore)

	Note	Three month period ended December 31, 2019	Three month period ended December 31, 2018	Nine month period ended December 31, 2019	Nine month period ended December 31, 2018
Revenue	8	33,040	30,964	98,084	91,124
Other income	9	1,206	1,873	6,049	5,979
TOTAL INCOME		**34,246**	**32,837**	**1,04,133**	**97,103**
Expenses					
Employee benefit expenses	10	16,333	15,175	48,263	44,113
Cost of equipment and software licences	11(a)	378	477	1,233	1,506
Depreciation and amortisation expense		677	430	1,977	1,269
Other expenses	11(b)	6,884	6,760	20,488	19,583
Finance costs	12	200	8	532	150
TOTAL EXPENSES		**24,472**	**22,850**	**72,493**	**66,621**
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**9,774**	**9,987**	**31,640**	**30,482**
Tax expense					
Current tax		2,692	2,285	6,765	6,953
Deferred tax		(601)	216	(158)	1,287
TOTAL TAX EXPENSE		**2,091**	**2,501**	**6,607**	**8,240**
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		**7,683**	**7,486**	**25,033**	**22,242**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (OCI)					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans		(225)	60	(276)	(27)
Net change in fair values of investments in equity shares carried at fair value through OCI		-	-	-	(1)
Income tax on items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		63	-	58	-
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Net change in fair values of investments other than equity shares carried at fair value through OCI		(77)	1,009	480	274
Net change in intrinsic value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges		(46)	491	(162)	486
Net change in time value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges		(106)	127	(106)	55
Income tax on items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		44	(458)	(137)	(183)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (LOSSES)		**(347)**	**1,229**	**(143)**	**604**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		**7,336**	**8,715**	**24,890**	**22,846**
Earnings per equity share:- Basic and diluted (₹)	14	20.47	19.95	66.71	58.50
Weighted average number of equity shares		375,23,84,706	375,23,84,706	375,23,84,706	380,19,77,779

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration no: 101248W/W-100022

Yezdi Nagporewalla
Partner
Membership No: 049265

Mumbai, January 17, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board

Rajesh Gopinathan
CEO and Managing Director

V Ramakrishnan
Chief Financial Officer

N Ganapathy Subramaniam
COO and Executive Director

Rajendra Moholkar
Company Secretary

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Condensed Interim Statement of Changes in Equity

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹crore)

Balance as at April 1, 2018	Changes in equity share capital during the period*	Balance as at December 31, 2018
191	184	375

(₹ crore)

Balance as at April 1, 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the period	Balance as at December 31, 2019
375	-	375

*Refer note 5(k)

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Condensed Interim Statement of Changes in Equity

B. OTHER EQUITY

(₹crore)

	Reserves and surplus				Items of other comprehensive income			Total Equity
	Capital reserve[3]	Capital redemption reserve	Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	Retained earnings	Investment revaluation reserve	Cash flow hedging reserve - Intrinsic value	Cash flow hedging reserve - Time value	
Balance as at April 1, 2018	**-**	**106**	**1,578**	**74,080**	**(18)**	**(2)**	**(69)**	**75,675**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	22,242	-	-	-	22,242
Other comprehensive income / (losses)	-	-	-	(27)	178	403	50	604
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**22,215**	**178**	**403**	**50**	**22,846**
Dividend (including tax on dividend of ₹ 1,282 crore)	-	-	-	(9,866)	-	-	-	(9,866)
Buy-back of equity shares[1]	-	8	-	(16,000)	-	-	-	(15,992)
Expenses for buy -back of equity shares[1]	-	-	-	(45)	-	-	-	(45)
Issue of bonus shares[1]	-	(106)	-	(86)	-	-	-	(192)
Realised loss on equity shares carried at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	(1)	1	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2018	**-**	**8**	**1,578**	**70,297**	**161**	**401**	**(19)**	**72,426**
Balance as at April 1, 2019	**-**	**8**	**994**	**77,159**	**258**	**134**	**(30)**	**78,523**
Transition impact of Ind AS 116[2]	-	-	-	(330)	-	-	-	**(330)**
Restated balance as at April 1, 2019	**-**	**8**	**994**	**76,829**	**258**	**134**	**(30)**	**78,193**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	25,033	-	-	-	25,033
Other comprehensive income / (losses)	-	-	-	(216)	312	(144)	(95)	(143)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**24,817**	**312**	**(144)**	**(95)**	**24,890**
Dividend (including tax on dividend of ₹ 4,806 crore)	-	-	-	(30,322)	-	-	-	(30,322)
Transfer to Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	2,184	(2,184)	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	(1,685)	1,685	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2019	**-**	**8**	**1,493**	**70,825**	**570**	**(10)**	**(125)**	**72,761**

[1]Refer note 5(k)
[2]Refer note 6
[3]Represents values less than ₹ 0.50 crore.

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Condensed Interim Statement of Changes in Equity

Nature and purpose of reserves

a. Capital reserve
The Company recognises profit and loss on purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments to capital reserve.

b. Capital redemption reserve
As per Companies Act, 2013, capital redemption reserve is created when company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.

c. Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve
The Special Economic Zone (SEZ) re-investment reserve is created out of the profit of eligible SEZ units in terms of the provisions of section 10AA(1)(ii) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The reserve will be utilised by the Company for acquiring new assets for the purpose of its business as per the terms of section 10AA(2) of Income-tax Act, 1961.

d. Investment revaluation reserve
This reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of equity and debt instruments on the balance sheet date measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The reserves accumulated will be reclassified to retained earnings and profit and loss respectively, when such instruments are disposed.

e. Cash flow hedging reserve
The cash flow hedging reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of designated portion of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges. Such gains or losses will be reclassified to statement of profit and loss in the period in which the underlying hedged transaction occurs.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration no: 101248W/W-100022

Yezdi Nagporewalla
Partner
Membership No: 049265

Mumbai, January 17, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board

Rajesh Gopinathan
CEO and Managing Director

V Ramakrishnan
Chief Financial Officer

N Ganapathy Subramaniam
COO and Executive Director

Rajendra Moholkar
Company Secretary

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Condensed Interim Statement of Cash Flows

	Nine month period ended December 31, 2019	Nine month period ended December 31, 2018
		(₹ crore)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit for the period	25,033	22,242
Adjustments to reconcile profit and loss to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,977	1,269
Bad debts and advances written off, allowance for doubtful trade receivables and advances (net)	84	123
Tax expense	6,607	8,240
Net gain on lease modification	1	-
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain) / loss	(68)	11
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(42)	(31)
Net gain on investments	(162)	(368)
Interest income	(2,589)	(1,962)
Dividend income (Including exchange gain)	(2,507)	(3,111)
Finance costs	532	150
Operating profit before working capital changes	**28,866**	**26,563**
Net change in		
Inventories	3	13
Trade receivables	(1,655)	(5,851)
Unbilled receivables	(782)	1,196
Loans receivables and other financial assets	368	(560)
Other assets	(3,085)	(2,955)
Trade payables	2	3,061
Unearned and deferred revenue	211	542
Other financial liabilities	(260)	350
Other liabilities and provisions	622	615
Cash generated from operations	**24,290**	**22,974**
Taxes paid (net of refunds)	(3,647)	(5,846)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**20,643**	**17,128**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Bank deposits placed	(6,212)	(1,840)
Inter-corporate deposits placed	(7,344)	(12,722)
Purchase of investments	(57,550)	(71,845)
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,370)	(1,049)
Payment of advances and proceeds for acquiring right-of-use assets	(516)	-
Payment for purchase of intangible assets	(116)	(90)
Proceeds from bank deposits	5,980	2,340
Proceeds from inter-corporate deposits	9,000	10,472
Proceeds from disposal / redemption of investments	61,289	78,662
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	120	42
Interest received	2,781	2,123
Dividend received from subsidiaries (including exchange gain)	2,507	3,111
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	(66)
Net cash generated from investing activities	**8,569**	**9,138**

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Condensed Interim Statement of Cash Flows

	Nine month period ended December 31, 2019	Nine month period ended December 31, 2018
		(₹crore)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Buy-back of equity shares	-	(16,000)
Expenses for buy-back of equity shares	-	(45)
Short-term borrowings (net)	-	(181)
Dividend paid (including tax on dividend)	(30,322)	(9,866)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(502)	(4)
Interest paid	(532)	(150)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(31,356)**	**(26,246)**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**(2,144)**	**20**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	3,327	1,278
Exchange difference on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	74	(11)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (Refer note 5(c))	**1,257**	**1,287**

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration no: 101248W/W-100022

Yezdi Nagporewalla
Partner
Membership No: 049265

Mumbai, January 17, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board

Rajesh Gopinathan
CEO and Managing Director

V Ramakrishnan
Chief Financial Officer

N Ganapathy Subramaniam
COO and Executive Director

Rajendra Moholkar
Company Secretary

1) Corporate information

Tata Consultancy Services Limited (referred to as "TCS Limited" or "the Company") provides IT services, consulting and business solutions and has been partnering with many of the world's largest businesses in their transformation journeys for the last fifty years. The Company offers a consulting-led, cognitive powered, integrated portfolio of IT, business and engineering services and solutions. This is delivered through its unique Location-Independent Agile delivery model recognised as a benchmark of excellence in software development.

The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its corporate office is TCS House, Raveline Street, Fort, Mumbai - 400001. As at December 31, 2019, Tata Sons Private Limited, the holding company owned 72.02% of the Company's equity share capital.

The Board of Directors approved the condensed interim financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2019 and authorised for issue on January 17, 2020.

2) Statement of compliance

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") 34 Interim Financial Reporting prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

3) Basis of preparation

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value or amortised cost at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. 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. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of services rendered to customers and time elapsed between deployment of resources and the realisation in cash and cash equivalents of the consideration for such services rendered, the Company has considered an operating cycle of 12 months.

The statement of cash flows have been prepared under indirect method.

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in Indian Rupee (₹) which is the functional currency of the Company. Foreign currency transactions are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are retranslated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.

The significant accounting policies used in preparation of the condensed interim financial statements have been discussed in the respective notes.

4) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of these condensed interim financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

The Company uses the following critical accounting estimates in preparation of its financial statements:

a. Revenue recognition

- The Company's contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. The Company assesses the products / 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, service level credits, 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. Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product 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 Company 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 Company uses judgement to determine an appropriate standalone selling price for a performance obligation. The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative standalone selling price of each distinct product or service promised in the contract. Where standalone selling price is not observable, the Company uses the expected cost plus margin approach to allocate the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation.
- The Company exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company 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 product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.
- Revenue for fixed-price contract is recognised using percentage-of-completion method. The Company uses judgement to estimate the future cost-to-completion of the contracts which is used to determine the degree of completion of the performance obligation.
- Contract fulfilment costs are generally expensed as incurred except for certain software licence costs which meet the criteria for capitalisation. Such costs are amortised over the contractual period or useful life of licence whichever is less. 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.

b. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company 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.

c. Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost (net of impairment, if any) annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

d. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow model. 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.

e. Valuation of deferred tax assets

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Accordingly, the Company exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

f. Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Company estimates the provisions that have present obligations as a result of past events and it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

The Company uses significant judgements to disclose contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

g. Employee benefits

The accounting of employee benefit plans in the nature of defined benefit requires the Company to use assumptions. These assumptions have been explained under employee benefits note.

h. Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

5) Financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. 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.

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and selling financial assets.

The Company has made an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of equity investments not held for trading in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless they are measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment loss, if any.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received net of direct issue cost.

Derivative accounting

- **Instruments in hedging relationship**

  The Company designates certain foreign exchange forward, currency options and futures contracts as hedge instruments in respect of foreign exchange risks. These hedges are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

  The Company uses hedging instruments that are governed by the policies of the Company which are approved by the Board of Directors. The policies provide written principles on the use of such financial derivatives consistent with the risk management strategy of the Company.

  The hedge instruments are designated and documented as hedges at the inception of the contract. The Company determines the existence of an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item based on the currency, amount and timing of their respective cash flows. The effectiveness of hedge instruments to reduce the risk associated with the exposure being hedged is assessed and measured at inception and on an ongoing basis. If the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, then the amounts that have been accumulated in other equity are immediately reclassified in net foreign exchange gains in the statement of profit and loss.

  The effective portion of change in the fair value of the designated hedging instrument is recognised in the other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading cash flow hedging reserve.

The Company separates the intrinsic value and time value of an option and designates as hedging instruments only the change in intrinsic value of the option. The change in fair value of the time value and intrinsic value of an option is recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income and accounted as a separate component of equity. Such amounts are reclassified into the statement of profit and loss when the related hedged items affect profit or loss.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity till that time remains and is recognised in statement of profit and loss when the forecasted transaction ultimately affects the profit or loss.

- **Instruments not in hedging relationship**

The Company enters into contracts that are effective as hedges from an economic perspective, but they do not qualify for hedge accounting. The change in the fair value of such instrument is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Impairment of financial assets (other than at fair value)

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. In determining the allowances for doubtful trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and allowance rates used in the provision matrix. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-months expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

(a) Investments

Investments consist of the following:

Investments – Non-current

		(₹ crore)
	As at December 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2019**
Investment in subsidiaries		
Fully paid equity shares (unquoted)	2,189	2,189
Investments designated at fair value through OCI		
Fully paid equity shares (unquoted)		
Taj Air Limited	19	19
Less: Impairment in value of investments	(19)	(19)
	2,189	**2,189**

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of the Condensed Interim Financial Statements

Investments – Current

	As at December 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019
		(₹ crore)
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Mutual fund units (quoted)	1,491	2,955
Mutual fund units (unquoted)	-	63
Investments carried at fair value through OCI		
Government bonds and securities (quoted)	23,585	23,566
Corporate bonds (quoted)	54	1,206
Investments carried at amortised cost		
Certificate of deposits (quoted)	-	490
	25,130	**28,280**

Aggregate value of quoted and unquoted investments is as follows:

	As at December 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019
		(₹ crore)
Aggregate value of quoted investments	25,130	28,217
Aggregate value of unquoted investments (net of impairment)	2,189	2,252
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	25,130	28,218
Aggregate value of impairment of investments	19	19

Market value of quoted investments carried at amortised cost is as follows:

	As at December 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019
		(₹ crore)
Certificate of deposits	-	491

(₹crore)

In Numbers	Currency	Face value per share	Investment in subsidiaries	As at December 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019
			Fully paid equity shares (unquoted)		
212,27,83,424	UYU	1	TCS Iberoamerica SA	461	461
15,75,300	INR	10	APTOnline Limited	-	-
1,300	EUR	-	Tata Consultancy Services Belgium	1	1
66,000	EUR	1,000	Tata Consultancy Services Netherlands BV	403	403
1,000	SEK	100	Tata Consultancy Services Sverige AB	19	19
1	EUR	-	Tata Consultancy Services Deutschland GmbH	2	2
20,000	USD	10	Tata America International Corporation	453	453
75,82,820	SGD	1	Tata Consultancy Services Asia Pacific Pte Ltd.	19	19
3,72,58,815	AUD	1	TCS FNS Pty Limited	212	212
10,00,001	GBP	1	Diligenta Limited	429	429
1,000	USD	-	Tata Consultancy Services Canada Inc.*	-	-
100	CAD	70,653.61	Tata Consultancy Services Canada Inc.	31	31
51,00,000	INR	10	C-Edge Technologies Limited	5	5
8,90,000	INR	10	MP Online Limited	1	1
1,40,00,000	ZAR	1	Tata Consultancy Services (Africa) (PTY) Ltd.	66	66
18,89,005	INR	10	MahaOnline Limited	2	2
-	QAR	-	Tata Consultancy Services Qatar S.S.C.	2	2
16,00,01,000	USD	0.01	CMC Americas, Inc.	8	8
10,00,000	INR	100	TCS e-Serve International Limited	10	10
1,00,500	GBP	0.00001	W12 Studios Limited (w.e.f. October 31, 2018)	66	66
10,00,000	INR	10	TCS Foundation	-	-
				2,189	2,189

(₹crore)

In Numbers	Currency	Face value per share	Investments designated at fair value through OCI	As at December 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019
			Fully paid equity shares (unquoted)		
1,90,00,000	INR	10	Taj Air Limited	19	19
			Less : Impairment in value of investments	(19)	(19)
				-	-

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

(b) Trade receivables

Trade receivables (unsecured) consist of the following:

Trade receivables – Non-current

(₹crore)

	As at December 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019
Considered good	625	569
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	(574)	(474)
	51	**95**

Trade receivables – Current

		(₹ crore)
	As at December 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2019**
Considered good	25,827	24,227
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	(218)	(222)
	25,609	**24,005**
Credit impaired	132	165
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	(90)	(141)
	42	**24**
	25,651	**24,029**

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

		(₹ crore)
	As at December 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2019**
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	1,255	2,919
In deposit accounts	-	406
Cheques on hand	2	2
Cash on hand*	-	-
Remittances in transit*	-	-
	1,257	**3,327**

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

(d) Other balances with banks

Other balances with banks consist of the following:

		(₹ crore)
	As at December 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2019**
Earmarked balances with banks	181	173
Short-term bank deposits	5,632	5,400
	5,813	**5,573**

Earmarked balances with banks primarily relate to margin money for purchase of investments, margin money for derivative contracts and unclaimed dividends.

(e) Loans receivables

Loans receivables (unsecured) consist of the following:

Loans receivables – Non-current

		(₹crore)
	As at December 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2019**
Considered good		
Loans and advances to employees	2	2
	2	**2**

Loans receivables – Current

		(₹crore)
	As at December 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2019**
Considered good		
Inter-corporate deposits	5,094	6,750
Loans and advances to employees	223	268
Credit impaired		
Loans and advances to employees	14	61
Less: Allowance on loans and advances to employees	(14)	(61)
	5,317	**7,018**

Inter-corporate deposits placed with financial institutions yield fixed interest rate.

(f) Other financial assets

Other financial assets consist of the following:

Other financial assets – Non-current

		(₹crore)
	As at December 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2019**
Security deposits	570	565
Others	7	-
	577	**565**

Other financial assets – Current

		(₹crore)
	As at December 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2019**
Security deposits	107	101
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative assets	107	584
Interest receivable	632	770
Others	54	158
	900	**1,613**

(g) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities consist of the following:

Other financial liabilities – Non-current

		(₹ crore)
	As at December 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2019**
Capital creditors	3	3
Others	228	229
	231	**232**

Others include advance taxes paid of ₹226 crore and ₹226 crore as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, respectively, by the seller of TCS e-Serve Limited (merged with the Company) which, on refund by the tax authorities is payable to the seller.

Other financial liabilities – Current

		(₹ crore)
	As at December 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2019**
Accrued payroll	1,761	2,151
Current maturities of finance lease obligations	-	6
Unclaimed dividends	50	41
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative liabilities	192	59
Capital creditors	384	257
Liabilities towards customer contracts	858	810
Others	30	27
	3,275	**3,351**

(h) Financial instruments by category

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

(₹crore)

	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Derivative instruments in hedging relationship	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	1,257	1,257
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	5,632	5,632
Earmarked balances with banks	-	-	-	-	181	181
Investments (other than in subsidiary)	1,491	23,639	-	-	-	25,130
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	25,702	25,702
Unbilled receivables	-	-	-	-	5,559	5,559
Loans receivables	-	-	-	-	5,319	5,319
Other financial assets	-	-	57	50	1,370	1,477
Total	**1,491**	**23,639**	**57**	**50**	**45,020**	**70,257**
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	7,694	7,694
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	5,183	5,183
Other financial liabilities	-	-	55	137	3,314	3,506
Total	**-**	**-**	**55**	**137**	**16,191**	**16,383**

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

(₹crore)

	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Derivative instruments in hedging relationship	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	3,327	3,327
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	5,400	5,400
Earmarked balances with banks	-	-	-	-	173	173
Investments (other than in subsidiary)	3,018	24,772	-	-	490	28,280
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	24,124	24,124
Unbilled receivables	-	-	-	-	4,776	4,776
Loans receivables	-	-	-	-	7,020	7,020
Other financial assets	-	-	237	347	1,594	2,178
Total	**3,018**	**24,772**	**237**	**347**	**46,904**	**75,278**
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	7,692	7,692
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	33	33
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	59	3,524	3,583
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**59**	**11,249**	**11,308**

Carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, loans receivables and trade payables as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019 approximate the fair value. Difference between carrying amounts and fair values of bank deposits, earmarked balances with banks, other financial assets, other financial liabilities and lease liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost is not significant in each of the periods presented. Fair value of investments carried at amortised cost is Nil and ₹491 crore as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, respectively.

(i) Fair value hierarchy:

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

- Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

The cost of unquoted investments included in Level 3 of fair value hierarchy approximate their fair value because there is a wide range of possible fair value measurements and the cost represents estimate of fair value within that range.

The following table summarises financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and financial assets that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosure are required):

(₹crore)

As at December 31, 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Mutual fund units	1,491	-	-	1,491
Equity shares	-	-	-	-
Government bonds and securities	23,585	-	-	23,585
Corporate bonds	54	-	-	54
Derivative financial assets	-	107	-	107
Total	**25,130**	**107**	**-**	**25,237**
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	192	-	192
Total	**-**	**192**	**-**	**192**

(₹crore)

As at March 31, 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Mutual fund units	2,955	63	-	3,018
Equity shares	-	-	-	-
Government bonds and securities	23,566	-	-	23,566
Certificate of deposits	491	-	-	491
Corporate bonds	1,206	-	-	1,206
Derivative financial assets	-	584	-	584
Total	**28,218**	**647**	**-**	**28,865**
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	59	-	59
Total	**-**	**59**	**-**	**59**

(j) Derivative financial instruments and hedging activity

The Company's revenue is denominated in various foreign currencies. Given the nature of the business, a large portion of the costs are denominated in Indian Rupee. This exposes the Company to currency fluctuations.

The Board of Directors have constituted a Risk Management Committee (RMC) to frame, implement and monitor the risk management plan of the Company which inter-alia covers risks arising out of exposure to foreign currency fluctuations. Under the guidance and framework provided by the RMC, the Company uses various derivative instruments such as foreign exchange forward, currency options and futures contracts in which the counter party is generally a bank.

The following are outstanding currency options contracts, which have been designated as cash flow hedges:

	As at December 31, 2019			As at March 31, 2019		
Foreign currency	**No. of contracts**	**Notional amount of contracts (In million)**	**Fair value (₹ crore)**	**No. of contracts**	**Notional amount of contracts (In million)**	**Fair value (₹ crore)**
US Dollar	46	1,325	43	28	1,000	128
Great Britain Pound	102	541	(47)	24	177	23
Euro	33	329	3	33	239	50
Australian Dollar	25	218	1	26	181	22
Canadian Dollar	20	112	2	21	99	14

The movement in cash flow hedging reserve for derivatives designated as cash flow hedges is as follows:

(₹ crore)

	Nine month period ended December 31, 2019		Year ended March 31, 2019	
	Intrinsic value	**Time value**	**Intrinsic value**	**Time value**
Balance at the beginning of the period	134	(30)	(2)	(69)
(Gain) / loss transferred to profit and loss on occurrence of forecasted hedge transactions	(403)	378	(488)	458
Deferred tax on (gain) / loss transferred to profit and loss on occurrence of forecasted hedge transactions	45	(44)	94	(25)
Change in the fair value of effective portion of cash flow hedges	241	(484)	641	(414)
Deferred tax on fair value of effective portion of cash flow hedges	(27)	55	(111)	20
Balance at the end of the period	**(10)**	**(125)**	**134**	**(30)**

The Company has entered into derivative instruments not in hedging relationship by way of foreign exchange forward, currency options and futures contracts. As at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, the notional amount of outstanding contracts aggregated to ₹33,056 crore and ₹34,593 crore, respectively and the respective fair value of these contracts have a net loss of ₹87 crore and net gain of ₹288 crore.

Exchange loss of ₹319 crore and exchange gain of ₹1,054 crore on foreign exchange forward, currency options and futures contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting have been recognised in the condensed interim statement of profit and loss for three month periods ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Exchange gain of ₹99 crore and ₹136 crore on foreign exchange forward, currency options and futures contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting have been recognised in the condensed interim statement of profit and loss for nine month periods ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Net foreign exchange gains include loss of ₹111 crore and ₹57 crore transferred from cash flow hedging reserve for three month periods ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Net foreign exchange gains include gain of ₹25 crore and loss of ₹240 crore transferred from cash flow hedging reserve for nine month periods ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

(k) Equity instruments

The authorised, issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital consist of the following:

	(₹crore)	
	As at December 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019
Authorised		
460,05,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 1 each (March 31, 2019: 460,05,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 1 each)	460	460
105,02,50,000 preference shares of ₹ 1 each (March 31, 2019: 105,02,50,000 preference shares of ₹ 1 each)	105	105
	565	**565**
Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid up		
375,23,84,706 equity shares of ₹ 1 each (March 31, 2019: 375,23,84,706 equity shares of ₹ 1 each)	375	375
	375	**375**

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity and operating cash flows generated. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

In the previous year, the Company allotted 191,42,87,591 equity shares as fully paid up bonus shares by capitalisation of profits transferred from retained earnings amounting to ₹86 crore and capital redemption reserve amounting to ₹106 crore.

The Company bought back 7,61,90,476 equity shares for an aggregate amount of ₹16,000 crore being 1.99% of the total paid up equity share capital at ₹2,100 per equity share in the previous year. The equity shares bought back were extinguished on September 26, 2018.

6) Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. The company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight- line basis over the lease term. In case of a finance lease, finance income is recognised over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease. When the Company is an intermediate lessor it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies Ind AS 115 Revenue to allocate the consideration in the contract.

Transition to Ind AS 116

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified Ind AS 116 Leases which replaces the existing lease standard, Ind AS 17 leases, and other interpretations. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116, effective annual reporting period beginning April 1, 2019 and applied the standard to its leases, retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard, recognised on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Accordingly, the Company has not restated comparative information, instead, the cumulative effect of initially applying this standard has been recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as on April 1, 2019.

Refer note 2(f) – Significant accounting policies – Leases in the Annual report of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019, for the policy as per Ind AS 17.

Company as a lessee

Operating leases

For transition, the Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases which are expiring within 12 months from the date of transition by class of asset and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value on a lease-by-lease basis. The Company has also used the practical expedient provided by the standard when applying Ind AS 116 to leases previously classified as operating leases under Ind AS 17 and therefore, has not reassessed whether a contract, is or contains a lease, at the date of initial application, relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous, applying Ind AS 37 immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review, excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right of use asset at the date of initial application and used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease. The Company has used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

On transition, the Company recognised 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 of the lease, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as at April 1, 2019. Accordingly, a right-of-use asset of ₹4,786 crore and a corresponding lease liability of ₹5,179 crore has been recognized. The cumulative effect on transition in retained earnings net off taxes is ₹330 crore (including a deferred tax of ₹147 crore). The principal portion of the lease payments have been disclosed under cash flow from financing activities. The lease payments for operating leases as per Ind AS 17 - Leases, were earlier reported under cash flow from operating activities. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 7.80% has been applied to lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet at the date of initial application.

On application of Ind AS 116, the nature of expenses has changed from lease rent in previous periods to depreciation cost for the right-to-use asset, and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability.

The difference between the future minimum lease rental commitments towards non-cancellable operating leases and finance leases reported as at March 31, 2019 compared to the lease liability as accounted as at April 1, 2019 is primarily due to inclusion of present value of the lease payments for the cancellable term of the leases, reduction due to discounting of the lease liabilities as per the requirement of Ind AS 116 and exclusion of the commitments for the leases to which the Company has chosen to apply the practical expedient as per the standard.

Finance lease

The Company has leases that were classified as finance leases applying Ind AS 17. For such leases, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and the lease liability at the date of initial application of Ind AS 116 is the carrying amount of the lease asset and lease liability on the transition date as measured applying Ind AS 17. Accordingly, an amount of ₹25 crore has been reclassified from property, plant and equipment to right-of-use assets. An amount of ₹6 crore has been reclassified from other current financial liabilities to lease liability – current and an amount of ₹33 crore has been reclassified from borrowings – non-current to lease liability – non-current.

Company as a lessor

The Company is not required to make any adjustments on transition to Ind AS 116 for leases in which it acts as a lessor, except for a sub-lease. The Company accounted for its leases in accordance with Ind AS 116 from the date of initial application. The Company does not have any significant impact on account of sub-lease on the application of this standard.

The details of the right-of-use asset held by the Company is as follows:

		(₹crore)
	Additions for the nine month period ended December 31, 2019	**Net carrying amount as at December 31, 2019**
Leasehold land	121	350
Buildings	563	4,457
Leasehold improvement	-	21
Vehicles	-	2
Total	**684**	**4,830**

Depreciation on right-of-use assets is as follows:

	(₹crore) Three month period ended December 31, 2019	Nine month period ended December 31, 2019
Depreciation		
Leasehold land	1	3
Buildings	209	605
Leasehold improvement	1	4
Vehicles	-	1
	211	**613**

Interest on lease liabilities is ₹104 crores and ₹296 crores for three and nine months period ended December 31, 2019, respectively.

7) Non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities

(a) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost comprising of purchase price and any initial directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and impairment loss, if any.

Depreciation is provided for property, plant and equipment on a straight line basis so as to expense the cost less residual value over their estimated useful lives based on a technical evaluation. The estimated useful lives and residual value are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any change in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The estimated useful lives are as mentioned below:

Type of asset	Useful lives
Buildings	20 years
Leasehold improvements	Lease term
Plant and equipment	10 years
Computer equipment	4 years
Vehicles	4 years
Office equipment	5 years
Electrical installations	10 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years

Depreciation is not recorded on capital work-in-progress until construction and installation is complete and the asset is ready for its intended use.

Property, plant and equipment 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.

Property, plant and equipment consist of the following:

(₹crore)

	Freehold land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Computer equipment	Vehicles	Office equipment	Electrical installations	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2019	323	7,348	1,820	539	6,273	36	2,164	1,802	1,420	21,725
Additions	-	23	76	62	877	5	86	29	82	1,240
Transition impact of Ind AS 116	-	-	(61)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(61)
Disposals	-	(6)	(113)	-	(112)	(2)	(58)	(10)	(28)	(329)
Cost as at December 31, 2019	**323**	**7,365**	**1,722**	**601**	**7,038**	**39**	**2,192**	**1,821**	**1,474**	**22,575**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2019	**-**	**(2,150)**	**(1,010)**	**(166)**	**(4,975)**	**(29)**	**(1,740)**	**(1,029)**	**(1,104)**	**(12,203)**
Depreciation for the period	-	(281)	(84)	(43)	(546)	(4)	(147)	(104)	(104)	(1,313)
Transition impact of Ind AS 116	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Disposals	-	6	37	-	111	2	58	10	27	251
Accumulated depreciation as at December 31, 2019	**-**	**(2,425)**	**(1,021)**	**(209)**	**(5,410)**	**(31)**	**(1,829)**	**(1,123)**	**(1,181)**	**(13,229)**
Net carrying amount as at December 31, 2019	**323**	**4,940**	**701**	**392**	**1,628**	**8**	**363**	**698**	**293**	**9,346**

(₹crore)

	Freehold land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Computer equipment	Vehicles	Office equipment	Electrical installations	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2018	327	7,026	1,702	489	5,695	32	2,038	1,711	1,308	20,328
Additions	(4)	335	212	53	758	6	171	120	139	1,790
Disposals	-	(13)	(94)	(3)	(180)	(2)	(45)	(29)	(27)	(393)
Cost as at March 31, 2019	**323**	**7,348**	**1,820**	**539**	**6,273**	**36**	**2,164**	**1,802**	**1,420**	**21,725**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2018	-	(1,792)	(970)	(116)	(4,526)	(26)	(1,572)	(910)	(986)	(10,898)
Depreciation for the year	-	(368)	(134)	(52)	(626)	(4)	(213)	(142)	(145)	(1,684)
Disposals	-	10	94	2	177	1	45	23	27	379
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2019	-	**(2,150)**	**(1,010)**	**(166)**	**(4,975)**	**(29)**	**(1,740)**	**(1,029)**	**(1,104)**	**(12,203)**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2019	**323**	**5,198**	**810**	**373**	**1,298**	**7**	**424**	**773**	**316**	**9,522**

Net book value of leasehold improvements of ₹25 crore as at March 31, 2019 were under finance lease.

(b) Intangible assets

Intangible assets purchased are measured at cost as of the date of acquisition, as applicable, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any.

Intangible assets consist of rights under licensing agreement and software licences which are amortised over licence period which equates the economic useful life ranging between 2-5 years on a straight line basis over the period of its economic useful life.

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.

Intangible assets consist of the following:

	(₹ crore) **Rights under licensing agreement and software licences**
Cost as at April 1, 2019	**229**
Additions	116
Disposals / Derecognised	-
Cost as at December 31, 2019	**345**
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2019	**(90)**
Amortisation for the period	(51)
Disposals / Derecognised	-
Accumulated amortisation as at December 31, 2019	**(141)**
Net carrying amount as at December 31, 2019	**204**

	(₹ crore) **Rights under licensing agreement and software licences**
Cost as at April 1, 2018	**68**
Additions	161
Disposals / Derecognised	-
Cost as at March 31, 2019	**229**
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2018	**(58)**
Amortisation for the year	(32)
Disposals / Derecognised	-
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2019	**(90)**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2019	**139**

(c) Other assets

Other assets consist of the following:

Other assets – Non-current

		(₹crore)
	As at December 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2019**
Considered good		
Contract assets	121	100
Prepaid expenses	939	151
Prepaid rent	-	339
Contract fulfillment costs	185	174
Capital advances	64	272
Advances to related parties	34	3
Others	621	1
	1,964	**1,040**
Advances to related parties, considered good, comprise:		
Voltas Limited	4	2
Tata Realty and Infrastructure Ltd*	-	-
Concorde Motors (India) Limited	-	1
Tata Projects Limited	30	-

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

Other assets – Current

		(₹crore)
	As at December 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2019**
Considered good		
Contract assets	3,045	2,723
Prepaid expenses	1,572	344
Prepaid rent	17	35
Contract fulfillment costs	425	468
Advance to suppliers	257	79
Advance to related parties	7	8
Indirect taxes recoverable	916	962
Other advances	243	123
Others	85	51
Considered doubtful		
Advance to suppliers	3	3
Indirect taxes recoverable	2	2
Other advances	3	3
Less: Allowance on doubtful assets	(8)	(8)
	6,567	**4,793**
Advance to related parties, considered good comprise:		
TCS e-Serve International Limited	-	7
The Titan Company Limited	6	1
Tata Consultancy Services Japan, Ltd.	1	-
Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited	-	1
Tata AIA Life Insurance Company Limited*	-	-

Prepaid rent of ₹366 crore has been reclassified to right-to-use asset pursuant to transition to Ind AS 116.
Non-current - Others includes advance of ₹620 crore towards acquiring right-of-use of leasehold land in the current period.

(d) Inventories

Inventories consists of a) Raw materials, sub-assemblies and components, b) Work-in-progress, c) Stores and spare parts and d) Finished goods. Inventories are carried at lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of raw materials, sub-assemblies and components is determined on a weighted average basis. Cost of finished goods produced or purchased by the Company includes direct material and labour cost and a proportion of manufacturing overheads.

Inventories consist of the following:

	As at December 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019 (₹crore)
Raw materials, sub-assemblies and components	6	9
Stores and spares	-	1
	6	**10**

(e) Other liabilities

Other liabilities consist of the following:

Other liabilities – Non-current

	As at December 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019 (₹crore)
Operating lease liabilities	-	358
	-	**358**

Other liabilities – Current

	As at December 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019 (₹crore)
Advance received from customers	267	269
Indirect taxes payable and other statutory liabilities	1,654	1,556
Operating lease liabilities	1	47
Others	83	70
	2,005	**1,942**

Operating lease liability of ₹395 crore has been reclassified to retained earnings pursuant to transition to Ind AS 116.

8) Revenue recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily from providing IT services, consulting and business solutions. The Company offers a consulting-led, cognitive powered, integrated portfolio of IT, business and engineering services and solutions.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

- Revenue from time and material and job contracts is recognised on output basis measured by units delivered, efforts expended, number of transactions processed, etc.
- Revenue related to fixed price maintenance and support services contracts where the Company is standing ready to provide services is recognised based on time elapsed mode and revenue is straight lined over the period of performance.
- In respect of other fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised using percentage-of-completion method ('POC method') of accounting with contract costs incurred determining the degree of completion of the performance obligation. The contract costs used in computing the revenues include cost of fulfilling warranty obligations.

- Revenue from the sale of distinct internally developed software and manufactured systems and third party software is recognised upfront at the point in time when the system / software is delivered to the customer. In cases where implementation and / or customisation services rendered significantly modifies or customises the software, these services and software are accounted for as a single performance obligation and revenue is recognised over time on a POC method.
- 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 Company may include supply of third-party equipment or software. In such cases, revenue for supply of such third party products are recorded at gross or net basis depending on whether the Company is acting as the principal or as an agent of the customer. The Company 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 is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

Revenue from subsidiaries is recognised based on transaction price which is at arm's length.

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.

Unearned and deferred revenue ("contract liability") is recognised when there is billings in excess of revenues.

The billing schedules agreed with customers include periodic performance based payments and / or milestone based progress payments. Invoices are payable within contractually agreed credit period.

In accordance with Ind AS 37, the Company recognises an onerous contract provision when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a contract exceed the economic benefits to be received.

Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation, or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.

The Company disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by nature of services, industry verticals and geography.

Revenue disaggregation by nature of services is as follows:

(₹crore)

	Three month period ended December 31, 2019	**Three month period ended December 31, 2018**	**Nine month period ended December 31, 2019**	**Nine month period ended December 31, 2018**
Consultancy services	32,630	30,430	96,728	89,520
Sale of equipment and software licences	410	534	1,356	1,604
Total	**33,040**	**30,964**	**98,084**	**91,124**

Revenue disaggregation by industry vertical is as follows:

(₹crore)

Industry vertical	Three month period ended December 31, 2019	Three month period ended December 31, 2018	Nine month period ended December 31, 2019	Nine month period ended December 31, 2018
Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	11,989	11,449	35,913	33,924
Manufacturing	3,083	2,891	9,040	8,579
Retail and Consumer Business	5,836	5,721	17,115	16,715
Communication, Media and Technology	5,891	5,347	17,108	15,737
Others	6,241	5,556	18,908	16,169
Total	**33,040**	**30,964**	**98,084**	**91,124**

Revenue disaggregation by geography is as follows:

(₹crore)

Geography	Three month period ended December 31, 2019	Three month period ended December 31, 2018	Nine month period ended December 31, 2019	Nine month period ended December 31, 2018
Americas	18,885	18,103	55,867	53,345
Europe	8,960	7,964	26,807	23,365
India	2,207	2,095	6,593	6,067
Others	2,988	2,802	8,817	8,347
Total	**33,040**	**30,964**	**98,084**	**91,124**

Geographical revenue is allocated based on the location of the customers.

9) Other Income

Dividend income is recorded when the right to receive payment is established. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Other income consist of the following:

(₹ crore)

	Three month period ended December 31, 2019	Three month period ended December 31, 2018	Nine month period ended December 31, 2019	Nine month period ended December 31, 2018
Interest income	830	556	2,589	1,962
Dividend income	388	761	2,507	3,108
Net gain on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	19	72	147	368
Net gain on sale of investments other than equity shares carried at fair value through OCI	15	-	15	-
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	5	4	42	31
Net foreign exchange gain / (loss)	(40)	465	731	465
Rent income	-	2	2	6
Other income	(11)	13	16	39
	1,206	**1,873**	**6,049**	**5,979**
Interest income comprise:				
Interest on bank balances and bank deposits	174	11	457	71
Interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	96	87	384	353
Interest on financial assets carried at fair value through OCI	447	447	1,438	1,389
Other interest (including interest on tax refunds)	113	11	310	149
Dividend income comprise:				
Dividends from subsidiaries	388	761	2,507	3,108

10) Employee benefits

Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Past service cost, both vested and unvested, is recognised as an expense at the earlier of (a) when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs; and (b) when the entity recognises related restructuring costs or termination benefits.

The retirement benefit obligations recognised in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligations reduced by the fair value of scheme assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the scheme.

The Company provides benefits such as gratuity, pension and provident fund (Company managed fund) to its employees, which are treated as defined benefit plans.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as expense when employees have rendered services entitling them to such benefits.

The Company provides benefits such as superannuation, provident fund (other than Company managed fund) and foreign defined contribution plans to its employees which are treated as defined contribution plans.

Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages etc. and the expected cost of ex-gratia are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Compensated absences

Compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as undiscounted liability at the balance sheet date. Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as an actuarially determined liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date.

Employee benefit expenses consist of the following:

				(₹ crore)
	Three month period ended December 31, 2019	**Three month period ended December 31, 2018**	**Nine month period ended December 31, 2019**	**Nine month period ended December 31, 2018**
Salaries, incentives and allowances	14,925	13,872	44,076	40,265
Contributions to provident and other funds	977	921	2,950	2,711
Staff welfare expenses	431	382	1,237	1,137
	16,333	**15,175**	**48,263**	**44,113**

Employee benefit obligations consist of the following:

Employee benefit obligations – Non-current

		(₹ crore)
	As at December 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2019**
Gratuity liability	-	7
Other employee benefit obligations	79	75
	79	**82**

Employee benefit obligations – Current

		(₹ crore)
	As at December 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2019**
Compensated absences	2,273	1,756
Other employee benefit obligations	16	20
	2,289	**1,776**

11) Cost recognition

Costs and expenses are recognised when incurred and have been classified according to their nature.

The costs of the Company are broadly categorised in employee benefit expenses, cost of equipment and software licenses, depreciation and amortisation expense and other expenses. Other expenses mainly include fees to external consultants, facility expenses, travel expenses, communication expenses, bad debts and advances written off, allowance for doubtful trade receivable and advances (net) and other expenses. Other expenses is an aggregation of costs which are individually not material such as commission and brokerage, recruitment and training, entertainment, etc.

(a) Cost of equipment and software licenses

Cost of equipment and software licenses consist of the following:

(₹crore)

	Three month period ended December 31, 2019	Three month period ended December 31, 2018	Nine month period ended December 31, 2019	Nine month period ended December 31, 2018
Raw materials, sub-assemblies and components consumed	3	9	14	33
Equipment and software licences purchased	375	468	1,219	1,473
	378	**477**	**1,233**	**1,506**
Finished goods and work-in-progress				
Opening stock*	-	-	-	-
Less: Closing stock*	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

(b) Other expenses

Other expenses consist of the following:

(₹crore)

	Three month period ended December 31, 2019	Three month period ended December 31, 2018	Nine month period ended December 31, 2019	Nine month period ended December 31, 2018
Fees to external consultants	3,484	3,143	10,404	8,937
Facility expenses	517	817	1,618	2,462
Travel expenses	637	663	1,996	2,031
Communication expenses	217	212	712	629
Bad debts and advances written off, allowance for doubtful trade receivables and advances (net)	(2)	43	84	123
Other expenses	2,031	1,882	5,674	5,401
	6,884	**6,760**	**20,488**	**19,583**

Other expenses include ₹851 crore and ₹1,039 crore for the three month periods ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, towards sales, marketing and advertisement expenses.

Other expenses include ₹2,657 crore and ₹2,987 crore for the nine month periods ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, towards sales, marketing and advertisement expenses.

12) Finance costs

Finance costs consist of the following:

(₹crore)

	Three month period ended December 31, 2019	Three month period ended December 31, 2018	Nine month period ended December 31, 2019	Nine month period ended December 31, 2018
Interest on lease liabilities	104	2	296	5
Interest on tax matters	27	5	165	144
Other interest costs	69	1	71	1
	200	**8**	**532**	**150**

13) 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 taxes 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 taxes

The current income tax expense includes income taxes payable by the Company and its branches in India and overseas. The current tax payable by the Company in India is Indian income tax payable on worldwide income after taking credit for tax relief available for export operations in Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

Current income tax payable by overseas branches of the Company is computed in accordance with the tax laws applicable in the jurisdiction in which the respective branch operates. The taxes paid are generally available for set off against the Indian income tax liability of the Company's worldwide income.

Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes are presented in the balance sheet after off-setting advance tax paid and income tax provision arising in the same tax jurisdiction and where the relevant tax paying unit intends to settle the asset and liability on a net basis.

Deferred income taxes

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

Deferred income tax assets are recognised 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 utilised.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be received or settled.

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 liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, to the extent it would be available for set off against future current income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised 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 realised.

Direct tax contingencies

The Company has ongoing disputes with income tax authorities relating to tax treatment of certain items. The disputes relate to tax treatment of certain expenses claimed as deductions, computation or eligibility of tax incentives or allowances, and characterisation of fees for services received.

The Company has contingent liability in respect of demands from direct tax authorities in India and other jurisdictions, which are being contested by the Company on appeal amounting ₹1,547 crore and ₹1,501 crore as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019 respectively. In respect of tax contingencies of ₹318 crore and ₹318 crore as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, respectively, not included above, the Company is entitled to an indemnification from the seller of TCS e-Serve Limited.

14) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The Company did not have any potentially dilutive securities in any of the periods presented.

	Three month period ended December 31, 2019	Three month period ended December 31, 2018	Nine month period ended December 31, 2019	Nine month period ended December 31, 2018
Profit for the period (₹ crore)	7,683	7,486	25,033	22,242
Weighted average number of equity shares	375,23,84,706	375,23,84,706	375,23,84,706	380,19,77,779
Basic and diluted earnings per share (₹)	20.47	19.95	66.71	58.50
Face value per equity share (₹)	1	1	1	1

15) Segment information

The Company publishes the condensed unconsolidated interim financial statements of the Company along with the condensed consolidated interim financial statements. In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating Segments, the Company has disclosed the segment information in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

16) Commitments and Contingencies

Capital commitments

The Company has contractually committed (net of advances) ₹1,398 crore and ₹1,258 crore as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, respectively, for purchase of property, plant and equipment.

Contingencies

- **Direct tax matters**

Refer note 13.

- **Indirect tax matters**

The Company has ongoing disputes with tax authorities mainly relating to treatment of characterisation and classification of certain items. The Company has demands amounting to ₹347 crore and ₹325 crore as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, respectively from various indirect tax authorities which are being contested by the Company based on the management evaluation and on the advice of tax consultants.

- **Other claims**

Claims aggregating ₹3,263 crore and ₹3,138 crore as at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, respectively, against the Company have not been acknowledged as debts.

In October 2014, Epic Systems Corporation (referred to as Epic) filed a legal claim against the Company in the Court of Western District Madison, Wisconsin for alleged infringement of Epic's proprietary information. In April 2016, the Company received an unfavourable jury verdict awarding damages totalling ₹6,703 crore (US $940 million) to Epic. In September 2017, the Company received a Court order reducing the damages from ₹6,703 crore (US $940 million) to ₹2,995 crore (US $ 420 million) to Epic. Pursuant to US Court procedures, a Letter of Credit has been made available to Epic for ₹3,138 crore (US $440 million) as financial security in order to stay execution of the judgment pending post-judgment proceedings and appeal. Pursuant to reaffirmation of the Court order in March 2019, the Company has filed a notice of appeal in the superior Court to fully set aside the Order. Epic has also filed a cross appeal challenging the reduction by the trial judge of ₹713 crore (US $100 million) award and ₹1,426 crore (US $200 million) in punitive damages. The Company has received legal advice to the effect that the order and the reduced damages awarded are not supported by evidence presented during the trial.

- **Bank guarantees and letter of comfort**

The Company has given letter of comfort to banks for credit facilities availed by its subsidiaries. As per the terms of letter of comfort, the Company undertakes not to divest its ownership interest directly or indirectly in the subsidiary and provide such managerial, technical and financial assistance to ensure continued successful operations of the subsidiary.

The Company has provided guarantees to third parties on behalf of its subsidiaries. The Company does not expect any outflow of resources in respect of the above.

The amounts assessed as contingent liability do not include interest that could be claimed by counter parties.

17) The proposed Social Security Code, 2019, when promulgated, would subsume labour laws including Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act and amend the definition of wages on which the organisation and its employees are to contribute towards Provident Fund. The Company believes that there will be no significant impact on its contributions to Provident Fund due to the proposed amendments. Additionally, there is uncertainty and ambiguity in interpreting and giving effect to the guidelines of Hon. Supreme Court vide its ruling in February 2019, in relation to the scope of compensation on which the organisation and its employees are to contribute towards Provident Fund. The Company will evaluate its position and act, as clarity emerges.

18) Related party transactions

The Company paid an amount of ₹4,864 crore to Tata Sons Private Limited, the holding company, towards final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2019, as approved by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting. Additionally, the Company also paid an amount of ₹ 2,702 crore towards interim dividend and ₹ 10,810 crore towards special dividend for the year ending March 31, 2020 as approved by the Board of Directors.

Other than above, the Company's material related party transactions during the period and outstanding balances as on date are with its subsidiaries with whom the Company routinely enters into transactions in the ordinary course of business.

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of the Condensed Interim Financial Statements

19) Subsequent event

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on January 17, 2020 has recommended an interim dividend of ₹5 per equity share.

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration no: 101248W/W-100022

Yezdi Nagporewalla
Partner
Membership No: 049265

Mumbai, January 17, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board

Rajesh Gopinathan
CEO and Managing Director

V Ramakrishnan
Chief Financial Officer

N Ganapathy Subramaniam
COO and Executive Director

Rajendra Moholkar
Company Secretary