

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Condensed Consolidated Interim Balance Sheet

		(₹ crore)	
	Note	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10(a)	10,665	11,110
Capital work-in-progress	10(a)	1,201	926
Right-of-use assets	9	7,837	7,633
Goodwill	10(b)	1,743	1,798
Other intangible assets	10(c)	1,160	480
Financial assets			
Investments	8(a)	237	213
Trade receivables			
Billed	8(b)	66	55
Unbilled		95	273
Loans	8(e)	671	29
Other financial assets	8(f)	1,709	1,573
Income tax assets (net)		2,118	1,845
Deferred tax assets (net)		2,915	3,931
Other assets	10(d)	1,898	1,613
Total non-current assets		32,315	31,479
Current assets			
Inventories	10(e)	19	8
Financial assets			
Investments	8(a)	45,425	29,160
Trade receivables			
Billed	8(b)	34,103	30,079
Unbilled		6,547	6,583
Cash and cash equivalents	8(c)	5,992	6,858
Other balances with banks	8(d)	7,194	2,471
Loans	8(e)	7,392	11,472
Other financial assets	8(f)	1,665	1,394
Income tax assets (net)		5	19
Other assets	10(d)	9,555	11,236
Total current assets		1,17,897	99,280
TOTAL ASSETS		1,50,212	1,30,759
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	8(k)	370	370
Other equity		1,03,530	86,063
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company		1,03,900	86,433
Non-controlling interests		692	675
Total equity		1,04,592	87,108
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities		6,561	6,503
Other financial liabilities	8(g)	568	280
Unearned and deferred revenue		1,218	1,197
Employee benefit obligations	13	748	749
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		754	767
Total non-current liabilities		9,849	9,496
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities		1,425	1,292
Trade payables		7,311	7,860
Other financial liabilities	8(g)	6,926	6,150
Unearned and deferred revenue		3,627	3,650
Other liabilities	10(f)	3,982	4,068
Provisions	10(g)	1,383	1,394
Employee benefit obligations	13	3,921	3,498
Income tax liabilities (net)		7,196	6,243
Total current liabilities		35,771	34,155
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,50,212	1,30,759

NOTES FORMING PART OF CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board

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

Rajesh Gopinathan
CEO and Managing Director

N Ganapathy Subramaniam
COO and Executive Director

Amit Somani
Partner
Membership No: 060154

Samir Seksaria
CFO

Pradeep Manohar Gaitonde
Company Secretary

Bengaluru, January 12, 2022

Mumbai, January 12, 2022

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Profit and Loss

		(₹ crore)			
	Note	Three month period ended December 31, 2021	Three month period ended December 31, 2020	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Nine month period ended December 31, 2020
Revenue from operations	11	48,885	42,015	1,41,163	1,20,472
Other income	12	1,205	691	3,037	2,203
TOTAL INCOME		50,090	42,706	1,44,200	1,22,675
Expenses					
Employee benefit expenses	13	27,168	23,431	79,201	68,189
Cost of equipment and software licences	14(a)	432	396	903	1,008
Finance costs	15	251	183	539	499
Depreciation and amortisation expense		1,196	1,024	3,387	2,998
Other expenses	14(b)	7,852	5,980	21,847	17,530
TOTAL EXPENSES		36,899	31,014	1,05,877	90,224
PROFIT BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL ITEM AND TAX		13,191	11,692	38,323	32,451
Exceptional item					
Provision towards legal claim	19	-	-	-	1,218
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		13,191	11,692	38,323	31,233
Tax expense					
Current tax		3,523	3,242	10,064	8,756
Deferred tax		(138)	(277)	(231)	(803)
TOTAL TAX EXPENSE		3,385	2,965	9,833	7,953
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		9,806	8,727	28,490	23,280
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (OCI)					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans	29	(184)	14	(110)	
Income tax on items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	10	39	7	10	
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		(248)	326	(248)	693
Net change in intrinsic value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges		86	(101)	172	(42)
Net change in time value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges		(15)	(99)	(47)	(43)
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations		(184)	505	(177)	789
Income tax on items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	71	(71)	58	(224)	
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (LOSSES)		(251)	415	(221)	1073
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		9,555	9,142	28,269	24,353
Profit for the period attributable to:					
Shareholders of the Company		9,769	8,701	28,401	23,184
Non-controlling interests		37	26	89	96
		9,806	8,727	28,490	23,280
Other comprehensive income for the period attributable to:					
Shareholders of the Company		(237)	408	(207)	1,064
Non-controlling interests		(14)	7	(14)	9
		(251)	415	(221)	1,073
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to:					
Shareholders of the Company		9,532	9,109	28,194	24,248
Non-controlling interests		23	33	75	105
		9,555	9,142	28,269	24,353
Earnings per equity share:- Basic and diluted (₹)	17	26.41	23.19	76.77	61.79
Weighted average number of equity shares		369,90,51,373	375,23,84,706	369,90,51,373	375,23,84,706

NOTES FORMING PART OF CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As per our report of even date attached

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Samir Seksaria
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Company Secretary

Bengaluru, January 12, 2022

Mumbai, January 12, 2022

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Changes in Equity

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ crore)				
Balance as at April 1, 2020	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 1, 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the period	Balance as at December 31, 2020
375	-	375	-	375

(₹ crore)				
Balance as at April 1, 2021	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 1, 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the period	Balance as at December 31, 2021
370	-	370	-	370

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Changes in Equity

B. OTHER EQUITY

OTHER EQUITY	(₹ crore)												
	Reserves and surplus						Items of other comprehensive income			Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company	Non-controlling interests	Total equity	
	Capital reserve	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	Retained earnings	Statutory reserve	Investment revaluation reserve	Cash flow hedging reserve					Foreign currency translation reserve
								Intrinsic value	Time value				
Balance as at April 1, 2020	75	431	27	1,594	78,810	375	796	45	(68)	1,666	83,751	623	84,374
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	23,184	-	-	-	-	-	23,184	96	23,280
Other comprehensive income / (losses)	-	-	-	-	(100)	-	451	(33)	(34)	780	1,064	9	1,073
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	23,084	-	451	(33)	(34)	780	24,248	105	24,353
Dividend	-	-	-	-	(8,630)	-	-	-	-	-	(8,630)	(57)	(8,687)
Tax on liability towards buy-back of equity shares ¹	-	-	-	-	(3,726)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,726)	-	(3,726)
Liability towards buy-back of equity shares ¹	-	-	-	-	(16,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(16,000)	-	(16,000)
Transfer to Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	-	3,810	(3,810)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	-	(3,042)	3,042	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to reserves	-	-	-	-	(11)	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2020	75	431	27	2,362	72,759	386	1,247	12	(102)	2,446	79,643	671	80,314
Balance as at April 1, 2021	75	436	27	2,538	79,586	407	828	56	(27)	2,137	86,063	675	86,738
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	28,401	-	-	-	-	-	28,401	89	28,490
Other comprehensive income / (losses)	-	-	-	-	21	-	(161)	133	(36)	(164)	(207)	(14)	(221)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	28,422	-	(161)	133	(36)	(164)	28,194	75	28,269
Dividend	-	-	-	-	(10,727)	-	-	-	-	-	(10,727)	(58)	(10,785)
Transfer to Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	-	7,086	(7,086)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	-	(3,723)	3,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to reserves	-	-	-	-	101	(101)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2021	75	436	27	5,901	94,019	306	667	189	(63)	1,973	1,03,530	692	1,04,222

¹Refer note 8(k).

Gain of ₹21 crore and loss of ₹100 crore on remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans (net of tax) is recognised as a part of retained earnings for nine month periods ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Total equity (primarily retained earnings) includes ₹1,358 crore and ₹1,287 crore as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, pertaining to trusts and TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Changes in Equity

Nature and purpose of reserves

(a) Capital reserve

The Group recognises profit and loss on purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group'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) General reserve

The general reserve is a free reserve which is used from time to time to transfer profits from / to retained earnings for appropriation purposes. 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 statement of profit and loss.

(d) 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 Group for acquiring new assets for the purpose of its business as per the terms of section 10AA(2) of Income-tax Act, 1961.

(e) Retained earnings

This reserve represents undistributed accumulated earnings of the Group as on the balance sheet date.

(f) Statutory reserve

Statutory reserves are created to adhere to requirements of applicable laws.

(g) 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.

(h) 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.

(i) Foreign currency translation reserve

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations with functional currency other than Indian Rupee is recognised in other comprehensive income and is presented within equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

NOTES FORMING PART OF CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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For and on behalf of the Board

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
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Membership No: 060154

Samir Seksaria
CFO

Pradeep Manohar Gaitonde
Company Secretary

Bengaluru, January 12, 2022

Mumbai, January 12, 2022

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Cash Flows

	(₹ crore)	
	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Nine month period ended December 31, 2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit for the period	28,490	23,280
Adjustments to reconcile profit and loss to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3,387	2,998
Bad debts and advances written off, allowance for doubtful trade receivables and advances (net)	118	158
Provision towards legal claim (Refer note 19)	-	1,218
Tax expense	9,833	7,953
Net gain on lease modification	(6)	(63)
Net loss on sub-lease	9	-
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain) / loss	35	(54)
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(12)	(3)
Net gain on disposal / fair valuation of investments	(156)	(182)
Interest income	(1,923)	(1,907)
Dividend income	-	(4)
Finance costs	539	499
Operating profit before working capital changes	40,314	33,893
Net change in		
Inventories	(11)	-
Trade receivables		
Billed	(4,330)	2,213
Unbilled	167	980
Loans and other financial assets	(272)	(52)
Other assets	1,308	(1,018)
Trade payables	(427)	(1,998)
Unearned and deferred revenue	27	296
Other financial liabilities	466	(197)
Other liabilities and provisions	378	2,354
Cash generated from operations	37,620	36,471
Taxes paid (net of refunds)	(8,150)	(6,359)
Net cash generated from operating activities	29,470	30,112
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Bank deposits placed	(10,905)	(4,397)
Inter-corporate deposits placed	(10,831)	(11,006)
Purchase of investments [#]	(48,712)	(45,960)
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,738)	(1,780)
Payment including advances for acquiring right-of-use assets	(13)	(4)
Payment for purchase of intangible assets	(437)	(219)
Proceeds from bank deposits	6,052	1,662
Proceeds from inter-corporate deposits	14,339	15,242
Proceeds from disposal / redemption of investments [#]	32,272	22,798
Proceeds from sub-lease receivable	2	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	16	26
Interest received	1,976	2,163
Dividend received	-	4
Net cash used in investing activities	(17,979)	(21,471)

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Cash Flows

	(₹ crore)	
	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Nine month period ended December 31, 2020
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of lease liabilities	(1,049)	(1,002)
Interest paid	(462)	(495)
Dividend paid	(10,727)	(8,630)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	(58)	(57)
Transfer of funds to buy-back escrow account	-	(160)
Net cash used in financing activities	(12,296)	(10,344)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(805)	(1,703)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	6,858	8,646
Exchange difference on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	(61)	273
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	5,992	7,216
<u>Components of cash and cash equivalents</u>		
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	2,261	5,254
In deposit accounts	3,728	1,940
Cheques on hand	-*	-*
Cash on hand	1	1
Remittances in transit	2	21
	5,992	7,216

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

#Purchase of investments include ₹17 crore and ₹74 crore for nine month periods ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and proceeds from disposal / redemption of investments include ₹57 crore and ₹66 crore for nine month periods ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, held by trusts and TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

NOTES FORMING PART OF CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board

For **BSR & Co. LLP**

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Pradeep Manohar Gaitonde
Company Secretary

Bengaluru, January 12, 2022

Mumbai, January 12, 2022

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

1) Corporate information

Tata Consultancy Services Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively together with employee welfare trusts referred to as "the Group") provide IT services, consulting and business solutions and have been partnering with many of the world's largest businesses in their transformation journeys. The Group 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, 2021, Tata Sons Private Limited, the holding company owned 72.16% of the Company's equity share capital.

The Board of Directors approved the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for nine months period ended December 31, 2021 and authorised for issue on January 12, 2022.

2) Statement of compliance

These condensed consolidated 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 the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time. However, selected explanatory notes are included to explain events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in the Group's financial position and performance since the last annual financial statements, wherever applicable.

3) Basis of preparation

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments and defined benefit plans 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 Group'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 Group has considered an operating cycle of 12 months.

The statement of cash flows have been prepared under indirect method, whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Group are segregated. The Group considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value to be cash equivalents.

The functional currency of the Company and its Indian subsidiaries is the Indian Rupee (₹). The functional currency of foreign subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. 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 dates 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 consolidated interim financial statements have been discussed in the respective notes.

4) Basis of consolidation

The Company consolidates all entities which are controlled by it.

The Company establishes control when; it has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect the entity's returns by using its power over relevant activities of the entity.

Entities controlled by the Company are consolidated from the date control commences until the date control ceases.

The results of subsidiaries acquired, or sold, during the year are consolidated from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

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

The financial statements of the Group companies are consolidated on a line-by-line basis and all inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on 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 shareholders of the Company.

Assets and liabilities of entities with functional currency other than the functional currency of the Company have been translated using exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Statement of profit and loss of such entities has been translated using weighted average exchange rates. Translation adjustments have been reported as foreign currency translation reserve in the statement of changes in equity. When a foreign operation is disposed off in its entirety or partially such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount of exchange differences related to that foreign operation recognised in OCI is reclassified to statement of profit and loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

5) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of condensed consolidated interim financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the date of condensed consolidated interim financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses 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 Group uses the following critical accounting estimates in preparation of its condensed consolidated interim financial statements:

(a) Revenue recognition

Revenue for fixed-price contracts is recognised using percentage-of-completion method. The Group uses judgement to estimate the future cost-to-completion of the contracts which is used to determine degree of completion of the performance obligation.

(b) 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.

(c) Impairment of goodwill

The Group estimates the value-in-use of the cash generating units (CGUs) based on the future cash flows after considering current economic conditions and trends, estimated future operating results and growth rate and anticipated future economic and regulatory conditions. The estimated cash flows are developed using internal forecasts. The discount rates used for the CGUs represent the weighted average cost of capital based on the historical market returns of comparable companies.

(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) Provision for income tax and deferred tax assets

The Group uses estimates and judgements based on the relevant rulings in the areas of allocation of revenue, costs, allowances and disallowances which is exercised while determining the provision for income tax. 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 Group exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

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

(f) Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Group 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 Group uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are recognised 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 Group 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 condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

(g) Employee benefits

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

(h) Leases

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

The Group 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 Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Group is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Group 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 Group to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Group 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.

(i) Impact of COVID-19 (pandemic)

The Group has taken into account all the possible impacts of COVID-19 in preparation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements, including but not limited to its assessment of, liquidity and going concern assumption, recoverable values of its financial and non-financial assets, impact on revenue recognition owing to changes in cost budgets of fixed price contracts, impact on leases and impact on effectiveness of its hedges. The Group has carried out this assessment based on available internal and external sources of information upto the date of approval of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements and believes that the impact of COVID-19 is not material to these condensed consolidated interim financial statements and expects to recover the carrying amount of its assets. The impact of COVID-19 on the condensed consolidated interim financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements owing to the nature and duration of COVID-19.

6) Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. There are no such standards or amendments to the existing standards which have been issued but not yet effective.

7) Business combinations

The Group accounts for its business combinations under acquisition method of accounting. Acquisition related costs are recognised in the condensed consolidated interim statement of profit and loss as incurred. The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the condition for recognition are recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Purchase consideration paid in excess of the fair value of net assets acquired is recognised as goodwill. Where the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities exceed the cost of acquisition, after reassessing the fair values of the net assets and contingent liabilities, the excess is recognised as capital reserve.

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

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

8) Financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Group 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 Group 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 Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group 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 in order 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 Group 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.

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 Group are recognised at the proceeds received net of direct issue cost.

Derivative accounting

- **Instruments in hedging relationship**

The Group 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.

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

The hedge instruments are designated and documented as hedges at the inception of the contract. The Group 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 Group 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 intrinsic value and time value of an option is recognised in the 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 and 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 profit and loss. Any gain or loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss when the hedge becomes ineffective.

• **Instruments not in hedging relationship**

The Group 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 the statement of profit and loss.

Impairment of financial assets (other than at fair value)

The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Investments designated at fair value through OCI		
Fully paid equity shares (unquoted)		
Mozido LLC	74	73
FCM LLC	56	55
Taj Air Limited	19	19
Philippine Dealing System Holdings Corporation	7	7
Less: Impairment in value of investments	(117)	(116)
Investments carried at amortised cost		
Government bonds and securities (quoted)	188	165
Corporate bonds (quoted)	10	10
	237	213

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Investments – Non-current includes ₹198 crore and ₹175 crore as at December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively, pertains to trusts held for specified purposes.

Investments – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Mutual fund units (quoted)	11,763	4,904
Investments carried at fair value through OCI		
Government bonds and securities (quoted)	26,363	23,670
Corporate bonds (quoted)	3,766	450
Investments carried at amortised cost		
Certificate of deposits (quoted)	917	-
Commercial papers (quoted)	2,517	136
Treasury bills (quoted)	99	-
	45,425	29,160

Investments – Current includes ₹119 crore and ₹166 crore as at December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively, pertaining to trusts and TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

Government bonds and securities includes bonds pledged with bank for credit facility amounting to ₹1,650 crore and ₹1,650 crore as at December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively.

Aggregate value of quoted and unquoted investments is as follows:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Aggregate value of quoted investments	45,623	29,335
Aggregate value of unquoted investments (net of impairment)	39	38
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	45,631	29,356
Aggregate value of impairment of investments	117	116

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

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Government bonds and securities	196	186
Certificate of deposits	917	-
Corporate bonds	10	10
Commercial papers	2,517	136
Treasury bills	99	-

(b) Trade receivables - Billed

Trade receivables - Billed (unsecured) consist of the following:

Trade receivables - Billed – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Trade receivables - Billed	897	787
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables - Billed	(831)	(732)
Considered good	66	55

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Trade receivables - Billed – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Trade receivables - Billed	34,284	30,248
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables - Billed	(236)	(244)
Considered good	34,048	30,004
Trade receivables - Billed	391	388
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables - Billed	(336)	(313)
Credit impaired	55	75
	34,103	30,079

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	2,261	5,266
In deposit accounts	3,728	1,586
Cheques on hand	-	-
Cash on hand	1	1
Remittances in transit	2	5
	5,992	6,858

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

Balances with banks in current accounts include ₹17 crore and ₹13 crore as at December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively, pertaining to trusts held for specified purposes.

(d) Other balances with banks

Other balances with banks consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Earmarked balances with banks	217	209
Short-term bank deposits	6,977	2,262
	7,194	2,471

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

(e) Loans

Loans (unsecured) consist of the following:

Loans – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Considered good		
Inter-corporate deposits	659	27
Loans and advances to employees	12	2
	671	29

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Loans – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Considered good		
Inter-corporate deposits	7,089	11,229
Loans and advances to employees	303	243
Credit impaired		
Loans and advances to employees	17	17
Less: Allowance on loans and advances to employees	(17)	(17)
	7,392	11,472

Inter-corporate deposits placed with financial institutions yield fixed interest rate. Inter-corporate deposits include ₹979 crore and ₹952 crore as at December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively, pertaining to trusts and TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

(f) Other financial assets

Other financial assets consist of the following:

Other financial assets – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Security deposits	844	837
Earmarked balances with banks	185	3
Long-term bank deposits	645	719
Interest receivable	20	-
Others	15	14
	1,709	1,573

Other financial assets – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Security deposits	154	168
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative assets	713	495
Interest receivable	589	615
Others	209	116
	1,665	1,394

Interest receivable includes ₹39 crore and ₹40 crore as at December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively, pertaining to trusts and TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

(g) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities consist of the following:

Other financial liabilities – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Capital creditors	335	-
Others	233	280
	568	280

Others include advance taxes paid of ₹226 crore and ₹226 crore as at December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively, by the seller of TCS e-Serve Limited (merged with the Company) which, on refund by tax authorities, is payable to the seller.

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Other financial liabilities – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Accrued payroll	4,985	4,482
Unclaimed dividends	48	50
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative liabilities	78	92
Capital creditors	724	399
Liabilities towards customer contracts	959	914
Others	132	213
	6,926	6,150

(h) Financial instruments by category

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at December 31, 2021 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	-	-	-	-	5,992	5,992
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	7,622	7,622
Earmarked balances with banks	-	-	-	-	402	402
Investments	11,763	30,168	-	-	3,731	45,662
Trade receivables						
Billed	-	-	-	-	34,169	34,169
Unbilled	-	-	-	-	6,642	6,642
Loans	-	-	-	-	8,063	8,063
Other financial assets	-	-	298	415	1,831	2,544
	11,763	30,168	298	415	68,452	1,11,096
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	7,311	7,311
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	7,986	7,986
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	78	7,416	7,494
	-	-	-	78	22,713	22,791

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2021 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	-	-	-	-	6,858	6,858
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	2,981	2,981
Earmarked balances with banks	-	-	-	-	212	212
Investments	4,904	24,158	-	-	311	29,373
Trade receivables						
Billed	-	-	-	-	30,134	30,134
Unbilled	-	-	-	-	6,856	6,856
Loans	-	-	-	-	11,501	11,501
Other financial assets	-	-	163	332	1,750	2,245
	4,904	24,158	163	332	60,603	90,160
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	7,860	7,860
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	7,795	7,795
Other financial liabilities	-	-	2	90	6,338	6,430
	-	-	2	90	21,993	22,085

Carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans and trade payables as at December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, approximate the fair value due to their nature. Carrying amounts of bank deposits, earmarked balances with banks, other financial assets and other financial liabilities which are subsequently measured at amortised cost also

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approximate the fair value due to their nature in each of the periods presented. Fair value measurement of lease liabilities is not required. Fair value of investments carried at amortised cost is ₹3,739 crore and ₹332 crore as at December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, 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 disclosures are required):

	(₹ crore)			
As at December 31, 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Mutual fund units	11,763	-	-	11,763
Equity shares	-	-	39	39
Government bonds and securities	26,559	-	-	26,559
Certificate of deposits	917	-	-	917
Corporate bonds	3,776	-	-	3,776
Commercial papers	2,517	-	-	2,517
Treasury bills	99	-	-	99
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative assets	-	713	-	713
	45,631	713	39	46,383
Financial liabilities				
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative liabilities	-	78	-	78
	-	78	-	78
As at March 31, 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Mutual fund units	4,849	-	55	4,904
Equity shares	-	-	38	38
Government bonds and securities	23,856	-	-	23,856
Corporate bonds	460	-	-	460
Commercial papers	136	-	-	136
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative assets	-	495	-	495
	29,301	495	93	29,889
Financial liabilities				
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative liabilities	-	92	-	92
	-	92	-	92

(j) Derivative financial instruments and hedging activity

The Group'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 Group to currency fluctuations.

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

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

Foreign currency	As at December 31, 2021			As at March 31, 2021		
	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	66	1,675	119	63	1,615	51
Great Britain Pound	58	340	58	64	330	14
Euro	61	368	77	60	346	78
Australian Dollar	40	212	27	38	206	16
Canadian Dollar	22	129	17	23	114	2

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

	(₹ crore)			
	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021		Year ended March 31, 2021	
	Intrinsic value	Time value	Intrinsic value	Time value
Balance at the beginning of the period	56	(27)	45	(68)
(Gain) / loss transferred to profit and loss on occurrence of forecasted hedge transactions	(434)	389	(341)	530
Deferred tax on (gain) / loss transferred to profit and loss on occurrence of forecasted hedge transactions	93	(92)	73	(125)
Change in the fair value of effective portion of cash flow hedges	606	(436)	355	(477)
Deferred tax on change in the fair value of effective portion of cash flow hedges	(132)	103	(76)	113
Balance at the end of the period	189	(63)	56	(27)

The Group has entered into derivative instruments not in hedging relationship by way of foreign exchange forward, currency options and futures contracts. As at December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, the notional amount of outstanding contracts aggregated to ₹39,319 crore and ₹37,615 crore, respectively, and the respective fair value of these contracts have a net gain of ₹337 crore and ₹242 crore.

Exchange gain of ₹433 crore and loss of ₹94 crore on foreign exchange forward, currency options and futures contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting have been recognised in the condensed consolidated interim statement of profit and loss for three month periods ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Exchange gain of ₹831 crore and ₹278 crore on foreign exchange forward, currency options and futures contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting have been recognised in the condensed consolidated interim statement of profit and loss for nine month periods ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Net foreign exchange gain / (loss) include gain of ₹26 crore and loss of ₹40 crore transferred from cash flow hedging reserve for three month periods ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Net foreign exchange gain / (loss) include gain of ₹45 crore and loss of ₹186 crore transferred from cash flow hedging reserve for nine month periods ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

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(k) Equity instruments

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

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Authorised		
460,05,00,000 equity shares of ₹1 each	460	460
(March 31, 2021: 460,05,00,000 equity shares of ₹1 each)		
105,02,50,000 preference shares of ₹1 each	105	105
(March 31, 2021: 105,02,50,000 preference shares of ₹1 each)		
	565	565
Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid up		
369,90,51,373 equity shares of ₹1 each	370	370
(March 31, 2021: 369,90,51,373 equity shares of ₹1 each)		
	370	370

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.

The Company bought back 5,33,33,333 equity shares for an aggregate amount of ₹16,000 crore being 1.42% of the total paid up equity share capital at ₹3,000 per equity share in the previous year. The equity shares bought back were extinguished on January 6, 2021.

9) 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.

Group as a lessee

The Group 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 standalone price of the lease component and the aggregate standalone price of the non-lease components.

The Group 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 Group 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 Group uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Group, 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

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The Group has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases 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 recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

At the inception of the lease the Group classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group applies Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The details of the right-of-use assets held by the Group is as follows:

	(₹ crore)	
	Additions for nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Net carrying amount as at December 31, 2021
Leasehold land	100	776
Buildings	1,194	6,772
Leasehold improvements	-	22
Computer equipment	3	86
Software licences	145	142
Vehicles	12	31
Office equipment	2	8
	1,456	7,837

	(₹ crore)	
	Additions for the year ended March 31, 2021	Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2021
Leasehold land	-	682
Buildings	1,226	6,758
Leasehold improvements	6	26
Computer equipment	102	101
Software licences	26	25
Vehicles	30	32
Office equipment	1	9
	1,391	7,633

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

	(₹ crore)			
	Three month period ended December 31, 2021	Three month period ended December 31, 2020	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Nine month period ended December 31, 2020
Leasehold land	2	2	6	6
Buildings	368	362	1,091	1,097
Leasehold improvements	1	1	3	7
Computer equipment	6	2	17	7
Software licences	9	-	27	-
Vehicles	4	4	12	10
Office equipment	1	1	3	3
	391	372	1,159	1 130

Interest on lease liabilities is ₹128 crore and ₹127 crore for three month periods ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Interest on lease liabilities is ₹394 crore and ₹396 crore for nine month periods ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

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10) 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 values 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
Computerequipment	4 years
Vehicles	4 years
Office equipment	5 years
Electrical installations	4-10 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years

Depreciation is not recorded on capital work-in-progress until construction and installation are 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.

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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, 2021	351	7,777	2,502	737	10,734	40	2,574	2,058	1,885	28,658
Additions	-	44	77	19	1,278	-	82	29	39	1,568
Disposals	-	(1)	(19)	(1)	(284)	(1)	(56)	(34)	(36)	(432)
Translation exchange difference	-	1	(6)	(3)	(51)	-	(4)	1	-	(62)
Cost as at December 31, 2021	351	7,821	2,554	752	11,677	39	2,596	2,054	1,888	29,732
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2021	-	(2,947)	(1,575)	(302)	(7,531)	(33)	(2,199)	(1,393)	(1,568)	(17,548)
Depreciation	-	(298)	(158)	(56)	(1,139)	(3)	(137)	(112)	(93)	(1,996)
Disposals	-	1	19	-	282	1	55	34	36	428
Translation exchange difference	-	(1)	5	3	39	-	3	(1)	1	49
Accumulated depreciation as at December 31, 2021	-	(3,245)	(1,709)	(355)	(8,349)	(35)	(2,278)	(1,472)	(1,624)	(19,067)
Net carrying amount as at December 31, 2021	351	4,576	845	397	3,328	4	318	582	264	10,665
Capital work-in-progress*										1,201
Total										11,866

*₹1,568 crore has been capitalised and transferred to property, plant and equipment during nine month period ended December 31, 2021.

	(₹ 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, 2020	347	7,719	2,427	681	8,794	42	2,509	2,039	1,886	26,444
Additions	5	71	142	53	2,047	3	137	46	61	2,565
Disposals	-	(11)	(72)	(1)	(180)	(5)	(80)	(29)	(63)	(441)
Translation exchange difference	(1)	(2)	5	4	73	-	8	2	1	90
Cost as at March 31, 2021	351	7,777	2,502	737	10,734	40	2,574	2,058	1,885	28,658
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2020	-	(2,563)	(1,441)	(228)	(6,414)	(34)	(2,068)	(1,266)	(1,489)	(15,503)
Depreciation	-	(393)	(199)	(72)	(1,246)	(4)	(204)	(152)	(137)	(2,407)
Disposals	-	8	68	1	168	5	79	26	62	417
Translation exchange difference	-	1	(3)	(3)	(39)	-	(6)	(1)	(4)	(55)
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2021	-	(2,947)	(1,575)	(302)	(7,531)	(33)	(2,199)	(1,393)	(1,568)	(17,548)
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	351	4,830	927	435	3,203	7	375	665	317	11,110
Capital work-in-progress*										926
Total										12,036

*₹2,565 crore has been capitalised and transferred to property, plant and equipment during the year ended March 31, 2021.

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(b) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the cost of acquired business as established at the date of acquisition of the business in excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or when events or circumstances indicate that the implied fair value of goodwill is less than its carrying amount.

CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. The financial projections basis which the future cash flows have been estimated consider the increase in economic uncertainties due to COVID-19, reassessment of the discount rates, revisiting the growth rates factored while arriving at terminal value and subjecting these variables to sensitivity analysis. 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 on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

Goodwill consists of the following:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the period	1,798	1,710
Translation exchange difference	(55)	88
Balance at the end of the period	1,743	1,798

(c) Other intangible assets

Intangible assets purchased including acquired in business combination, are measured at cost as at 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 and customer-related intangibles.

Following table summarises the nature of intangibles and their estimated useful lives:

Type of asset	Useful lives
Rights under licensing agreement and software licences	Lower of licence period and 2-5 years
Customer-related intangibles	3 years

Intangible assets are amortised 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.

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Intangible assets consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)		
	Rights under licensing agreement and software licences	Customer- related intangibles	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2021	740	122	862
Additions	938	-	938
Disposals / Derecognised	(41)	-	(41)
Translation exchange difference	(3)	(1)	(4)
Cost as at December 31, 2021	1,634	121	1,755
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2021	(265)	(117)	(382)
Amortisation	(226)	(6)	(232)
Disposals / Derecognised	15	-	15
Translation exchange difference	2	2	4
Accumulated amortisation as at December 31, 2021	(474)	(121)	(595)
Net carrying amount as at December 31, 2021	1,160	-	1,160

	(₹ crore)		
	Rights under licensing agreement and software licences	Customer- related intangibles	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2020	448	120	568
Additions	356	-	356
Disposals / Derecognised	(64)	-	(64)
Translation exchange difference	-	2	2
Cost as at March 31, 2021	740	122	862
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2020	(180)	(105)	(285)
Disposals / Derecognised	(149)	(9)	(158)
Amortisation	64	-	64
Translation exchange difference	-	(3)	(3)
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2021	(265)	(117)	(382)
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	475	5	480

(d) Other assets

Other assets consist of the following:

Other assets – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Considered good		
Contract assets	177	250
Prepaid expenses	1,156	621
Contract fulfillment costs	150	228
Capital advances	78	66
Advances to related parties	21	33
Others	316	415
	1,898	1,613
Advances to related parties, considered good, comprise:		
Volta Limited	1	2
Tata Realty and Infrastructure Ltd	-*	-*
Tata Projects Limited	20	30
Titan Engineering and Automation Limited	-*	-*

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

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Other assets – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Considered good		
Contract assets	4,068	3,830
Prepaid expenses	2,779	4,651
Prepaid rent	17	28
Contract fulfillment costs	889	796
Advance to suppliers	167	157
Advance to related parties	9	10
Indirect taxes recoverable	1,314	1,491
Others	312	273
Considered doubtful		
Advance to suppliers	2	3
Other advances	4	1
Less: Allowance on doubtful assets	(6)	(4)
	9,555	11,236
Advance to related parties, considered good comprise:		
The Titan Company Limited	1	2
Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited	1	1
Tata Sons Private Limited	7	7

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

Non-current – Others includes advance of ₹271 crore and ₹369 crore towards acquiring right-of-use of leasehold land as at December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively.

(e) 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 Group includes direct material and labour cost and a proportion of manufacturing overheads.

Inventories consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Raw materials, sub-assemblies and components	19	8
Finished goods and work-in-progress	_*	_*
Stores and spares	_*	_*
	19	8

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

(f) Other liabilities

Other liabilities consist of the following:

Other liabilities – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Advance received from customers	307	312
Indirect taxes payable and other statutory liabilities	3,608	3,726
Others	67	30
	3,982	4,068

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(g) Provisions

Provisions consist of the following:

Provisions – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Provision towards legal claim (Refer note 19)	1,224	1,211
Provision for foreseeable loss	131	150
Other provisions	28	33
	1,383	1,394

11) Revenue recognition

The Group earns revenue primarily from providing IT services, consulting and business solutions. The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 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 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.

The Group's contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. The Group 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 and to ascribe the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation. 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 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 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

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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.

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.

Contract assets are recognised when there are excess of revenues 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 are 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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, 2021	Three month period ended December 31, 2020	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Nine month period ended December 31, 2020
Consultancy services	48,356	41,558	1,40,042	1,19,314
Sale of equipment and software licences	529	457	1,121	1,158
	48,885	42,015	1,41,163	1,20,472

Revenue disaggregation by industry vertical and geography has been included in segment information (Refer note 18).

12) 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:

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	(₹ crore)			
	Three month period ended December 31, 2021	Three month period ended December 31, 2020	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Nine month period ended December 31, 2020
Interest income	645	629	1,923	1,907
Dividend income	-	-	-	4
Net gain on disposal / fair valuation of investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	97	92	156	182
Net gain / (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	5	(3)	12	3
Net gain on lease modification	1	61	6	63
Net loss on sub-lease	-	-	(9)	-
Net foreign exchange gain / (loss)	415	(101)	894	17
Rent income	-	-	-	1
Other income	42	13	55	26
	1,205	691	3,037	2,203

Interest income comprise:

Interest on bank balances and bank deposits	54	47	174	106
Interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	131	136	419	467
Interest on financial assets carried at fair value through OCI	457	446	1,326	1,332
Other interest (including interest on tax refunds)	3	-	4	2

Dividend income comprise:

Dividend from mutual fund units and other investments	-	-	-	4
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13) 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 Group 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 Group 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

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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, 2021	Three month period ended December 31, 2020	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Nine month period ended December 31, 2020
Salaries, incentives and allowances	24,439	21,249	71,016	61,835
Contributions to provident and other funds	2,058	1,560	6,200	4,610
Staff welfare expenses	671	622	1,985	1,744
	27,168	23,431	79,201	68,189

Employee benefit obligations consist of the following:

Employee benefit obligations – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Gratuity liability	16	12
Foreign defined benefit plans	544	492
Other employee benefit obligations	188	245
	748	749

Employee benefit obligations – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Compensated absences	3,872	3,448
Other employee benefit obligations	49	50
	3,921	3,498

14) Cost recognition

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

The costs of the Group are broadly categorised in employee benefit expenses, cost of equipment and software licences, 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 receivables and advances (net) and other expenses. Other expenses are aggregation of costs which are individually not material such as commission and brokerage, recruitment and training, entertainment, etc.

(a) Cost of equipment and software licences

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Cost of equipment and software licences consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)			
	Three month period ended December 31, 2021	Three month period ended December 31, 2020	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Nine month period ended December 31, 2020
Raw materials, sub-assemblies and components consumed	5	3	18	10
Equipment and software licences purchased	427	393	885	997
	432	396	903	1,007
Finished goods and work-in-progress				
Opening stock	-*	-*	-*	1
Less: Closing stock	-*	-*	-*	-*
	-*	-*	-*	1
	432	396	903	1,008

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

(b) Other expenses

Other expenses consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)			
	Three month period ended December 31, 2021	Three month period ended December 31, 2020	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Nine month period ended December 31, 2020
Fees to external consultants	4,519	3,230	12,609	9,340
Facility expenses	573	532	1,581	1,569
Travel expenses	512	254	1,249	822
Communication expenses	510	471	1,486	1,411
Bad debts and advances written off, allowance for doubtful trade receivables and advances (net)	42	27	118	158
Other expenses	1,696	1,466	4,804	4,230
	7,852	5,980	21,847	17,530

15) Finance costs

Finance costs consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)			
	Three month period ended December 31, 2021	Three month period ended December 31, 2020	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Nine month period ended December 31, 2020
Interest on lease liabilities	128	127	394	396
Interest on tax matters	105	52	113	91
Other interest costs	18	4	32	12
	251	183	539	499

16) 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 subsidiaries in India and overseas. The current tax payable by the Company and its subsidiaries 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).

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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.

The current income tax expense for overseas subsidiaries has been computed based on the tax laws applicable to each subsidiary in the respective jurisdiction in which it operates.

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 goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred 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 income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries where 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.

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 Alternate 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 and its subsidiaries have ongoing disputes with income tax authorities in India and in some of the other jurisdictions where they operate. The disputes relate to tax treatment of certain expenses claimed as deduction, computation or eligibility of tax incentives and allowances and characterisation of fees for services received. The Company and its subsidiaries have recognised contingent liability in respect of tax demands received from direct tax authorities in India and other jurisdictions of ₹1,664 crore and ₹955 crore as at December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively. These demand orders are being contested by the Company and its subsidiaries based on the management evaluation and advice of tax consultants. In respect of tax contingencies of ₹318 crore and ₹318 crore as at December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively, not included above, the Company is entitled to an indemnification from the seller of TCS e-Serve Limited.

The Group periodically receives 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 and inquiries and has concluded that any consequent income tax claims or demands by the income tax authorities will not succeed on ultimate resolution.

17) 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.

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	Three month period ended December 31, 2021	Three month period ended December 31, 2020	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Nine month period ended December 31, 2020
Profit for the period attributable to shareholders of the Company (₹ crore)	9,769	8,701	28,401	23,184
Weighted average number of equity shares	369,90,51,373	375,23,84,706	369,90,51,373	375,23,84,706
Basic and diluted earnings per share (₹)	26.41	23.19	76.77	61.79
Face value per equity share (₹)	1	1	1	1

18) Segment information

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise 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 is the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director.

The Group has identified business segments ('industry vertical') as reportable segments. The business segments comprise: 1) Banking, Financial Services and Insurance, 2) Manufacturing, 3) Retail and Consumer Business, 4) Communication, Media and Technology, 5) Life Sciences and Healthcare and 6) Others such as Energy, Resources and Utilities, s-Governance and Products.

Revenue and expenses directly attributable to segments are reported under each reportable segment. Expenses which are not directly identifiable to each reporting segment have been allocated on the basis of associated revenue of the segment or manpower efforts. All other expenses which are not attributable or allocable to segments have been disclosed as unallocable expenses.

The assets and liabilities of the Group are used interchangeably amongst segments. Allocation of such assets and liabilities is not practicable and any forced allocation would not result in any meaningful segregation. Hence assets and liabilities have not been identified to any of the reportable segments.

Summarised segment information for three and nine month periods ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, is as follows:

Three month period ended December 31, 2021							(₹ crore)
	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	Manufacturing	Retail and Consumer Business	Communication, Media and Technology	Life Sciences and Healthcare	Others	Total
Revenue from operations	18,998	4,722	7,852	8,254	5,169	3,890	48,885
Segment result	5,096	1,413	2,132	2,383	1,503	906	13,433
Total unallocable expenses							1,447
Operating income							11,986
Other income							1,205
Profit before tax							13,191
Tax expense							3,385
Profit for the period							9,806

Nine month period ended December 31, 2021							(₹ crore)
	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	Manufacturing	Retail and Consumer Business	Communication, Media and Technology	Life Sciences and Healthcare	Others	Total
Revenue from operations	55,594	13,659	22,506	23,399	15,046	10,959	1,41,163
Segment result	14,932	4,111	6,317	7,019	4,536	2,297	39,212
Total unallocable expenses							3,926
Operating income							35,286
Other income							3,037
Profit before tax							38,323
Tax expense							9,833
Profit for the period							28,490

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Three month period ended December 31, 2020							(₹ crore)
	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	Manufacturing	Retail and Consumer Business	Communication, Media and Technology	Life Sciences and Healthcare	Others	Total
Revenue from operations	16,655	4,027	6,546	6,980	4,372	3,435	42,015
Segment result	4,807	1,188	1,966	2,066	1,336	845	12,208
Total unallocable expenses							1,207
Operating income							11,001
Other income							691
Profit before tax							11,692
Tax expense							2,965
Profit for the period							8,727

Nine month period ended December 31, 2020							(₹ crore)
	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	Manufacturing	Retail and Consumer Business	Communication, Media and Technology	Life Sciences and Healthcare	Others	Total
Revenue from operations	48,075	11,737	18,811	20,035	12,444	9,370	120,472
Segment result	13,695	3,203	5,112	5,869	3,851	2,015	33,745
Total unallocable expenses*							4,715
Operating income							29,030
Other income							2,203
Profit before tax							31,233
Tax expense							7,953
Profit for the period							23,280

*Includes the provision towards legal claim of ₹1,218 crore. Refer note 19.

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

Information regarding geographical revenue is as follows:

	(₹ crore)			
	Three month period ended December 31, 2021	Three month period ended December 31, 2020	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Nine month period ended December 31, 2020
Americas				
North America	24,781	20,609	70,770	60,330
Latin America	821	698	2,340	1,997
Europe				
United Kingdom	7,618	6,607	22,526	18,685
Continental Europe	7,824	6,813	22,881	19,350
Asia Pacific	4,190	4,068	12,625	11,703
India	2,719	2,360	7,205	6,024
Middle East and Africa	932	860	2,816	2,383
	48,885	42,015	1,41,163	1,20,472

19) Commitments and contingencies

Capital commitments

The Group has contractually committed (net of advances) ₹1,571 crore and ₹1,071 crore as at December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively, for purchase of property, plant and equipment.

Contingencies

- Direct tax matters**

Refer note 16.

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- **Indirect tax matters**

The Company and its subsidiaries have ongoing disputes with tax authorities mainly relating to treatment of characterisation and classification of certain items. The Company and its subsidiaries have demands amounting to ₹602 crore and ₹556 crore as at December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively, from various indirect tax authorities which are being contested by the Company and its subsidiaries based on the management evaluation and advice of tax consultants.

- **Other claims**

Claims aggregating ₹293 crore and ₹194 crore as at December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively, against the Group have not been acknowledged as debts.

In addition to above, 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 alleging unauthorised access to and download of their confidential information and use thereof in the development of the Company's product MedMantra. In April 2016, the Company received an unfavourable jury verdict awarding damages of ₹6,974 crore (US \$940 million) to Epic which was thereafter reduced by the Trial Court to ₹3,116 crore (US \$420 million). Pursuant to reaffirmation of the District Court order in March 2019, the Company filed an appeal in the Appeals Court to fully set aside the Order. Epic also filed a cross appeal challenging the reduction by the District Court judge of ₹742 crore (US \$100 million) award and ₹1,484 crore (US \$200 million) in punitive damages. On August 20, 2020, the Appeals Court vacated the award of ₹2,077 crore (US \$280 million) in punitive damages considering the award to be constitutionally excessive and remanded the case back to District Court with instructions to reassess and reduce the punitive damages award to at most ₹1,039 crore (US \$140 million), affirmed the District Court's decision vacating the jury's award of ₹742 crore (US \$100 million) in compensatory damages for alleged use of "other confidential information" by the Company, and affirmed the District Court's decision upholding the jury's award of ₹1,039 crore (US \$140 million) in compensatory damages for use of the comparative analysis by the Company. The Company filed a petition for re-hearing of compensatory and punitive damages at the Appeals Court on September 3, 2020. Epic also filed for re-hearing that portion of the Appeals Court's decision that invalidated award of punitive damages. In November 2020, the petitions for re-hearing filed by the Company and Epic, respectively, were denied by the Appeals Court. The proceedings for assessing punitive damages have been remanded back to the District Court. Both the Company and Epic have filed their briefs at the District Court in relation to punitive damages. The matter is under consideration by the District Court. On April 8, 2021, Epic approached the Supreme Court seeking review of the order of the Appeals Court vacating the award of ₹2,077 crore (US \$280 million) towards punitive damages and remanding back to District Court with an instruction to reassess the punitive damages, to no more than ₹1,039 crore (US \$140 million). The Company will continue to pursue all legal options available in the matter. Considering all the facts and various legal precedence, on a conservative and prudent basis, the Company provided ₹1,218 crore (US \$165 million) towards this legal claim in its statement of profit and loss for three month period ended September 30, 2020. This was presented as an "exceptional item" in the condensed consolidated interim statement of profit and loss.

Pursuant to US Court procedures, a Letter of Credit has been made available to Epic for ₹3,265 crore (US \$440 million) as financial security in order to stay execution of the judgement pending post-appeal proceedings and conclusion.

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

- 20) The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment had released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under consideration by the Ministry. The Company and its Indian subsidiaries will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified. The Company and its Indian subsidiaries will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.
- 21) Tata Consultancy Services Ireland Limited incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary, Tata Consultancy Services Bulgaria EOOD in Bulgaria on August 31, 2021.
- 22) TCS Iberoamerica SA incorporated a subsidiary, Tata Consultancy Services Guatemala, S.A. in Guatemala on September 1, 2021.
- 23) TCS e-Serve America, Inc. liquidated w.e.f. December 29, 2021.

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24) Related party transactions

The Company paid an amount of ₹4,004 crore to Tata Sons Private Limited, the holding company, towards final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2021, as approved by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting. Additionally, the Company also paid an amount of ₹3,737 crore towards interim dividend for the year ending March 31, 2022, as approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting.

Other than above, the Group does not have any material related party transactions during the period and outstanding balances as on date.

25) Subsequent events

- (a) The Board of Directors at its meeting held on January 12, 2022, has declared an interim dividend of ₹7.00 per equity share.
- (b) The Board of Directors at its meeting held on January 12, 2022, has approved a proposal to buy-back upto 4,00,00,000 equity shares of the Company for an aggregate amount not exceeding ₹18,000 crore being 1.08% of the total paid up equity share capital at ₹4,500 per equity share subject to approval from shareholders.

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board

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

Rajesh Gopinathan
CEO and Managing Director

N Ganapathy Subramaniam
COO and Executive Director

Amit Somani
Partner
Membership No: 060154

Samir Seksaria
CFO

Pradeep Manohar Gaitonde
Company Secretary

Bengaluru, January 12, 2022

Mumbai, January 12, 2022