

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Consolidated Balance Sheet

	Note	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ crore)
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	10(a)	10,230	10,774	
Capital work-in-progress	10(a)	1,234	1,205	
Right-of-use assets	9	7,560	7,636	
Goodwill	10(b)	1,858	1,787	
Other intangible assets	10(c)	867	1,101	
Financial assets				
Investments	8(a)	266	223	
Trade receivables				
Billed	8(b)	149	145	
Unbilled		199	55	
Loans	8(e)	173	311	
Other financial assets	8(f)	2,149	2,253	
Income tax assets (net)		2,583	1,983	
Deferred tax assets (net)	17	3,307	3,708	
Other assets	10(d)	2,806	2,023	
Total non-current assets		33,381	33,204	
Current assets				
Inventories	10(e)	28	20	
Financial assets				
Investments	8(a)	36,897	30,262	
Trade receivables				
Billed	8(b)	41,049	34,074	
Unbilled		8,905	7,736	
Cash and cash equivalents	8(c)	7,123	12,488	
Other balances with banks	8(d)	3,909	5,733	
Loans	8(e)	1,325	6,445	
Other financial assets	8(f)	1,319	1,390	
Income tax assets (net)		8	11	
Other assets	10(d)	9,707	10,151	
Total current assets		1,10,270	1,08,310	
TOTAL ASSETS		1,43,651	1,41,514	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Share capital	8(k)	366	366	
Other equity		90,058	88,773	
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company		90,424	89,139	
Non-controlling interests		782	707	
Total equity		91,206	89,846	
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities		6,203	6,368	
Other financial liabilities	8(g)	353	572	
Employee benefit obligations	13	536	677	
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	17	792	590	
Unearned and deferred revenue		1,003	1,110	
Total non-current liabilities		8,887	9,317	
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities		1,485	1,450	
Trade payables		10,515	8,045	
Other financial liabilities	8(g)	9,068	7,687	
Unearned and deferred revenue		3,843	3,635	
Other liabilities	10(f)	4,892	8,392	
Provisions	10(g)	345	1,411	
Employee benefit obligations	13	4,065	3,810	
Income tax liabilities (net)		9,345	7,921	
Total current liabilities		43,558	42,351	
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,43,651	1,41,514	

NOTES FORMING PART OF CONSOLIDATED 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

Mumbai, April 12, 2023

Mumbai, April 12, 2023

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	(₹ crore)
Revenue from operations		12	2,25,458	1,91,754
Other income		13	3,449	4,018
TOTAL INCOME			2,28,907	1,95,772
Expenses				
Employee benefit expenses		14	1,27,522	1,07,554
Cost of equipment and software licences		15(a)	1,881	1,163
Finance costs		16	779	784
Depreciation and amortisation expense			5,022	4,604
Other expenses		15(b)	36,796	29,980
TOTAL EXPENSES			1,72,000	1,44,085
PROFIT BEFORE TAX			56,907	51,687
Tax expense				
Current tax		17	14,757	13,654
Deferred tax		17	(153)	(416)
TOTAL TAX EXPENSE			14,604	13,238
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR			42,303	38,449
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (OCI)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans			350	261
Net change in fair values of investments in equity shares carried at fair value through OCI			(2)	(4)
Income tax on items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			(75)	19
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			(679)	(516)
Net change in intrinsic value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges			(25)	(37)
Net change in time value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges			32	(34)
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations			655	20
Income tax on items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			236	196
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (LOSSES)			492	(95)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR			42,795	38,354
Profit for the year attributable to:				
Shareholders of the Company			42,147	38,327
Non-controlling interests			156	122
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			42,303	38,449
Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to:				
Shareholders of the Company			493	(63)
Non-controlling interests			(1)	(32)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			492	(95)
Earnings per equity share:- Basic and diluted (₹)	18	115.19	103.62	
Weighted average number of equity shares			365,90,51,373	369,88,32,195

NOTES FORMING PART OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As per our report of even date attached

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For BSR & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
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Samir Seksaria
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Pradeep Manohar Gaitonde
Company Secretary

Mumbai, April 12, 2023

Mumbai, April 12, 2023

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ crore)				
Balance as at April 1, 2022	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 1, 2022	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2023
366	-	366	-	366

(₹ 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 year*	Balance as at March 31, 2022
370	-	370	(4)	366

*Refer Note 8(m).

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

B. OTHER EQUITY

	(₹ crore)										
	Reserves and surplus						Items of other comprehensive income			Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company	Non- controlling interests
	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		
Balance as at April 1, 2022	75	440	-	7,287	78,158	162	488	27	(53)	2,189	88,773
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	42,147	-	-	-	-	-	42,147
Other comprehensive income / (losses)	-	-	-	-	275	-	(447)	(19)	25	659	493
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	42,422	-	(447)	(19)	25	659	42,640
Dividend	-	-	-	-	(41,347)	-	-	-	-	-	(41,347)
Purchase of non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	(8)
Transfer to Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	-	8,380	(8,380)	-	-	-	-	-	(17)
Transfer from Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	-	(3,858)	3,858	-	-	-	-	-	(25)
Transfer to reserves	-	-	-	-	19	(19)	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	75	440	-	11,809	74,722	143	41	8	(28)	2,848	90,058
Balance as at April 1, 2021	75	436	27	2,538	79,586	407	828	56	(27)	2,137	86,063
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	38,327	-	-	-	-	-	38,327
Other comprehensive income / (losses)	-	-	-	-	280	-	(340)	(29)	(26)	52	(63)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	38,607	-	(340)	(29)	(26)	52	38,264
Dividend	-	-	-	-	(13,317)	-	-	-	-	-	(13,317)
Expenses for buy-back of equity shares	-	-	-	-	(49)	-	-	-	-	-	(49)
Tax on liability towards buy-back of equity shares	-	-	-	-	(4,192)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,192)
Buy-back of equity shares	-	-	4	-	(18,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(17,996)
Transfer to Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	-	9,407	(9,407)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	-	(4,658)	4,658	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to reserves	-	-	-	(27)	-	272	(245)	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	75	440	-	7,287	78,158	162	488	27	(53)	2,189	88,773
											707
											89,480

Gain of ₹275 crore and ₹280 crore on remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans (net of tax) is recognised as a part of retained earnings for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Total equity (primarily retained earnings) includes ₹1,601 crore and ₹1,759 crore as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, pertaining to trusts and TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Consolidated 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 and will be utilised in accordance with the said 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 CONSOLIDATED 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

Mumbai, April 12, 2023

Mumbai, April 12, 2023

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit for the year	42,303	38,449
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5,022	4,604
Bad debts and advances written off, allowance for doubtful trade receivables and advances (net)	140	135
Tax expense	14,604	13,238
Net (gain) / loss on lease modification	2	(7)
Net loss on sub-lease	-	9
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	(189)	(120)
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(26)	(23)
Net gain on disposal / fair valuation of investments	(224)	(198)
Interest income	(3,248)	(2,663)
Dividend income	(15)	(4)
Finance costs	779	784
Operating profit before working capital changes	59,148	54,204
Net change in		
Inventories	(8)	(12)
Trade receivables		
Billed	(6,501)	(4,210)
Unbilled	(1,182)	(934)
Loans and other financial assets	261	(116)
Other assets	(25)	807
Trade payables	2,036	186
Unearned and deferred revenue	39	(103)
Other financial liabilities	1,417	1,153
Other liabilities and provisions	(254)	460
Cash generated from operations	54,931	51,435
Taxes paid (net of refunds)	(12,966)	(11,486)
Net cash generated from operating activities	41,965	39,949
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Bank deposits placed	(4,548)	(15,947)
Inter-corporate deposits placed	(8,293)	(14,619)
Purchase of investments [#]	(1,29,745)	(75,374)
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment	(2,532)	(2,483)
Payment including advances for acquiring right-of-use assets	(213)	(15)
Payment for purchase of intangible assets	(355)	(497)
Proceeds from bank deposits	6,252	11,950
Proceeds from inter-corporate deposits	13,654	19,498
Proceeds from disposal / redemption of investments [#]	1,22,687	73,852
Proceeds from sub-lease receivable	2	3
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	37	31
Interest received	3,080	2,700
Dividend received	13	4
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	39	(897)

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of lease liabilities	(1,515)	(1,417)
Interest paid	(779)	(698)
Dividend paid	(41,347)	(13,317)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	(63)	(58)
Transfer of funds to buy-back escrow account	-	(180)
Transfer of funds from buy-back escrow account	18	162
Expenses for buy-back of equity shares	-	(49)
Tax on buy-back of equity shares	(4,192)	-
Buy-back of equity shares	-	(18,000)
Advance towards purchase of non-controlling interests	-	(24)
Net cash used in financing activities	(47,878)	(33,581)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(5,874)	5,471
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	12,488	6,858
Exchange difference on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	509	159
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7,123	12,488
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	2,114	2,211
In deposit accounts	4,999	10,277
Cheques on hand	-*	-*
Cash on hand	-*	-*
Remittances in transit	10	-*
	7,123	12,488

*Represents values less than ₹0.50 crore.

#Purchase of investments include ₹165 crore and ₹17 crore for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and proceeds from disposal / redemption of investments include ₹161 crore and ₹87 crore for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, held by trusts and TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

NOTES FORMING PART OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board

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

Samir Seksaria
CFO

Pradeep Manohar Gaitonde
Company Secretary

Mumbai, April 12, 2023

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TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of Consolidated 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 March 31, 2023, Tata Sons Private Limited, the holding company owned 72.27% of the Company’s equity share capital.

The Board of Directors approved the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 and authorised for issue on April 12, 2023.

2) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard (referred to as “Ind AS”) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

3) Basis of preparation

These consolidated 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 has 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 consolidated 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.

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.

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 consolidated 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.

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. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The Group does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Group is evaluating the impact, if any, in its financial statements.

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are “monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty”. Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Group does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

7) Business combinations

The Group accounts for its business combinations under acquisition method of accounting. Acquisition related costs are recognised in the consolidated 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.

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, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (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 investments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value 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.

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
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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.

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.

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(a) Investments

Investments consist of the following:

Investments – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Investments designated at fair value through OCI		
Fully paid equity shares (unquoted)		
Mozido LLC	82	76
FCM LLC	62	57
Taj Air Limited	19	19
Philippine Dealing System Holdings Corporation	7	7
Less: Impairment in value of investments	(134)	(123)
Investments carried at amortised cost		
Government bonds and securities (quoted)	188	187
Corporate bonds (quoted)	42	-
	266	223

Investments – Non-current includes ₹229 crore and ₹187 crore as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, pertaining to trusts held for specified purposes.

Investments – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Mutual fund units (quoted)	2,296	1,874
Investments carried at fair value through OCI		
Government bonds and securities (quoted)	26,128	25,667
Corporate bonds (quoted)	3,110	1,242
Investments carried at amortised cost		
Corporate bonds (quoted)	10	10
Certificate of deposits (quoted)	2,955	99
Commercial papers (quoted)	2,398	381
Treasury bills (quoted)	-	989
	36,897	30,262

Investments – Current includes ₹68 crore and ₹100 crore as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, pertaining to trusts and TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

Government bonds and securities includes bonds pledged with bank for credit facility and with manager to the buy-back amounting to ₹1,650 crore and ₹3,560 crore as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Aggregate value of quoted and unquoted investments is as follows:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Aggregate value of quoted investments	37,127	30,449
Aggregate value of unquoted investments (net of impairment)	36	36
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	37,121	30,455
Aggregate value of impairment of investments	134	123

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

	(₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Government bonds and securities	186	192
Corporate bonds	50	10
Certificate of deposits	2,951	99
Commercial papers	2,400	381
Treasury bills	-	990

Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are as follows:

In Numbers	Currency	Face value per share	Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI	(₹ crore)	
				As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Fully paid equity shares (unquoted)					
1 00 00 000	USD	1 Mozido LLC		82	76
15	USD	5,00,000 FCM LLC		62	57
1 90 00 000	INR	10 Taj Air Limited		19	19
5 00 000	PHP	100 Philippine Dealing System Holdings Corporation		7	7
		Less: Impairment in value of investments		(134)	(123)
				36	36

The movement in fair value of investments carried / designated at fair value through OCI is as follows:

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	488	828
Net loss arising on revaluation of financial assets carried at fair value	(2)	(4)
Net loss arising on revaluation of investments other than equities carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	(676)	(516)
Deferred tax relating to net loss arising on revaluation of investments other than equities carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	233	180
Net cumulative gain reclassified to statement of profit and loss on sale of investments other than equities carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	(3)	-
Deferred tax relating to net cumulative gain reclassified to statement of profit and loss on sale of investments other than equities carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	1	-
Balance at the end of the year	41	488

(b) Trade receivables – Billed

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

Trade receivables - Billed – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade receivables - Billed	824	1,013
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables - Billed	(675)	(868)
Considered good	149	145

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Ageing for trade receivables – non-current outstanding as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						(₹ crore)
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Trade receivables - Billed							
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	71	83	638	792
Disputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	8	24	32
	-	-	-	71	91	662	824
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables - Billed							(675)
							149
Trade receivables - Unbilled							199
							348

Ageing for trade receivables – non-current outstanding as at March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						(₹ crore)
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Trade receivables - Billed							
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	12	123	247	615	997
Disputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	16	16
	-	-	12	123	247	631	1013
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables - Billed							(868)
							145
Trade receivables - Unbilled							55
							200

Trade receivables - Billed – Current

	As at		(₹ crore)
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	
Trade receivables - Billed		41,244	34,253
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables - Billed		(297)	(219)
Considered good		40,947	34,034
 Trade receivables - Billed		343	286
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables - Billed		(241)	(246)
Credit impaired		102	40
		41,049	34,074

Ageing for trade receivables – current outstanding as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						(₹ crore)
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Trade receivables - Billed							
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	36,529	3,360	889	119	53	256	41,206
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	65	42	2	24	36	170	339
Disputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	12	1	-	25	38
Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
	36,594	3,402	903	144	90	454	41,587
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables - Billed							(538)
							41,049
Trade receivables - Unbilled							8,905
							49,954

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Ageing for trade receivables – current outstanding as at March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						(₹ crore)	
	Not due							
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years		
Trade receivables - Billed								
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	30,102	2,601	582	585	154	205	34,229	
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	2	3	7	81	25	152	270	
Disputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	
Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	9	-	7	16	
	30,104	2,604	589	675	179	388	34,539	
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables - Billed							(465)	
							34,074	
Trade receivables - Unbilled							7,736	
							41,810	

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	2,114	2,211
In deposit accounts	4,999	10,277
Cheques on hand	-*	-*
Cash on hand	-*	-*
Remittances in transit	10	-*
	7,123	12,488

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

Balances with banks in current accounts include ₹8 crore and ₹32 crore as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, pertaining to trusts held for specified purposes.

(d) Other balances with banks

Other balances with banks consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Earmarked balances with banks	685	226
Short-term bank deposits	3,224	5,507
	3,909	5,733

Earmarked balances with banks primarily relate to margin money for purchase of investments, margin money for derivative contracts, unclaimed dividends and liquidity backstop as a part of regulatory requirements.

(e) Loans

Loans (unsecured) consist of the following:

Loans – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Considered good		
Inter-corporate deposits	170	303
Loans and advances to employees	3	8
	173	311

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Loans – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Considered good		
Inter-corporate deposits	846	6,074
Loans and advances to employees	479	371
Credit impaired		
Loans and advances to employees	32	23
Less: Allowance on loans and advances to employees	(32)	(23)
	1,325	6,445

Inter-corporate deposits yield fixed interest rate and are placed with financial institutions, who are authorized to accept and use such inter-corporate deposits as per regulations applicable to them. Inter-corporate deposits include ₹932 crore and ₹978 crore as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, 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 March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Security deposits		
Earmarked balances with banks	192	183
Long-term bank deposits	1,334	1,232
Interest receivable	2	-
Others	7	13
	2,149	2,253

Other financial assets – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Security deposits		
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative assets	191	388
Interest receivable	720	648
Others	30	176
	1,319	1,390

Interest receivable includes ₹66 crore and ₹34 crore as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, pertaining to trusts and TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

(g) Trade Payables

Ageing for trade payables outstanding as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Trade payables						
Others	1,776	1,903	-	9	42	3,730
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	29	29
	1776	1903	-	9	71	3,759
Accrued expenses						
						6,756
						10,515

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Ageing for trade payables outstanding as at March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars						(₹ crore)	
	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
		Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years		
Trade payables							
Others	1,187	778	22	8	52	2,047	
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	32	32	
	1187	778	22	8	84	2,079	
Accrued expenses							
						5,966	
						8,045	

(h) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities consist of the following:

Other financial liabilities – Non-current

			(₹ crore)
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	
Capital creditors	120	339	
Others	233	233	
	353	572	

Others include advance taxes paid of ₹226 crore and ₹226 crore as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, by the seller of TCS e-Serve Limited (merged with the Company) which, on refund by tax authorities, is payable to the seller.

Other financial liabilities – Current

			(₹ crore)
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	
Accrued payroll	6,847	5,572	
Unclaimed dividends	51	46	
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative liabilities	141	128	
Capital creditors	731	771	
Liabilities towards customer contracts	1,137	1,034	
Others	161	136	
	9,068	7,687	

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(i) Financial instruments by category

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

	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 (₹ crore)
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	7,123	7,123
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	4,558	4,558
Earmarked balances with banks	-	-	-	-	877	877
Investments	2,296	29,274	-	-	5,593	37,163
Trade receivables						
Billed	-	-	-	-	41,198	41,198
Unbilled	-	-	-	-	9,104	9,104
Loans	-	-	-	-	1,498	1,498
Other financial assets	-	-	37	154	1,751	1,942
	2,296	29,274	37	154	71,702	1,03,463
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	10,515	10,515
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	7,688	7,688
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	141	9,280	9,421
	-	-	-	141	27,483	27,624

Loans include inter-corporate deposits of ₹1,016 crore, with original maturity period within 24 months.

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2022 is as follows:

	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 (₹ crore)
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	12,488	12,488
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	6,739	6,739
Earmarked balances with banks	-	-	-	-	409	409
Investments	1,874	26,945	-	-	1,666	30,485
Trade receivables						
Billed	-	-	-	-	34,219	34,219
Unbilled	-	-	-	-	7,791	7,791
Loans	-	-	-	-	6,756	6,756
Other financial assets	-	-	124	264	1,840	2,228
	1,874	26,945	124	264	71,908	1,01,115
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	8,045	8,045
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	7,818	7,818
Other financial liabilities	-	-	22	106	8,131	8,259
	-	-	22	106	23,994	24,122

Loans include inter-corporate deposits of ₹6,377 crore, with original maturity period within 36 months.

Carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans and trade payables as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, 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 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 ₹5,587 crore and ₹1,672 crore as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

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(j) 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)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at March 31, 2023				
Financial assets				
Mutual fund units	2,296	-	-	2,296
Equity shares	-	-	36	36
Government bonds and securities	26,314	-	-	26,314
Corporate bonds	3,160	-	-	3,160
Certificate of deposits	2,951	-	-	2,951
Commercial papers	2,400	-	-	2,400
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative assets	-	191	-	191
	37,121	191	36	37,348
Financial liabilities				
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative liabilities	-	141	-	141
	-	141	-	141

	(₹ crore)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at March 31, 2022				
Financial assets				
Mutual fund units	1,874	-	-	1,874
Equity shares	-	-	36	36
Government bonds and securities	25,859	-	-	25,859
Corporate bonds	1,252	-	-	1,252
Certificate of deposits	99	-	-	99
Commercial papers	381	-	-	381
Treasury bills	990	-	-	990
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative assets	-	388	-	388
	30,455	388	36	30,879
Financial liabilities				
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative liabilities	-	128	-	128
	-	128	-	128

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement of financial assets is as follows:

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	36	93
Impairment in value of investments	(2)	(4)
Other adjustments during the year	-	(55)
Translation exchange difference	2	2
Balance at the end of the year	36	36

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(k) 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.

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

Foreign currency	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022		
	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	8	225	13	63	1,635	44
Great Britain Pound	22	200	14	41	338	55
Euro	22	203	10	53	382	25
Australian Dollar	-	-	-	30	202	(21)
Canadian Dollar	-	-	-	25	137	(1)

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

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

	(₹ crore)			
	Year ended		Year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	Intrinsic value	Time value
Balance at the beginning of the year			27	(53)
(Gain) / loss transferred to profit and loss on occurrence of forecasted hedge transactions			(376)	488
Deferred tax on (gain) / loss transferred to profit and loss on occurrence of forecasted hedge transactions			90	(144)
Change in the fair value of effective portion of cash flow hedges			351	(456)
Deferred tax on change in the fair value of effective portion of cash flow hedges			(84)	137
Balance at the end of the year			8	(28)
			27	(53)

The Group has entered into derivative instruments not in hedging relationship by way of foreign exchange forward, currency options and futures contracts. As at March 31, 2023 and 2022, the notional amount of outstanding contracts aggregated to ₹47,500 crore and ₹46,392 crore, respectively, and the respective fair value of these contracts have a net gain of ₹13 crore and ₹158 crore.

Exchange loss of ₹1,162 crore and gain of ₹645 crore on foreign exchange forward, currency options and futures contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting have been recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Net foreign exchange gain / (loss) include loss of ₹112 crore and gain of ₹111 crore transferred from cash flow hedging reserve for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Net loss on derivative instruments of ₹20 crore recognised in cash flow hedging reserve as at March 31, 2023, is expected to be transferred to the statement of profit and loss by March 31, 2024. The maximum period over which the exposure to cash flow variability has been hedged is through calendar year 2023.

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Following table summarises approximate gain / (loss) on Group's other comprehensive income on account of appreciation / depreciation of the underlying foreign currencies:

	₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
10% Appreciation of the underlying foreign currencies	-	(387)
10% Depreciation of the underlying foreign currencies	544	2,034

(I) Financial risk management

The Group is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, credit, liquidity and interest rate risks, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Group has a risk management policy which covers risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities. The risk management policy is approved by the Board of Directors. The focus of the risk management committee is to assess the unpredictability of the financial environment and to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes. The Group's exposure to market risk is primarily on account of foreign currency exchange rate risk.

- Foreign currency exchange rate risk**

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

The Group, as per its risk management policy, uses derivative instruments primarily to hedge foreign exchange. Further, any movement in the functional currencies of the various operations of the Group against major foreign currencies may impact the Group's revenue in international business.

The Group evaluates the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by assessing its exposure to exchange rate risks. It hedges a part of these risks by using derivative financial instruments in line with its risk management policies.

The foreign exchange rate sensitivity is calculated by aggregation of the net foreign exchange rate exposure and a simultaneous parallel foreign exchange rates shift of all the currencies by 10% against the respective functional currencies of Tata Consultancy Services Limited and its subsidiaries.

The following analysis has been worked out based on the net exposures for each of the subsidiaries and Tata Consultancy Services Limited as of the date of balance sheet which could affect the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income and equity. Further the exposure as indicated below is mitigated by some of the derivative contracts entered into by the Group as disclosed in note 8(k).

The following table sets forth information relating to unhedged foreign currency exposure as at March 31, 2023:

	₹ crore)			
	USD	EUR	GBP	Others
Net financial assets	3,869	262	90	2,136
Net financial liabilities	(11,021)	(657)	(1,536)	(270)

10% appreciation / depreciation of the respective functional currency of Tata Consultancy Services Limited and its subsidiaries with respect to various foreign currencies would result in increase / decrease in the Group's profit before taxes by approximately ₹713 crore for the year ended March 31, 2023.

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The following table sets forth information relating to unhedged foreign currency exposure as at March 31, 2022:

	₹ crore			
	USD	EUR	GBP	Others
Net financial assets	2,900	165	84	1,234
Net financial liabilities	(8,589)	(437)	(1,290)	(421)

10% appreciation / depreciation of the respective functional currency of Tata Consultancy Services Limited and its subsidiaries with respect to various foreign currencies would result in increase / decrease in the Group's profit before taxes by approximately ₹635 crore for the year ended March 31, 2022.

- **Interest rate risk**

The Group's investments are primarily in fixed rate interest bearing investments. Hence, the Group is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit.

Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk principally consist of trade receivables, loans, investments, derivative financial instruments, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and other financial assets. Inter-corporate deposits of ₹1,016 crore are with a financial institution having a high credit-rating assigned by credit-rating agencies. Bank deposits include an amount of ₹4,273 crore held with three banks having high credit rating which are individually in excess of 10% or more of the Group's total bank deposits as at March 31, 2023. None of the other financial instruments of the Group result in material concentration of credit risk.

- **Exposure to credit risk**

The carrying amount of financial assets and contract assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹1,09,258 crore and ₹105,498 crore as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, being the total of the carrying amount of balances with banks, bank deposits, investments, trade receivables, loan, contract assets and other financial assets.

The Group's exposure to customers is diversified and no single customer contributes to more than 10% of outstanding trade receivables and contract assets as at March 31, 2023 and 2022.

Geographic concentration of credit risk

Geographic concentration of trade receivables (gross and net of allowances) and contract assets is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Gross%	Net%	Gross%	Net%
United States of America	43.65	44.31	43.79	44.69
India	15.45	14.06	15.51	13.83
United Kingdom	16.05	16.37	16.47	16.86

Geographical concentration of trade receivables (gross and net of allowances) and contract assets is allocated based on the location of the customers.

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The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on trade receivables for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, was ₹126 crore and ₹123 crore respectively. The reconciliation of allowance for doubtful trade receivables is as follows:

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,333	1,289
Change during the year	126	123
Bad debts written off	(253)	(83)
Translation exchange difference	7	4
Balance at the end of the year	1,213	1,333

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Group cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Group consistently generated sufficient cash flows from operations to meet its financial obligations including lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

The tables below provide details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at:

March 31, 2023	(₹ crore)				
	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade payables	10,515	-	-	-	10,515
Lease liabilities	1,969	1,771	3,185	2,836	9,761
Other financial liabilities	8,948	51	302	9	9,310
	21,432	1,822	3,487	2,845	29,586
Derivative financial liabilities					
	141	-	-	-	141
	21,573	1,822	3,487	2,845	29,727

March 31, 2022	(₹ crore)				
	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade payables	8,045	-	-	-	8,045
Lease liabilities	1,850	1,618	3,201	3,150	9,819
Other financial liabilities	7,582	343	231	5.00	8,161
	17,477	1,961	3,432	3,155	26,025
Derivative financial liabilities					
	128	-	-	-	128
	17,605	1,961	3,432	3,155	26,153

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(m) Equity instruments

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

	(₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorised		
460,05,00,000 equity shares of ₹1 each	460	460
(March 31, 2022: 460,05,00,000 equity shares of ₹1 each)		
105,02,50,000 preference shares of ₹1 each	105	105
(March 31, 2022: 105,02,50,000 preference shares of ₹1 each)		
	565	565
Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid up		
365,90,51,373 equity shares of ₹1 each	366	366
(March 31, 2022: 365,90,51,373 equity shares of ₹1 each)		
	366	366

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 4,00,00,000 equity shares for an aggregate amount of ₹18,000 crore being 1.08% of the total paid up equity share capital at ₹4,500 per equity share in the previous year. The equity shares bought back were extinguished on March 29, 2022.

I. Reconciliation of number of shares

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Number of shares	Amount (₹ crore)	Number of shares	Amount (₹ crore)
Equity shares				
Opening balance	365,90,51,373	366	369,90,51,373	370
Shares extinguished on buy-back	-	-	(4,00,00,000)	(4)
Closing balance	365,90,51,373	366	365,90,51,373	366

II. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹1 each. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held and carry a right to dividend. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

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III. Shares held by Holding company, its Subsidiaries and Associates

	(₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Equity shares		
Holding company		
264,43,17,117 equity shares (March 31, 2022: 264,43,17,117 equity shares) are held by Tata Sons Private Limited	264	264
Subsidiaries and Associates of Holding company		
7,220 equity shares (March 31, 2022: 7,220 equity shares) are held by Tata Industries Limited*	-	-
10,14,172 equity shares (March 31, 2022: 10,14,172 equity shares) are held by Tata Investment Corporation Limited*	-	-
46,798 equity shares (March 31, 2022: 46,798 equity shares) are held by Tata Steel Limited*	-	-
766 equity shares (March 31, 2022: 766 equity shares) are held by The Tata Power Company Limited*	-	-
	264	264

*Equity shares having value less than ₹0.50 crore

IV. Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Equity shares		
Tata Sons Private Limited, the holding company	264,43,17,117	264,43,17,117
% of shareholding	72.27%	72.27%

V. Equity shares movement during 5 years preceding March 31, 2023

• **Equity shares issued as bonus**

The Company allotted 191,42,87,591 equity shares as fully paid up bonus shares by capitalisation of profits transferred from retained earnings amounting to ₹86 crore and capital redemption reserve amounting to ₹106 crore in the quarter ended June 30, 2018, pursuant to an ordinary resolution passed after taking the consent of shareholders through postal ballot.

• **Equity shares extinguished on buy-back**

The Company bought back 4,00,00,000 equity shares for an aggregate amount of ₹18,000 crore being 1.08% of the total paid up equity share capital at ₹4,500 per equity share. The equity shares bought back were extinguished on March 29, 2022.

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. The equity shares bought back were extinguished on January 6, 2021.

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

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VI. Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Promoter name	Shares held by promoters				% Change during the year	
	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022			
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares		
Tata Sons Private Limited	264,43,17,117	72.27%	264,43,17,117	72.27%	-	
Total	2,64,43,17,117	72.27%	2,64,43,17,117	72.27%	-	

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Promoter name	Shares held by promoters				% Change during the year	
	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021			
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares		
Tata Sons Private Limited	264,43,17,117	72.27%	266,91,25,829	72.16%	0.11%	
Total	2,64,43,17,117	72.27%	2,66,91,25,829	72.16%	0.11%	

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 asset 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 asset 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.

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.

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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 the year ended March 31, 2023	Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023
Leasehold land	179	940
Buildings	1,236	6,330
Leasehold improvements	14	30
Computer equipment	73	125
Software licences	-	96
Vehicles	17	34
Office equipment	1	5
	1,520	7,560

	(₹ crore)	
	Additions for the year ended March 31, 2022	Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022
Leasehold land	100	774
Buildings	1,357	6,586
Leasehold improvements	-	23
Computer equipment	4	81
Software licences	145	133
Vehicles	16	32
Office equipment	2	7
	1,624	7,636

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

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Leasehold land	10	9
Buildings	1,530	1,465
Leasehold improvements	6	6
Computer equipment	32	23
Software licences	37	38
Vehicles	16	16
Office equipment	3	3
	1,634	1,560

Interest on lease liabilities is ₹492 crore and ₹519 crore for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The Group incurred ₹318 crore and ₹277 crore for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, towards expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The total cash outflow for leases is ₹2,538 crore and ₹2,228 crore for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, including cash outflow for short term and low value leases.

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The Group has lease term extension options that are not reflected in the measurement of lease liabilities. The present value of future cash outflows for such extension periods is ₹786 crore and ₹773 crore as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Lease contracts entered by the Group majorly pertain for buildings taken on lease to conduct its business in the ordinary course.

The Group does not have any lease restrictions and commitment towards variable rent as per the contract.

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
Computer equipment	4 years
Vehicles	4 years
Office equipment	2-5 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, 2022	352	7,829	2,569	770	12,087	39	2,686	2,062	1,906	30,300
Additions	-	234	72	56	1,628	8	180	67	69	2,314
Disposals	-	(5)	(15)	-	(342)	(4)	(69)	(9)	(14)	(458)
Translation exchange difference	2	8	47	2	62	-	18	18	31	188
Cost as at March 31, 2023	354	8,066	2,673	828	13,435	43	2,815	2,138	1,992	32,344
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2022	-	(3,343)	(1,736)	(377)	(8,563)	(35)	(2,315)	(1,503)	(1,654)	(19,526)
Depreciation	-	(398)	(186)	(80)	(1,755)	(4)	(219)	(140)	(110)	(2,892)
Disposals	-	4	15	-	340	3	62	9	14	447
Translation exchange difference	-	(7)	(38)	-	(47)	-	(15)	(12)	(23)	(143)
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	-	(3,744)	(1,945)	(458)	(10,025)	(36)	(2,487)	(1,646)	(1,773)	(22,114)
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	354	4,322	728	370	3,410	7	328	492	219	10,230
Capital work-in-progress*										1,234
Total										11,464

*₹2,314 crore has been capitalised and transferred to property, plant and equipment during the year ended March 31, 2023.

	₹ 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	-	51	108	35	1,868	-	187	41	55	2,345
Disposals	-	(2)	(53)	(1)	(515)	(1)	(75)	(44)	(42)	(733)
Translation exchange difference	1	3	12	(1)	-	-	-	7	8	30
Cost as at March 31, 2022	352	7,829	2,569	770	12,087	39	2,686	2,062	1,906	30,300
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2021	-	(2,947)	(1,575)	(302)	(7,531)	(33)	(2,199)	(1,393)	(1,568)	(17,548)
Depreciation	-	(396)	(205)	(76)	(1,547)	(3)	(191)	(149)	(122)	(2,689)
Disposals	-	2	52	-	510	1	75	43	42	725
Translation exchange difference	-	(2)	(8)	1	5	-	-	(4)	(6)	(14)
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022	-	(3,343)	(1,736)	(377)	(8,563)	(35)	(2,315)	(1,503)	(1,654)	(19,526)
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	352	4,486	833	393	3,524	4	371	559	252	10,774
Capital work-in-progress*										1,205
Total										11,979

*₹2,345 crore has been capitalised and transferred to property, plant and equipment during the year ended March 31, 2022.

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Capital work-in-progress

• **Capital work-in-progress ageing**

Ageing for capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Capital work-in-progress	Amount in Capital work-in-progress for a period of				(₹ crore)
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	658	212	42	322	1,234
	658	212	42	322	1,234

Ageing for capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Capital work-in-progress	Amount in Capital work-in-progress for a period of				(₹ crore)
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	691	102	39	373	1,205
	691	102	39	373	1205

- Project execution plans are modulated basis capacity requirement assessment on an annual basis and all the projects are executed as per rolling annual plan.

(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 economic uncertainties, 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 March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,787	1,798
Translation exchange difference	71	(11)
Balance at the end of the year	1,858	1,787

Goodwill of ₹685 crore and ₹646 crore as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, has been allocated to the TCS business in France. The estimated value-in-use of this CGU is based on the future cash flows using a 1.50% annual growth rate for periods subsequent to the forecast period of 5 years and discount rate of 9.30%. An analysis of the sensitivity of the computation to a change in key parameters (operating margin, discount rates and long term average growth rate), based on reasonable assumptions, did not identify any probable scenario in which the recoverable amount of the CGU would decrease below its carrying amount.

The remaining amount of goodwill of ₹1,173 crore and ₹1,141 crore as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, (relating to different CGUs individually immaterial) has been evaluated based on the cash flow forecasts of the related CGUs and the recoverable amounts of these CGUs exceeded their carrying amounts.

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(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.

Intangible assets consist of the following:

	₹ crore		
	Rights under licensing agreement and software licences	Customer- related intangibles	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2022	1,697	121	1,818
Additions	262	-	262
Disposals / Derecognised	(73)	-	(73)
Translation exchange difference	6	5	11
Cost as at March 31, 2023	1,892	126	2,018
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2022	(596)	(121)	(717)
Amortisation	(496)	-	(496)
Disposals / Derecognised	73	-	73
Translation exchange difference	(6)	(5)	(11)
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2023	(1,025)	(126)	(1,151)
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	867	-	867
<hr/>			
	₹ crore		
	Rights under licensing agreement and software licences	Customer- related intangibles	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2021	740	122	862
Additions	1,002	-	1,002
Disposals / Derecognised	(42)	-	(42)
Translation exchange difference	(3)	(1)	(4)
Cost as at March 31, 2022	1,697	121	1,818
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2021	(265)	(117)	(382)
Amortisation	(349)	(6)	(355)
Disposals / Derecognised	16	-	16
Translation exchange difference	2	2	4
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2022	(596)	(121)	(717)
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	1,101	-	1,101

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The estimated amortisation for the years subsequent to March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Year ending March 31,	(₹ crore)
Amortisation expense	
2024	466
2025	274
2026	82
2027	44
2028	1
	867

(d) Other assets

Other assets consist of the following:

Other assets – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Considered good		
Capital advances	68	78
Advances to related parties	63	23
Contract assets	215	171
Prepaid expenses	2,138	1,291
Contract fulfillment costs	114	150
Others	208	310
	2,806	2,023

Advances to related parties, considered good, comprise:

	-*	-*
Voltas Limited	-*	-*
Tata Realty and Infrastructure Ltd	-*	-*
Tata Projects Limited	54	23
Titan Engineering and Automation Limited	-	-*
Saankhya Labs Private Limited	8	-
Universal MEP Projects & Engineering Services Limited	1	-

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

Other assets – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Considered good		
Advance to suppliers	91	202
Advance to related parties	9	8
Contract assets	5,616	4,248
Prepaid expenses	1,494	2,994
Prepaid rent	20	18
Contract fulfillment costs	1,035	1,074
Indirect taxes recoverable	1,049	1,310
Others	393	297
Considered doubtful		
Advance to suppliers	2	2
Other advances	4	4
Less: Allowance on doubtful assets	(6)	(6)
	9,707	10,151

Advance to related parties, considered good comprise:

Tata Sons Private Limited	7	7
Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited	1	1
Titan Company Limited	1	-

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

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Non-current – Others includes advance of ₹177 crore and ₹271 crore towards acquiring right-of-use of leasehold land as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Contract fulfillment costs of ₹967 crore and ₹809 crore for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, have been amortised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. Refer note 12 for changes in contract assets.

(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 March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Raw materials, sub-assemblies and components	23	17
Finished goods and work-in-progress	5	3
	28	20

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

(f) Other liabilities

Other liabilities consist of the following:

Other liabilities – Non-current

Other liabilities – Current

Advance received from customers	543	468
Indirect taxes payable and other statutory liabilities	4,119	3,632
Tax liability on buy-back of equity shares	-	4,192
Others	230	100

	₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Advance received from customers	543	468
Indirect taxes payable and other statutory liabilities	4,119	3,632
Tax liability on buy-back of equity shares	-	4,192
Others	230	100
	4,892	8,392

(g) Provisions

Provisions consist of the following:

Provisions – Non-current

Provisions – Current

Provision towards legal claim (Refer note 19)	206	1,249
Provision for foreseeable loss	101	131
Other provisions	38	31

	₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provision towards legal claim (Refer note 19)	206	1,249
Provision for foreseeable loss	101	131
Other provisions	38	31
	345	1,411

11) Other equity

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
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Other equity consist of the following:

	₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Capital reserve	75	75
Capital redemption reserve		
Opening balance	440	436
Transfer from retained earnings	-	4
	<u>440</u>	<u>440</u>
General reserve		
Opening balance	-	27
Transfer to retained earnings	-	(27)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve		
Opening balance	7,287	2,538
Transfer from retained earnings	8,380	9,407
Transfer to retained earnings	(3,858)	(4,658)
	<u>11,809</u>	<u>7,287</u>
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	78,158	79,586
Profit for the year	42,147	38,327
Remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans	275	280
Expenses for buy-back of equity shares	-	(49)
Tax on buy-back of equity shares	-	(4,192)
Buy-back of equity shares	-	(17,996)
Transfer from Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	3,858	4,658
Transfer from general reserve	-	27
Purchase of non-controlling interests	(8)	-
	<u>1,24,430</u>	<u>1,00,641</u>
Less: Appropriations		
Dividend on equity shares	41,347	13,317
Transfer to capital redemption reserve	-	4
Transfer to Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	8,380	9,407
Transfer from statutory reserve	(19)	(245)
	<u>74,722</u>	<u>78,158</u>
Statutory reserve		
Opening balance	162	407
Transfer to retained earnings	(19)	(245)
	<u>143</u>	<u>162</u>
Investment revaluation reserve		
Opening balance	488	828
Change during the year (net)	(447)	(340)
	<u>41</u>	<u>488</u>
Cash flow hedging reserve (Refer note 8(k))		
Opening balance	(26)	29
Change during the year (net)	6	(55)
	<u>(20)</u>	<u>(26)</u>
Foreign currency translation reserve		
Opening balance	2,189	2,137
Change during the year (net)	659	52
	<u>2,848</u>	<u>2,189</u>
	<u>90,058</u>	<u>88,773</u>

12) 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.

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- 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 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:

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	₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Consultancy services	2,23,332	1,90,289
Sale of equipment and software licences	2,126	1,465
	2,25,458	1,91,754

Revenue disaggregation by industry vertical and geography has been included in segment information (Refer note 19).

While disclosing the aggregate amount of transaction price yet to be recognised as revenue towards unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations, along with the broad time band for the expected time to recognise those revenues, the Group has applied the practical expedient in Ind AS 115. Accordingly, the Group has not disclosed the aggregate transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations which pertain to contracts where revenue recognised corresponds to the value transferred to customer typically involving time and material, outcome based and event based contracts.

Unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations are subject to variability due to several factors such as terminations, changes in scope of contracts, periodic revalidations of the estimates, economic factors (changes in currency rates, tax laws etc). The aggregate value of transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations is ₹138,231 crore out of which 53.17% is expected to be recognised as revenue in the next year and the balance thereafter. No consideration from contracts with customers is excluded from the amount mentioned above.

Changes in contract assets are as follows:

	₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,419	4,080
Invoices raised that were included in the contract assets balance at the beginning of the year	(3,305)	(3,150)
Increase due to revenue recognised during the year, excluding amounts billed during the year	4,519	3,457
Translation exchange difference	198	32
Balance at the end of the year	5,831	4,419

Changes in unearned and deferred revenue are as follows:

	₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,745	4,847
Revenue recognised that was included in the unearned and deferred revenue balance at the beginning of the year	(3,071)	(3,251)
Increase due to invoicing during the year, excluding amounts recognised as revenue during the year	3,088	3,094
Translation exchange difference	84	55
Balance at the end of the year	4,846	4,745

Reconciliation of revenue recognised with the contracted price is as follows:

	₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Contracted price	2,28,932	1,94,777
Reductions towards variable consideration components	(3,474)	(3,023)
Revenue recognised	2,25,458	1,91,754

The reduction towards variable consideration comprises of volume discounts, service level credits, etc.

13) Other income

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

Other income consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Interest income	3,248	2,663
Dividend income	15	4
Net gain on disposal / fair valuation of investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	220	198
Net gain on sale of investments other than equity shares carried at fair value through OCI	4	-
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	26	23
Net gain / (loss) on lease modification	(2)	7
Net loss on sub-lease	-	(9)
Net foreign exchange gain / (loss)	(159)	1,045
Other income	97	87
	3,449	4,018
Interest income comprise:		
Interest on bank balances and bank deposits	291	295
Interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	657	546
Interest on financial assets carried at fair value through OCI	2,131	1,818
Other interest (including interest on tax refunds)	169	4
Dividend income comprise:		
Dividend from mutual fund units and other investments	15	4

14) 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 using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Employee benefit expenses consist of the following:

	₹ crore	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Salaries, incentives and allowances	1,14,359	96,263
Contributions to provident and other funds	9,644	8,450
Staff welfare expenses	3,519	2,841
	1,27,522	1,07,554

Employee benefit obligations consist of the following:

Employee benefit obligations – Non-current

	₹ crore	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Gratuity liability	11	13
Foreign defined benefit plans	383	490
Other employee benefit obligations	142	174
	536	677

Employee benefit obligations – Current

	₹ crore	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Compensated absences	4,027	3,760
Other employee benefit obligations	38	50
	4,065	3,810

Employee benefit plans consist of the following:

Gratuity and pension

In accordance with Indian law, Tata Consultancy Services Limited and its subsidiaries in India operate a scheme of gratuity which is a defined benefit plan. The gratuity plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 to 30 days' salary payable for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five continuous years of service. The Company manages the plan through a trust. Trustees administer contributions made to the trust. Certain overseas subsidiaries of the Company also provide for retirement benefit pension plans in accordance with the local laws.

The following table sets out the details of the defined benefit retirement plans and the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

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(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2023								Year ended March 31, 2022							
	Domestic plans		Domestic plans		Foreign plans		Foreign plans		Total	Domestic plans		Domestic plans		Foreign plans		Total
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded		Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	
Change in benefit obligations																
Benefit obligations, beginning of the year	4,482	3	2,294		269		7,048		4,315	12		2,292		237		6,856
Translation exchange	-	-	94		29		123		-	-	(17)		4		(13)	
Plan participants'	-	-	18		-		18		-	-	15		-		15	
Service cost	515	-	37		50		602		539	-	51		47		637	
Interest cost	332	-	30		11		373		296	-	19		3		318	
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability	(158)	-	(627)		(39)		(824)		(188)	1	(34)		(9)		(230)	
Past service cost / (credit)	-	-	(7)		-		(7)		-	-	3		-		3	
Benefits paid	(504)	-	(6)		(26)		(536)		(489)	(1)	(35)		(13)		(538)	
Shift of plan from unfunded to funded position	-	-	-		-		-		9	(9)	-	-	-		-	
Benefit obligations, end of the year	4,667	3	1,833		294		6,797		4,482	3	2,294		269		7,048	
(₹ crore)																
	Year ended March 31, 2023								Year ended March 31, 2022							
	Domestic plans		Domestic plans		Foreign plans		Foreign plans		Total	Domestic plans		Domestic plans		Foreign plans		Total
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded		Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	
Change in plan assets																
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of the year	5,527	-	2,132		-		7,659		4,706	-	2,073		-		6,779	
Translation exchange	-	-	111		-		111		-	-	(21)		-		(21)	
Interest income	425	-	26		-		451		335	-	16		-		351	
Employers' contributions	1,060	-	19		-		1,079		980	-	48		-		1,028	
Plan participants'	-	-	18		-		18		-	-	15		-		15	
Benefits paid	(504)	-	(6)		-		(510)		(489)	-	(35)		-		(524)	
Remeasurement - return on plan assets excluding amount included in interest	(103)	-	(371)		-		(474)		(5)	-	36		-		31	
Fair value of plan assets, end of the year	6,405	-	1,929		-		8,334		5,527	-	2,132		-		7,659	
(₹ crore)																
	As at March 31, 2023								As at March 31, 2022							
	Domestic plans		Domestic plans		Foreign plans		Foreign plans		Total	Domestic plans		Domestic plans		Foreign plans		Total
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded		Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	
Funded status																
Deficit of plan assets over obligations	(8)	(3)	(89)		(294)		(394)		(10)	(3)	(221)		(269)		(503)	
Surplus of plan assets over obligations	1,746	-	185		-		1,931		1,055	-	59		-		1,114	
	1,738	(3)	96		(294)		1,537		1,045	(3)	(162)		(269)		611	

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
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(₹ crore)

Category of assets	As at March 31, 2023								As at March 31, 2022											
	Domestic plans		Domestic plans		Foreign plans		Foreign plans		Total		Domestic plans		Domestic plans		Foreign plans		Foreign plans		Total	
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded
Corporate bonds	1,832	-	287	-	2,119		1,697		-	369	-	-	2,066							
Equity instruments	121	-	352	-	473		66		-	543	-	-	609							
Government bonds and securities	2,917	-	-	-	2,917		2,625		-	195	-	-	2,820							
Insurer managed funds	1,390	-	543	-	1,933		983		-	503	-	-	1,486							
Bank balances	16	-	94	-	110		10		-	24	-	-	34							
Others	129	-	653	-	782		146		-	498	-	-	644							
	6,405	-	1,929	-	8,334		5,527		-	2,132	-	-	7,659							

Net periodic gratuity / pension cost, included in employee cost consists of the following components:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2023								Year ended March 31, 2022											
	Domestic plans		Domestic plans		Foreign plans		Foreign plans		Total		Domestic plans		Domestic plans		Foreign plans		Foreign plans		Total	
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded
Service cost	515	-	37	50	602		539		-	51		47	637							
Net interest on net defined benefit (asset) / liability	(93)	-	4	11	(78)		(39)		-	3		3	(33)							
Past service cost / (credit)	-	-	(7)	-	(7)		-		-	3		-	3							
Net periodic gratuity / pension cost	422	-	34	61	517		500		-	57		50	607							
Actual return on plan assets	322	-	(345)	-	(23)		330		-	52	-	-	382							

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit (asset) / liability:

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2023									
	Domestic plans		Domestic plans		Foreign plans		Foreign plans		Total	
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions			30		-		-		5	35
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions			(164)		-		(625)		(47)	(836)
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising from changes in experience adjustments			(24)		-		(2)		3	(23)
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability			(158)		-		(627)		(39)	(824)
Remeasurement - return on plan assets excluding amount included in interest income			103		-		371		-	474
Asset ceiling recognised in OCI			-		-		-		-	-
	(55)	-	(256)	-	(39)		(350)			

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2022									
	Domestic plans		Domestic plans		Foreign plans		Foreign plans		Total	
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions			(20)		-		(13)		(2)	(35)
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions			(166)		-		(55)		(25)	(246)
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising from changes in experience adjustments			(2)		1		34		18	51
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability			(188)		1		(34)		(9)	(230)
Remeasurement - return on plan assets excluding amount included in interest income			5		-		(36)		-	(31)
	(183)		1		(70)		(9)		(261)	

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The assumptions used in accounting for the defined benefit plan are set out below:

	Year ended March 31, 2023		Year ended March 31, 2022	
	Domestic plans	Foreign plans	Domestic plans	Foreign plans
Discount rate	7.25% - 7.50%	2.16% - 9.40%	4.50%-7.25%	0.77%-8.30%
Rate of increase in compensation levels of covered employees	4.00% - 8.00%	1.50% - 7.00%	4.00%-6.00%	1.50%-7.00%
Rate of return on plan assets	7.25% - 7.50%	2.16% - 9.40%	4.50%-7.25%	0.77%-8.30%
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligations	2-13 Years	3-28 Years	2-16 years	3-31 years

Future mortality assumptions are taken based on the published statistics by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India.

The expected benefits are based on the same assumptions as are used to measure Group's defined benefit plan obligations as at March 31, 2023. The Group is expected to contribute ₹55 crore to defined benefit plan obligations funds for the year ending March 31, 2024 comprising domestic component of ₹8 crore and foreign component of ₹47 crore.

The significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligations are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

If the discount rate increases / decreases by 0.50%, the defined benefit obligations would increase / (decrease) as follows:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Increase of 0.50%	(265)	(372)
Decrease of 0.50%	290	422

If the expected salary growth increases / decreases by 0.50%, the defined benefit obligations would increase / (decrease) as follows:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Increase of 0.50%	155	200
Decrease of 0.50%	(147)	(188)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligations as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligations has been calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

Each year an Asset-Liability matching study is performed in which the consequences of the strategic investment policies are analysed in terms of risk and return profiles. Investment and contribution policies are integrated within this study.

The defined benefit obligations shall mature after year ended March 31, 2023 as follows:

Year ending March 31,	(₹ crore)	
	Defined benefit obligations	
2024		755
2025		644
2026		617
2027		618
2028		609
2029-2033		2,722

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Provident fund

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

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

The details of fund and plan assets are given below:

	₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Fair value of plan assets	25,511	22,814
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(25,511)	(22,814)
Net excess / (shortfall)	-	-

The plan assets have been primarily invested in Government securities and corporate bonds.

The principal assumptions used in determining the present value obligations of interest guarantee under the deterministic approach are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Discount rate	7.50%	7.00%
Average remaining tenure of investment portfolio	7 years	8 years
Guaranteed rate of return	8.15%	8.10%

The Group expensed ₹1,628 crore and ₹1,383 crore for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, towards provident fund.

Superannuation

All eligible employees on Indian payroll are entitled to benefits under Superannuation, a defined contribution plan. The Group makes monthly contributions until retirement or resignation of the employee. The Group recognises such contributions as an expense when incurred. The Group has no further obligation beyond its monthly contribution.

The Group expensed ₹394 crore and ₹383 crore for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, towards Employees' Superannuation Fund.

Foreign defined contribution plans

The Group expensed ₹2,109 crore and ₹1,796 crore for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, towards foreign defined contribution plans.

15) Cost recognition

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

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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

Cost of equipment and software licences consist of the following:

	₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Raw materials, sub-assemblies and components consumed	37	29
Equipment and software licences purchased	1,846	1,137
	1,883	1,166
Finished goods and work-in-progress		
Opening stock	3	-*
Less: Closing stock	5	3
	(2)	(3)
	1,881	1,163

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

(b) Other expenses

Other expenses consist of the following:

	₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Fees to external consultants	21,337	17,409
Facility expenses	2,655	2,139
Travel expenses	2,675	1,589
Communication expenses	2,246	2,050
Bad debts and advances written off, allowance for doubtful trade receivables and advances (net)	140	135
Other expenses	7,743	6,658
	36,796	29,980

16) Finance costs

Finance costs consist of the following:

	₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Interest on lease liabilities	492	519
Interest on tax matters	46	218
Other interest costs	241	47
	779	784

17) 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.

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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 after taking credit for tax relief available for export operations in Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

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

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.

The income tax expense consists of the following:

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Current tax		
Current tax expense for current year	15,389	14,333
Current tax benefit pertaining to prior years	(632)	(679)
	14,757	13,654
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax benefit for current year	(130)	(333)
Deferred tax benefit pertaining to prior years	(23)	(83)
	(153)	(416)
	14,604	13,238

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The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at Indian statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in consolidated statement of profit and loss is as follows:

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Profit before tax	56,907	51,687
Indian statutory income tax rate	34.94%	34.94%
Expected income tax expense	19,887	18,062
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense		
Tax holidays	(5,112)	(4,792)
Income exempt from tax	(236)	(396)
Undistributed earnings in branches and subsidiaries	276	(47)
Tax on income at different rates	508	980
Tax pertaining to prior years	(655)	(762)
Others (net)	(64)	193
Total income tax expense	14,604	13,238

Tata Consultancy Services Limited benefits from the tax holiday available for units set up under the Special Economic Zone Act, 2005. These tax holidays are available for a period of fifteen years from the date of commencement of operations. Under the SEZ scheme, the unit which begins providing services on or after April 1, 2005 will be eligible for deductions of 100% of profits or gains derived from export of services for the first five years, 50% of such profits or gains for a further period of five years and 50% of such profits or gains for the balance period of five years subject to fulfilment of certain conditions. From April 1, 2011, profits from units set up under SEZ scheme are subject to Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT).

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2023 are as follows:

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	Ajustments / utilisation	Exchange difference	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to						
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	434	250	-	-	2	686
Provision for employee benefits	1,042	73	(62)	-	3	1,056
Cash flow hedges	7	-	(1)	-	-	6
Receivables, financial assets at amortised cos	471	(46)	-	-	13	438
MAT credit entitlement	975	-	-	(975)	-	-
Branch profit tax	(77)	(58)	-	-	-	(135)
Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	(355)	(179)	-	-	-	(534)
Unrealised gain on securities carried at fair value through profit or loss / other comprehensive income	(320)	(1)	234	-	3	(84)
Lease liabilities	241	5	-	-	4	250
Others	700	109	-	-	23	832
	3,118	153	171	(975)	48	2,515

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Gross deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

As at March 31, 2023	₹ crore		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to			
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	788	102	686
Provision for employee benefits	1,065	9	1,056
Cash flow hedges	6	-	6
Receivables, financial assets at amortised	438	-	438
Branch profit tax	-	135	(135)
Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	-	534	(534)
Unrealised gain on securities carried at fair value through profit or loss / other comprehensive income	(83)	1	(84)
Lease liabilities	250	-	250
Others	843	11	832
	3,307	792	2,515

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2022 are as follows:

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	Ajustments / Utilisation	Exchange difference	Closing balance
	(₹ crore)	(₹ crore)	(₹ crore)	(₹ crore)	(₹ crore)	(₹ crore)
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	309	131	-	-	(6)	434
Provision for employee benefits	897	94	58	(2)	(5)	1,042
Cash flow hedges	(8)	-	16	-	(1)	7
Receivables, financial assets at amortised	424	42	-	-	5	471
MAT credit entitlement	1,710	-	-	(735)	-	975
Branch profit tax	(310)	233	-	-	-	(77)
Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	(198)	(157)	-	-	-	(355)
Unrealised gain on securities carried at fair value through profit or loss / other comprehensive income	(500)	-	180	-	-	(320)
Lease liabilities	261	(22)	-	-	2	241
Others	579	95	-	-	26	700
	3,164	416	254	(737)	21	3,118

Gross deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

As at March 31, 2022	₹ crore		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to			
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	539	105	434
Provision for employee benefits	1,062	20	1,042
Cash flow hedges	7	-	7
Receivables, financial assets at amortised cost	471	-	471
MAT credit entitlement	975	-	975
Branch profit tax	-	77	(77)
Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	-	355	(355)
Unrealised gain on securities carried at fair value through profit or loss / other comprehensive income	(320)	-	(320)
Lease liabilities	240	(1)	241
Others	734	34	700
	3,708	590	3,118

Under the Income-tax Act, 1961, unabsorbed business losses expire 8 years after the year in which they originate. In respect of certain foreign subsidiaries, business losses can be carried forward indefinitely unless there is a substantial change in the ownership.

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Unrecognised deferred tax assets relate primarily to business losses and tax credit entitlements which do not qualify for recognition as per the applicable accounting standards. These unexpired business losses will expire based on the year of origination as follows:

	₹ crore
	Unabsorbed business losses
March 31,	
2028	35
	35

Under the Income-tax Act, 1961, Tata Consultancy Services Limited is liable to pay Minimum Alternate Tax in the tax holiday period. MAT paid can be carried forward for a period of 15 years and can be set off against the future tax liabilities. MAT is recognised as a deferred tax asset only when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

Deferred tax liability on temporary differences of ₹7,180 crore as at March 31, 2023, associated with investments in subsidiaries, has not been recognised, as it is the intention of Tata Consultancy Services Limited to reinvest the earnings of these subsidiaries for the foreseeable future.

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 ₹1,542 crore and ₹1,652 crore as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. These demand orders are being contested by the Company and its subsidiaries based on the management evaluation and advise of tax consultants. In respect of tax contingencies of ₹318 crore and ₹318 crore as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, 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.

The number of years that are subject to tax assessments varies depending on tax jurisdiction. The major tax jurisdictions of Tata Consultancy Services Limited include India, United States of America and United Kingdom. In India, tax filings from fiscal 2018 are generally subject to examination by the tax authorities. In United States of America, the federal statute of limitation applies to fiscals 2017 and earlier and applicable state statutes of limitation vary by state. In United Kingdom, the statute of limitation generally applies to fiscal 2018 and earlier.

18) 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 years presented.

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Profit for the year attributable to shareholders of the Company (₹ crore)	42,147	38,327
Weighted average number of equity shares	365,90,51,373	369,88,32,195
Basic and diluted earnings per share (₹)	115.19	103.62
Face value per equity share (₹)	1	1

19) 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.

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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 since 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 the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, is as follows:

Year ended March 31, 2023							(₹ crore)
	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	Manufacturing	Retail and Consumer Business	Communication, Media and Technology	Life Sciences and Healthcare	Others	Total
Revenue from operations	86,127	21,236	37,506	37,653	24,605	18,331	2,25,458
Segment result	22,345	5,842	9,636	10,667	6,894	3,875	59,259
Total unallocable expenses							5,801
Operating income							53,458
Other income							3,449
Profit before tax							56,907
Tax expense							14,604
Profit for the year							42,303
Depreciation and amortisation expense (unallocable)							5,021
Significant non-cash items (allocable)	32	6	6	5	25	65	139

Year ended March 31, 2022							(₹ crore)
	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	Manufacturing	Retail and Consumer Business	Communication, Media and Technology	Life Sciences and Healthcare	Others	Total
Revenue from operations	75,126	18,610	30,715	31,874	20,462	14,967	1,91,754
Segment result	20,174	5,602	8,534	9,518	6,139	3,090	53,057
Total unallocable expenses							5,388
Operating income							47,669
Other income							4,018
Profit before tax							51,687
Tax expense							13,238
Profit for the year							38,449
Depreciation and amortisation expense (unallocable)							4,604
Significant non-cash items (allocable)	14	(3)	10	2	(1)	113	135

Information regarding geographical revenue is as follows:

	(₹ crore)	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Americas			
North America		1,20,336	96,865
Latin America		4,000	3,207
Europe			
United Kingdom		33,861	30,399
Continental Europe		33,575	30,743
Asia Pacific			
India		18,132	16,927
Middle East and Africa		11,271	9,805
		4,283	3,808
		2,25,458	1,91,754

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

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Information regarding geographical non-current assets is as follows:

Geography	(₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Americas		
North America	1,899	1,637
Latin America	1,056	852
Europe		
United Kingdom	1,487	1,470
Continental Europe	2,422	2,164
Asia Pacific	848	743
India	19,254	19,494
Middle East and Africa	178	152
	27,144	26,512

Geographical non-current assets (property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, goodwill, other intangible assets, income tax assets and other non-current assets) are allocated based on the location of the assets.

Information about major customers

No single customer represents 10% or more of the Group's total revenue for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

20) Commitments and contingencies

Capital commitments

The Group has contractually committed (net of advances) ₹1,543 crore and ₹1,439 crore as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, for purchase of property, plant and equipment.

Contingencies

- **Direct tax matters**

Refer note 17.

- **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 ₹568 crore and ₹568 crore as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, 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 ₹277 crore and ₹291 crore as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, 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 ₹7,730 crore (US \$940 million) to Epic which was thereafter reduced by the Trial Court to ₹3,454 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 ₹822 crore (US \$100 million) award and ₹1,645 crore (US \$200 million) in punitive damages.

On August 20, 2020, the Appeals Court (a) vacated the award of ₹2,303 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 ₹1,151 crore (US \$140 million), (b) affirmed the District Court's decision vacating the jury's award of ₹822 crore (US \$100 million) in compensatory damages for alleged use of "other confidential information" by the Company, and, (c) affirmed the District Court's decision upholding the jury's award of ₹1,151 crore (US \$140 million) in compensatory damages for use of the comparative analysis by the Company. Considering all the facts and various legal

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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 consolidated statement of profit and loss. On April 8, 2021, Epic approached the Supreme Court seeking review of the Order of the Appeals Court which was denied by the Supreme Court on March 21, 2022.

On April 21, 2022, Epic invoked payment of ₹1,151 crore (US \$140 million) out of ₹3,618 crore (US \$440 million) Letter of Credit provided as security, towards compensatory damages awarded by the District Court and confirmed by the Appeals Court, already provided for in the earlier years.

On July 1, 2022, the District Court passed an Order affirming the punitive damages at ₹1,151 crore (US \$140 million). The Company has filed an appeal on November 16, 2022, in the Appeals Court to reduce the punitive damages awarded by the District Court, which is pending.

Pursuant to encashment of the Letter of Credit towards compensatory damages, the value of Letter of Credit made available to Epic stands reduced to ₹1,250 crore (US \$152 million).

- **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.

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21) Statement of net assets, profit and loss and other comprehensive income attributable to owners and non-controlling interests

Name of the entity	Country of incorporation	% of voting power as at	% of voting power as at	Net assets, i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share in Profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount (₹ crore)	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount (₹ crore)	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount (₹ crore)	As % of total comprehensive income	Amount (₹ crore)
Tata Consultancy Services Limited	India	-	-	76.39	74,538	87.24	39,106	243.21	(394)	86.67	38,712
Subsidiaries (held directly)											
Indian											
APTONline Limited	India	89.00	89.00	0.12	116	0.04	16	-	-	0.04	16
MP Online Limited	India	89.00	89.00	0.13	127	0.06	26	-	-	0.06	26
C-Edge Technologies Limited	India	51.00	51.00	0.37	361	0.19	86	-	-	0.19	86
MahaOnline Limited	India	74.00	74.00	0.09	86	0.02	7	-	-	0.02	7
TCS e-Serve International Limited	India	100.00	100.00	0.26	249	0.21	92	-	-	0.21	92
TCS Foundation	India	100.00	100.00	1.34	1,306	(0.36)	(161)	-	-	(0.36)	(161)
Foreign											
Diligenta Limited	U.K.	100.00	100.00	1.56	1,525	0.28	124	23.46	(38)	0.19	86
Tata Consultancy Services Canada Inc.	Canada	100.00	100.00	1.40	1,367	1.86	835	-	-	1.87	835
Tata America International Corporation	U.S.A.	100.00	100.00	1.68	1,642	2.15	962	1.23	(2)	2.15	960
Tata Consultancy Services Asia Pacific Pte Ltd.	Singapore	100.00	100.00	1.04	1,011	0.62	278	-	-	0.62	278
Tata Consultancy Services Belgium	Belgium	100.00	100.00	0.48	465	0.22	97	-	-	0.22	97
Tata Consultancy Services Deutschland GmbH	Germany	100.00	100.00	0.82	804	0.60	269	(17.28)	28	0.66	297
Tata Consultancy Services Netherlands BV	Netherlands	100.00	100.00	3.16	3,080	1.05	469	-	-	1.05	469
Tata Consultancy Services Sverige AB	Sweden	100.00	100.00	0.93	906	0.44	198	-	-	0.44	198
TCS FNS Pty Limited	Australia	100.00	100.00	0.15	143	0.10	43	-	-	0.10	43
TCS Iberoamerica SA	Uruguay	100.00	100.00	1.85	1,806	0.39	174	-	-	0.39	174
Tata Consultancy Services (Africa) (PTY) Ltd.	South Africa	100.00	100.00	0.05	49	0.06	27	-	-	0.06	27
Tata Consultancy Services Qatar L.L.C.	Qatar	100.00	100.00	0.04	35	-	(2)	-	-	-	(2)
Tata Consultancy Services UK Limited	U.K.	100.00	100.00	0.03	29	-	1	-	-	-	1
Tata Consultancy Services Ireland Limited	Ireland	100.00	100.00	0.34	329	0.14	64	-	-	0.14	64

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of Consolidated financial statements

Name of the entity	Country of incorporation	% of voting power as at	% of voting power as at	Net assets, i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount (₹ crore)	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount (₹ crore)	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount (₹ crore)	As % of total comprehensive income	Amount (₹ crore)
Subsidiaries (held indirectly)											
Foreign											
Tata Consultancy Services (China) Co., Ltd.	China	100.00	93.20	0.32	309	0.10	47	-	-	0.11	47
Tata Consultancy Services Japan, Ltd.	Japan	66.00	66.00	1.72	1,677	0.72	323	-	-	0.72	323
Tata Consultancy Services Malaysia Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	100.00	100.00	0.07	69	0.04	17	-	-	0.04	17
PT Tata Consultancy Services Indonesia	Indonesia	100.00	100.00	0.03	31	0.03	14	-	-	0.03	14
Tata Consultancy Services (Philippines) Inc.	Philippines	100.00	100.00	0.13	127	0.18	80	(1.23)	2	0.18	82
Tata Consultancy Services (Thailand) Limited	Thailand	100.00	100.00	0.01	6	-	1	-	-	-	1
Tata Consultancy Services Italia s.r.l.	Italy	100.00	100.00	0.08	78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tata Consultancy Services Luxembourg S.A.	Capellen (G.D. de Luxembourg)	100.00	100.00	0.12	118	0.12	53	-	-	0.12	53
Tata Consultancy Services Switzerland Ltd.	Switzerland	100.00	100.00	0.86	844	0.46	207	(16.05)	26	0.52	233
Tata Consultancy Services Osterreich GmbH	Austria	100.00	100.00	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tata Consultancy Services Danmark ApS	Denmark	-	100.00	-	-	(0.01)	(5)	-	-	(0.01)	(5)
Tata Consultancy Services De Espana S.A.	Spain	100.00	100.00	0.12	121	0.10	43	-	-	0.10	43
Tata Consultancy Services (Portugal) Unipessoal,	Portugal	100.00	100.00	0.04	35	0.04	19	-	-	0.04	19
Tata Consultancy Services France	France	100.00	100.00	(0.38)	(367)	0.05	24	(9.88)	16	0.09	40
Tata Consultancy Services Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	100.00	100.00	0.14	134	0.02	11	(1.23)	2	0.03	13
TCS Business Services GmbH	Germany	100.00	100.00	0.08	76	0.01	4	(29.01)	47	0.11	51
TCS Technology Solutions AG	Germany	100.00	100.00	0.73	716	0.66	295	(86.43)	140	0.98	435
Saudi Desert Rose Holding B.V.	Netherlands	100.00	100.00	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tata Consultancy Services (South Africa) (PTY) Ltd.	South Africa	100.00	100.00	0.10	93	0.08	38	-	-	0.09	38
TCS Financial Solutions Beijing Co., Ltd.	China	100.00	100.00	0.04	37	(0.01)	(4)	-	-	(0.01)	(4)
TCS Financial Solutions Australia Pty Limited	Australia	100.00	100.00	0.11	74	0.08	34	-	-	0.08	34
Tata Consultancy Services Bulgaria EOOD	Bulgaria	100.00	100.00	0.03	26	0.04	16	-	-	0.04	16

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of Consolidated financial statements

Name of the entity	Country of incorporation	% of voting power as at March 31, 2023	% of voting power as at March 31, 2022	Net assets, i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
		As % of consolidated net assets	Amount (₹ crore)	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount (₹ crore)	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount (₹ crore)	As % of total comprehensive income	Amount (₹ crore)		
TCS Solution Center S.A.	Uruguay	100.00	100.00	0.34	329	0.25	117	-	-	0.26	117
TCS Uruguay S.A.	Uruguay	100.00	100.00	0.25	240	0.23	101	-	-	0.23	101
Tata Consultancy Services Argentina S.A.	Argentina	100.00	100.00	0.01	5	0.01	4	-	-	0.01	4
Tata Consultancy Services Do Brasil Ltda	Brazil	100.00	100.00	0.42	406	0.17	85	-	-	0.19	85
Tata Consultancy Services De Mexico S.A., De C.V.	Mexico	100.00	100.00	1.18	1,150	0.83	370	(6.79)	11	0.84	381
MGDCS.C.	Mexico	100.00	100.00	0.06	59	0.01	6	(0.62)	1	0.02	7
TCS Inversiones Chile Limitada	Chile	100.00	100.00	0.33	344	0.15	74	-	-	0.16	74
Tata Consultancy Services Chile S.A.	Chile	100.00	100.00	0.42	428	0.19	83	-	-	0.18	83
Tata Consultancy Services Guatemala, S.A.	Guatemala	100.00	100.00	0.01	20	0.02	7	-	-	0.02	7
TATASOLUTION CENTER S.A.	Ecuador	100.00	100.00	0.11	120	0.11	49	0.62	(1)	0.10	48
Trusts	India	-	-	0.29	295	0.01	3	-	-	0.01	3
TOTAL				100.00	97,580	100.00	44,827	100.00	(162)	100.00	44,665
a) Adjustments arising out of consolidation					(6,374)		(2,524)		654		(1,870)
b) Non-controlling interests											
Indian subsidiaries											
APTONline Limited					(13)		(2)		-		(2)
MP Online Limited					(14)		(3)		-		(3)
C-Edge Technologies Limited					(177)		(42)		-		(42)
MahaOnline Limited					(22)		(2)		-		(2)
Foreign subsidiaries											
Tata Consultancy Services (China) Co., Ltd.					-		-		-		-
Tata Consultancy Services Japan, Ltd.					(557)		(107)		1		(106)
TOTAL					(782)		(156)		1		(155)
TOTAL					90,424		42,147		493		42,640

Notes:

- On May 18, 2022, Tata Consultancy Services Asia Pacific Pte Ltd. acquired additional 6.8% ownership interest in Tata Consultancy Services (China) Co., Ltd. for a purchase consideration of ₹25 crore thereby making it a wholly owned subsidiary.
- Tata Consultancy Services Danmark ApS liquidated w.e.f. July 27, 2022.

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of Consolidated financial statements

22) Related party transactions

The Company's principal related parties consist of its holding company Tata Sons Private Limited and its subsidiaries, its own subsidiaries, affiliates and key managerial personnel. The Group's material related party transactions and outstanding balances are with related parties with whom the Group routinely enter into transactions in the ordinary course of business. Refer note 21 for list of subsidiaries of the Company.

Transactions and balances with its own subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation.

Transactions with related parties are as follows:

	(₹ crore)				
	Year ended March 31, 2023				
	Tata Sons Private Limited	Subsidiaries of Tata Sons Private Limited	Associates / joint ventures of Tata Sons Private Limited and their subsidiaries	Other related parties	Total
Revenue from operations	38	1,174	3,050	-	4,262
Purchases of goods and services (including reimbursements)	1	610	225	-	836
Brand equity contribution	227	-	-	-	227
Facility expenses	1	25	59	-	85
Lease rental	-	56	47	-	103
Bad debts and advances written off, allowance for doubtful trade receivables and advances (net)	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
Contribution and advance to post employment benefit plans	-	-	-	2,955	2,955
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	13	137	-	150
Advances given	-	1	45	-	46
Advances recovered	-	1	15	-	16
Advances taken	-	25	4	-	29
Dividend paid	29,881	16	6	-	29,903

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of Consolidated financial statements

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2022				
	Tata Sons Private Limited	Subsidiaries of Tata Sons Private Limited	Associates / joint ventures of Tata Sons Private Limited and their subsidiaries	Other related parties	Total
Revenue from operations	40	789	2,785	-	3,614
Purchases of goods and services (including reimbursements)	-	571	159	-	730
Brand equity contribution	204	-	-	-	204
Facility expenses	1	20	45	-	66
Lease rental	-	73	24	-	97
Bad debts and advances written off, allowance for doubtful trade receivables and advances (net)	-	(3)	1	-	(2)
Contribution and advance to post employment benefit plans	-	-	-	2,322	2,322
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	15	147	-	162
Advances given	-	3	6	-	9
Advances recovered	-	4	17	-	21
Dividend paid	9,609	5	2	-	9,616
Buy-back of shares	11,164	4	6	-	11,174

Balances receivable from related parties are as follows:

(₹ crore)

	As at March 31, 2023				
	Tata Sons Private Limited	Subsidiaries of Tata Sons Private Limited	Associates / joint ventures of Tata Sons Private Limited and their subsidiaries	Other related parties	Total
Trade receivables and contract assets	2	434	1,004	-	1,440
Loans, other financial assets and other assets	10	95	85	-	190
	12	529	1,089	-	1,630

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of Consolidated financial statements

(₹ crore)

As at March 31, 2022				
Tata Sons Private Limited	Subsidiaries of Tata Sons Private Limited	Associates / joint ventures of Tata Sons Private Limited and their subsidiaries	Other related parties	Total
Trade receivables and contract assets	11	245	925	- 1,181
Loans, other financial assets and other assets	10	53	31	- 94
	21	298	956	- 1,275

(₹ crore)

As at March 31, 2023				
Tata Sons Private Limited	Subsidiaries of Tata Sons Private Limited	Associates / joint ventures of Tata Sons Private Limited and their subsidiaries	Other related parties	Total
Trade payables, unearned and deferred revenue, other financial liabilities and other liabilities	213	377	322	278 1,190
Commitments and guarantees	-	12	50	- 62

Balances payable to related parties are as follows:

(₹ crore)

As at March 31, 2022				
Tata Sons Private Limited	Subsidiaries of Tata Sons Private Limited	Associates / joint ventures of Tata Sons Private Limited and their subsidiaries	Other related parties	Total
Trade payables, unearned and deferred revenue, other financial liabilities and other liabilities	189	499	146	- 834
Commitments and guarantees	-	37	201	- 238

Material related party transactions are as follows:

(₹ crore)

Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
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Revenue from operations

Jaguar Land Rover Limited	1,707	1,500
Tata Steel IJmuiden BV	533	558
Tata Digital Private Limited	502	269

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of Consolidated financial statements

Material related party balances are as follows:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade receivables and contract assets		
Jaguar Land Rover Limited	482	379

Transactions with key management personnel are as follows:

	(₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Short-term benefits	58	53
Dividend paid during the year	2	1
	60	54

The remuneration of directors and key executives is determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

The above figures do not include provisions for encashable leave, gratuity and premium paid for group health insurance, as separate actuarial valuation / premium paid are not available.

- 23)** No funds have been advanced/loaned/invested (from borrowed funds or from share premium or from any other sources / kind of funds) by the Group to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries), with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

No funds have been received by the Group from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Parties), with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall (i) directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

- 24)** The sitting fees and commission paid to non-executive directors is ₹13 crore and ₹12 crore as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.
- 25)** 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. 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.
- 26)** On May 18, 2022, Tata Consultancy Services Asia Pacific Pte Ltd. acquired additional 6.8% ownership interest in Tata Consultancy Services (China) Co., Ltd. for a purchase consideration of ₹25 crore thereby making it a wholly owned subsidiary.
- 27)** On March 16, 2023, Tata Consultancy Services (China) Co., Ltd., acquired control of 100 % equity interest in TCS Financial Solutions (Beijing) Co., Ltd., from TCS Financial Solutions Australia Pty Ltd. The entities are engaged in the business of developing and selling computer software and providing information technology services. The transaction has been accounted as combination of entities under common control. There is no impact in the consolidated financial statements of the Group as the entities are under the same parent.
- 28)** Tata Consultancy Services Danmark ApS liquidated w.e.f. July 27, 2022.

29) Dividends

Dividends paid during the year ended March 31, 2023 include an amount of ₹22.00 per equity share towards final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2022 and an amount of ₹91.00 per equity share towards interim dividends for the year ended March 31, 2023. Dividends paid during the year ended March 31, 2022 include an amount of ₹15.00 per equity share towards final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2021 and an amount of ₹21.00 per equity share towards interim dividends for the year ended March 31, 2022.

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of Consolidated financial statements

Dividends declared by the Company are based on profits available for distribution. On April 12, 2023, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed a final dividend of ₹24.00 per share in respect of the year ended March 31, 2023 subject to the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, and if approved, would result in a cash outflow of approximately ₹8,782 crore.

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

Mumbai, April 12, 2023

Mumbai, April 12, 2023