

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Condensed Consolidated Interim Balance Sheet

	Note	As at June 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2022	(₹ crore)
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	10(a)	10,609	10,774	
Capital work-in-progress	10(a)	1,283	1,205	
Right-of-use assets	9	7,551	7,636	
Goodwill	10(b)	1,732	1,787	
Other intangible assets	10(c)	996	1,101	
Financial assets				
Investments	8(a)	235	223	
Trade receivables				
Billed	8(b)	52	145	
Unbilled		94	55	
Loans	8(e)	348	311	
Other financial assets	8(f)	2,196	2,253	
Income tax assets (net)		2,067	1,983	
Deferred tax assets (net)		3,498	3,708	
Other assets	10(d)	1,927	2,023	
Total non-current assets		32,588	33,204	
Current assets				
Inventories	10(e)	24	20	
Financial assets				
Investments	8(a)	32,477	30,262	
Trade receivables				
Billed	8(b)	35,810	34,074	
Unbilled		8,289	7,736	
Cash and cash equivalents	8(c)	5,575	12,488	
Other balances with banks	8(d)	5,067	5,733	
Loans	8(e)	9,460	6,445	
Other financial assets	8(f)	1,232	1,390	
Income tax assets (net)		10	11	
Other assets	10(d)	10,020	10,151	
Total current assets		1,07,964	1,08,310	
TOTAL ASSETS		1,40,552	1,41,514	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Share capital	8(k)	366	366	
Other equity		89,500	88,773	
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company		89,866	89,139	
Non-controlling interests		657	707	
Total equity		90,523	89,846	
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities		6,303	6,368	
Other financial liabilities	8(g)	573	572	
Employee benefit obligations	13	687	677	
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		665	590	
Unearned and deferred revenue		1,078	1,110	
Total non-current liabilities		9,306	9,317	
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities		1,442	1,450	
Trade payables		10,153	8,045	
Other financial liabilities	8(g)	6,796	7,687	
Unearned and deferred revenue		3,678	3,635	
Other liabilities	10(f)	5,868	8,392	
Provisions	10(g)	356	1,411	
Employee benefit obligations	13	3,852	3,810	
Income tax liabilities (net)		8,578	7,921	
Total current liabilities		40,723	42,351	
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,40,552	1,41,514	

NOTES FORMING PART OF CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board

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

Rajesh Gopinathan
CEO and Managing Director

N Ganapathy Subramaniam
COO and Executive Director

Amit Somani
Partner
Membership No: 060154

Samir Seksaria
CFO

Pradeep Manohar Gaitonde
Company Secretary

Mumbai, July 8, 2022

Mumbai, July 8, 2022

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

	Note	Three month period ended June 30, 2022	Three month period ended June 30, 2021	(₹ crore)
Revenue from operations	11	52,758	45,411	
Other income	12	789	721	
TOTAL INCOME		53,547	46,132	
Expenses				
Employee benefit expenses	13	30,327	25,649	
Cost of equipment and software licences	14(a)	217	258	
Finance costs	15	199	146	
Depreciation and amortisation expense		1,230	1,075	
Other expenses	14(b)	8,798	6,841	
TOTAL EXPENSES		40,771	33,969	
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		12,776	12,163	
Tax expense				
Current tax		3,287	3,138	
Deferred tax		(30)	(6)	
TOTAL TAX EXPENSE		3,257	3,132	
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		9,519	9,031	
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (OCI)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans		(87)	(145)	
Income tax on items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		20	23	
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		(685)	(52)	
Net change in intrinsic value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges		39	(8)	
Net change in time value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges		(3)	(7)	
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations		(241)	347	
Income tax on items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		231	21	
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (LOSSES)		(726)	179	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		8,793	9,210	
Profit for the period attributable to:				
Shareholders of the Company		9,478	9,008	
Non-controlling interests		41	23	
		9,519	9,031	
Other comprehensive income for the period attributable to:				
Shareholders of the Company		(693)	171	
Non-controlling interests		(33)	8	
		(726)	179	
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to:				
Shareholders of the Company		8,785	9,179	
Non-controlling interests		8	31	
		8,793	9,210	
Earnings per equity share:- Basic and diluted (₹)	17	25.90	24.35	
Weighted average number of equity shares		365,90,51,373	369,90,51,373	

NOTES FORMING PART OF CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Samir Seksaria
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Company Secretary

Mumbai, July 8, 2022

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TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Condensed Consolidated Interim 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 period	Balance as at Jun 30, 2022
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 period	Balance as at June 30, 2021
370	-	370	-	370

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Condensed Consolidated Interim 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	Total equity	
	Capital reserve	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Special Economic Zone re- investment reserve	Retained earnings	Statutory reserve	Investment revaluation reserve	Cash flow hedging reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve				
Balance as at April 1, 2022	75	440	-	7,287	78,158	162	488	27	(53)	2,189	88,773	707	89,480
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	9,478	-	-	-	-	-	9,478	41	9,519
Other comprehensive income / (losses)	-	-	-	-	(67)	-	(446)	30	(2)	(208)	(693)	(33)	(726)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	9,411	-	(446)	30	(2)	(208)	8,785	8	8,793
Dividend	-	-	-	-	(8,050)	-	-	-	-	-	(8,050)	(41)	(8,091)
Purchase of non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	(17)	(25)
Transfer to Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	-	-	1,998	(1,998)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	-	-	(1,282)	1,282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at June 30, 2022	75	440	-	8,003	78,795	162	42	57	(55)	1,981	89,500	657	90,157
Balance as at April 1, 2021	75	436	27	2,538	79,586	407	828	56	(27)	2,137	86,063	675	86,738
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	9,008	-	-	-	-	-	9,008	23	9,031
Other comprehensive income / (losses)	-	-	-	-	(122)	-	(34)	(7)	(5)	339	171	8	179
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	8,886	-	(34)	(7)	(5)	339	9,179	31	9,210
Dividend	-	-	-	-	(5,549)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,549)	(38)	(5,587)
Transfer to Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	-	-	2,216	(2,216)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	-	-	(1,471)	1,471	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	(101)	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at June 30, 2021	75	436	27	3,283	82,279	306	794	49	(32)	2,476	89,693	668	90,361

Loss of ₹67 crore and ₹122 crore on remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans (net of tax) is recognised as a part of retained earnings for three month periods ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Total equity (primarily retained earnings) includes ₹1,776 crore and ₹1,322 crore as at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, pertaining to trusts and TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Condensed consolidated interim statement of Changes in Equity

Nature and purpose of reserves

(a) Capital reserve

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

(b) Capital redemption reserve

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

(c) General reserve

The general reserve is a free reserve which is used from time to time to transfer profits from / to retained earnings for appropriation purposes. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit and loss.

(d) Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve

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

(e) Retained earnings

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

(f) Statutory reserve

Statutory reserves are created to adhere to requirements of applicable laws 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 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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COO and Executive Director

Amit Somani
Partner
Membership No: 060154

Samir Seksaria
CFO

Pradeep Manohar Gaitonde
Company Secretary

Mumbai, July 8, 2022

Mumbai, July 8, 2022

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Cash Flows

	(₹ crore)	
	Three month period ended June 30, 2022	Three month period ended June 30, 2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit for the period	9,519	9,031
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,230	1,075
Bad debts and advances written off, allowance for doubtful trade receivables and advances (net)	15	41
Tax expense	3,257	3,132
Net gain on lease modification	-	(1)
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain) / loss	(27)	4
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(5)	(1)
Net gain on disposal / fair valuation of investments	(23)	(17)
Interest income	(706)	(628)
Dividend income	(1)	-
Finance costs	199	146
Operating profit before working capital changes	13,458	12,782
Net change in		
Inventories	(5)	(2)
Trade receivables		
Billed	(1,578)	(159)
Unbilled	(753)	(268)
Loans and other financial assets	(784)	(577)
Other assets	35	51
Trade payables	2,148	(213)
Unearned and deferred revenue	97	(586)
Other financial liabilities	(784)	(1,030)
Other liabilities and provisions	590	1,392
Cash generated from operations	12,424	11,390
Taxes paid (net of refunds)	(2,157)	(1,605)
Net cash generated from operating activities	10,267	9,785
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Bank deposits placed	(54)	(3,368)
Inter-corporate deposits placed	(4,840)	(3,902)
Purchase of investments [#]	(21,745)	(9,667)
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment	(726)	(492)
Payment including advances for acquiring right-of-use assets	(2)	(1)
Payment for purchase of intangible assets	(20)	(55)
Proceeds from bank deposits	1,554	3
Proceeds from inter-corporate deposits	1,893	3,954
Proceeds from disposal / redemption of investments [#]	18,832	8,871
Proceeds from sub-lease receivable	1	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	6	2
Interest received	705	640
Dividend received	1	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,395)	(4,015)

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Cash Flows

	(₹ crore)	
	Three month period ended June 30, 2022	Three month period ended June 30, 2021
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of lease liabilities	(375)	(313)
Interest paid	(191)	(146)
Dividend paid	(8,050)	(5,549)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	(41)	(38)
Transfer of funds from buy-back escrow account	18	-
Tax on buy-back of equity shares	(4,192)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(12,831)	(6,046)
 Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(6,959)	(276)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	12,488	6,858
Exchange difference on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	46	125
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	5,575	6,707
 Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	2,915	3,160
In deposit accounts	2,641	3,546
Cheques on hand	-*	-*
Cash on hand	-*	1
Remittances in transit	19	-
	5,575	6,707

*Represents values less than ₹0.50 crore.

#Purchase of investments include ₹46 crore and NIL for three month periods ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and proceeds from disposal / redemption of investments include ₹19 crore and ₹28 crore for three month periods ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, held by trusts and TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

NOTES FORMING PART OF CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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For and on behalf of the Board

For B S R & Co. LLP
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Company Secretary

Mumbai, July 8, 2022

Mumbai, July 8, 2022

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

1) Corporate information

Tata Consultancy Services Limited (“the Company”) and its subsidiaries (collectively together with employee welfare trusts referred to as “the Group”) provide IT services, consulting and business solutions and have been partnering with many of the world’s largest businesses in their transformation journeys. The Group offers a consulting-led, cognitive powered, integrated portfolio of IT, business and engineering services and solutions. This is delivered through its unique Location-Independent Agile delivery model recognised as a benchmark of excellence in software development.

The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its corporate office is TCS House, Raveline Street, Fort, Mumbai - 400001. As at June 30, 2022, Tata Sons Private Limited, the holding company owned 72.27% of the Company’s equity share capital.

The Board of Directors approved the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for three months period ended June 30, 2022 and authorised for issue on July 8, 2022.

2) Statement of compliance

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard (referred to as “Ind AS”) 34 Interim Financial Reporting prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time. However, selected explanatory notes are included to explain events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in the Group’s financial position and performance since the last annual financial statements, wherever applicable.

3) Basis of preparation

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments and defined benefit plans which are measured at fair value or amortised cost at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Group’s normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of services rendered to customers and time elapsed between deployment of resources and the realisation in cash and cash equivalents of the consideration for such services rendered, the Group has considered an operating cycle of 12 months.

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

The functional currency of the Company and its Indian subsidiaries is the Indian Rupee (₹). The functional currency of foreign subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Foreign currency transactions are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are retranslated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet dates and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.

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

4) Basis of consolidation

The Company consolidates all entities which are controlled by it.

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

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

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

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

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

Changes in the Company's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the Company's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to shareholders of the Company.

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

5) Use of estimates and judgements

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

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

The Group uses the following critical accounting estimates in preparation of its condensed consolidated interim financial statements:

(a) Revenue recognition

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

(b) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

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

(c) Impairment of goodwill

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

(d) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

(e) Provision for income tax and deferred tax assets

The Group uses estimates and judgements based on the relevant rulings in the areas of allocation of revenue, costs, allowances and disallowances which is exercised while determining the provision for income tax. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Accordingly, the Group exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

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

(f) Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

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

(g) Employee benefits

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

(h) Leases

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

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

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

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. During three month period ended June 30, 2022, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Group.

7) Business combinations

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

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

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

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

8) Financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition

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

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.

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.

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

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

- **Instruments not in hedging relationship**

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

Impairment of financial assets (other than at fair value)

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

(a) Investments

Investments consist of the following:

Investments – Non-current

	₹ crore	
	As at June 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Investments designated at fair value through OCI		
Fully paid equity shares (unquoted)		
Mozido LLC	79	76
FCM LLC	59	57
Taj Air Limited	19	19
Philippine Dealing System Holdings Corporation	7	7
Less: Impairment in value of investments	(128)	(123)
Investments carried at amortised cost		
Government bonds and securities (quoted)	189	187
Corporate bonds (quoted)	10	-
	235	223

Investments – Non-current includes ₹199 crore and ₹187 crore as at June 30, 2022 and March 31, 2022, respectively, pertains to trusts held for specified purposes.

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Investments – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at June 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Mutual fund units (quoted)	5,448	1,874
Investments carried at fair value through OCI		
Government bonds and securities (quoted)	24,561	25,667
Corporate bonds (quoted)	1,104	1,242
Investments carried at amortised cost		
Certificate of deposits (quoted)	-	99
Corporate bonds (quoted)	10	10
Commercial papers (quoted)	355	381
Treasury bills (quoted)	999	989
	32,477	30,262

Investments – Current includes ₹118 crore and ₹100 crore as at June 30, 2022 and March 31, 2022, respectively, pertains 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 June 30, 2022 and March 31, 2022, respectively.

Aggregate value of quoted and unquoted investments is as follows:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at June 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Aggregate value of quoted investments	32,676	30,449
Aggregate value of unquoted investments (net of impairment)	36	36
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	32,673	30,455
Aggregate value of impairment of investments	128	123

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

	(₹ crore)	
	As at June 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Government bonds and securities	186	192
Certificate of deposits	-	99
Corporate bonds	20	10
Commercial papers	355	381
Treasury bills	999	990

(b) Trade receivables - Billed

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

Trade receivables - Billed – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at June 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Trade receivables - Billed	901	1,013
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables - Billed	(849)	(868)
Considered good	52	145

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Trade receivables - Billed – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at June 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Trade receivables - Billed	35,995	34,253
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables - Billed	(211)	(219)
Considered good	35,784	34,034
Trade receivables - Billed	320	286
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables - Billed	(294)	(246)
Credit impaired	26	40
	35,810	34,074

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at June 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	2,915	2,211
In deposit accounts	2,641	10,277
Cheques on hand	-*	-*
Cash on hand	-*	-*
Remittances in transit	19	-*
	5,575	12,488

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

Balances with banks in current accounts include ₹7 crore and ₹32 crore as at June 30, 2022 and March 31, 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 June 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Earmarked balances with banks	1,060	226
Short-term bank deposits	4,007	5,507
	5,067	5,733

Earmarked balances with banks primarily relate to margin money for purchase of investments, margin money for derivative contracts, tax deducted at source on dividend paid, 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 June 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Considered good		
Inter-corporate deposits	348	303
Loans and advances to employees	-	8
	348	311

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Loans – Current

	₹ crore)	
	As at June 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Considered good		
Inter-corporate deposits	8,976	6,074
Loans and advances to employees	483	371
Credit impaired		
Loans and advances to employees	21	23
Less: Allowance on loans and advances to employees	(20)	(23)
	9,460	6,445

Inter-corporate deposits placed with financial institutions yield fixed interest rate. Inter-corporate deposits include ₹971 crore and ₹978 crore as at June 30, 2022 and March 31, 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 June 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Security deposits		
Earmarked balances with banks	822	825
Long-term bank deposits	177	183
Interest receivable	1,178	1,232
Others	9	-
	10	13
	2,196	2,253

Other financial assets – Current

	₹ crore)	
	As at June 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Security deposits		
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative assets	180	178
Interest receivable	294	388
Others	648	648
	110	176
	1,232	1,390

Interest receivable includes ₹50 crore and ₹34 crore as at June 30, 2022 and March 31, 2022, respectively, pertaining to trusts and TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

(g) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities consist of the following:

Other financial liabilities – Non-current

	₹ crore)	
	As at June 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Capital creditors		
Others	340	339
	233	233
	573	572

Others include advance taxes paid of ₹226 crore and ₹226 crore as at June 30, 2022 and March 31, 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.

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Other financial liabilities – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at June 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Accrued payroll	4,338	5,572
Unclaimed dividends	51	46
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative liabilities	508	128
Capital creditors	678	771
Liabilities towards customer contracts	1,041	1,034
Others	180	136
	6,796	7,687

(h) Financial instruments by category

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at June 30, 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
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	5,575	5,575
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	5,185	5,185
Earmarked balances with banks	-	-	-	-	1,237	1,237
Investments	5,448	25,701	-	-	1,563	32,712
Trade receivables						
Billed	-	-	-	-	35,862	35,862
Unbilled	-	-	-	-	8,383	8,383
Loans	-	-	-	-	9,808	9,808
Other financial assets	-	-	137	157	1,779	2,073
	5,448	25,701	137	157	69,392	1,00,835
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	10,153	10,153
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	7,745	7,745
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	508	6,861	7,369
	-	-	-	508	24,759	25,267

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

	(₹ crore)					
	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Derivative instruments in hedging relationship	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	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	101,115
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

Carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans and trade payables as at June 30, 2022 and March 31, 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 ₹1,560 crore and ₹1,672 crore as at June 30, 2022 and March 31, 2022, respectively.

(i) Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

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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):

As at June 30, 2022	(₹ crore)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Mutual fund units	5,448	-	-	5,448
Equity shares	-	-	36	36
Government bonds and securities	24,747	-	-	24,747
Corporate bonds	1,124	-	-	1,124
Commercial papers	355	-	-	355
Treasury bills	999	-	-	999
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative assets	-	294	-	294
	32,673	294	36	33,003
Financial liabilities				
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative liabilities	-	508	-	508
	-	508	-	508

As at March 31, 2022	(₹ crore)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Mutual fund units	1,874	-	-	1,874
Equity shares	-	-	36	36
Government bonds and securities	25,859	-	-	25,859
Certificate of deposits	99	-	-	99
Corporate bonds	1,252	-	-	1,252
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

(j) Derivative financial instruments and hedging activity

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

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

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

Foreign currency	As at June 30, 2022			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	55	1,360	10	63	1,635	44
Great Britain Pound	60	390	96	41	338	55
Euro	58	383	31	53	382	25
Australian Dollar	-	-	-	30	202	(21)
Canadian Dollar	-	-	-	25	137	(1)

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

	(₹ crore)			
	Three month period ended June 30, 2022		Year ended March 31, 2022	
	Intrinsic value	Time value	Intrinsic value	Time value
Balance at the beginning of the period	27	(53)	56	(27)
(Gain) / loss transferred to profit and loss on occurrence of forecasted hedge transactions	(191)	135	(636)	525
Deferred tax on (gain) / loss transferred to profit and loss on occurrence of forecasted hedge transactions	46	(63)	139	(122)
Change in the fair value of effective portion of cash flow hedges	230	(138)	599	(559)
Deferred tax on change in the fair value of effective portion of cash flow hedges	(55)	64	(131)	130
Balance at the end of the period	57	(55)	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 June 30, 2022 and March 31, 2022, the notional amount of outstanding contracts aggregated to ₹48,129 crore and ₹46,392 crore, respectively, and the respective fair value of these contracts have a net loss of ₹351 crore and gain of ₹158 crore.

Exchange loss of ₹402 crore and ₹15 crore on foreign exchange forward, currency options and futures contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting have been recognised in the condensed consolidated interim statement of profit and loss for three month periods ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Net foreign exchange gain include gain of ₹56 crore and loss of ₹95 crore transferred from cash flow hedging reserve for three month periods ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(k) Equity instruments

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

	(₹ crore)	
	As at June 30, 2022	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.

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.

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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.

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.

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

	(₹ crore)	Additions for three month period ended June 30, 2022	Net carrying amount as at June 30, 2022
Leasehold land		-	772
Buildings		308	6,523
Leasehold improvements		-	21
Computer equipment		-	74
Software licences		-	124
Vehicles		3	30
Office equipment		1	7
		312	7,551

	(₹ 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)	Three month period ended June 30, 2022	Three month period ended June 30, 2021
Leasehold land		2	2
Buildings		377	357
Leasehold improvements		2	1
Computer equipment		6	6
Software licences		9	9
Vehicles		4	4
Office equipment		1	1
		401	380

Interest on lease liabilities is ₹122 crore and ₹134 crore for three month periods ended on June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

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.

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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	-	-	18	4	479	-	38	5	13	557
Disposals	-	-	(2)	-	(101)	(1)	(14)	-	(1)	(119)
Translation exchange difference	1	4	1	(3)	(52)	-	(7)	4	8	(44)
Cost as at June 30, 2022	353	7,833	2,586	771	12,413	38	2,703	2,071	1,926	30,694
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2022	-	(3,343)	(1,736)	(377)	(8,563)	(35)	(2,315)	(1,503)	(1,654)	(19,526)
Depreciation	-	(99)	(46)	(19)	(427)	(1)	(49)	(35)	(33)	(709)
Disposals	-	-	2	-	101	-	14	-	1	118
Translation exchange difference	-	(2)	(1)	3	39	-	2	(3)	(6)	32
Accumulated depreciation as at June 30, 2022	-	(3,444)	(1,781)	(393)	(8,850)	(36)	(2,348)	(1,541)	(1,692)	(20,085)
Net carrying amount as at June 30, 2022	353	4,389	805	378	3,563	2	355	530	234	10,609
Capital work-in-progress*										1,283
Total										11,892

*₹557 crore has been capitalised and transferred to property, plant and equipment during three month period ended June 30, 2022.

	(₹ 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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(b) Goodwill

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

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

Goodwill consists of the following:

	₹ crore)	
	As at June 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the period	1,787	1,798
Translation exchange difference	(55)	(11)
Balance at the end of the period	1,732	1,787

(c) Other intangible assets

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

Intangible assets consist of rights under licensing agreement and software licences and customer-related intangibles.

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

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

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of its economic useful life.

Intangible assets with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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Intangible assets consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)	(₹ crore)	(₹ crore)
	Rights under licensing agreement and software licences	Customer- related intangibles	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2022	1,697	121	1,818
Additions	19	-	19
Disposals / Derecognised	(42)	-	(42)
Translation exchange difference	(7)	(1)	(8)
Cost as at June 30, 2022	1,667	120	1,787
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2022	(596)	(121)	(717)
Amortisation	(120)	-	(120)
Disposals / Derecognised	42	-	42
Translation exchange difference	3	1	4
Accumulated depreciation as at June 30, 2022	(671)	(120)	(791)
Net carrying amount as at June 30, 2022	996	-	996
<hr/>			
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 depreciation as at April 1, 2021	(265)	(117)	(382)
Amortisation	(349)	(6)	(355)
Disposals / Derecognised	16	-	16
Translation exchange difference	2	2	4
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022	(596)	(121)	(717)
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	1,101	-	1,101

(d) Other assets

Other assets consist of the following:

Other assets – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	As at June 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Considered good			
Capital advances	78	78	78
Advances to related parties	16	23	23
Contract assets	150	171	171
Prepaid expenses	1,237	1,291	1,291
Contract fulfillment costs	122	150	150
Others	324	310	310
	1,927	2,023	

Advances to related parties, considered good, comprise:

Volta Limited	-*	-*
Tata Realty and Infrastructure Ltd	-*	-*
Tata Projects Limited	16	23
Titan Engineering and Automation Limited	-	-*

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
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Other assets – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at June 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Considered good		
Advance to suppliers	147	202
Advance to related parties	7	8
Contract assets	4,983	4,248
Prepaid expenses	2,224	2,994
Prepaid rent	14	18
Contract fulfillment costs	1,047	1,074
Indirect taxes recoverable	1,221	1,310
Others	377	297
Considered doubtful		
Advance to suppliers	2	2
Other advances	3	4
Less: Allowance on doubtful assets	(5)	(6)
	10,020	10,151
Advance to related parties, considered good comprise:		
Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited	-*	1
Tata Sons Private Limited	7	7

Non-current – Others includes advance of ₹271 crore and ₹271 crore towards acquiring right-of-use of leasehold land as at June 30, 2022 and March 31, 2022, respectively.

(e) Inventories

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

Inventories consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at June 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Raw materials, sub-assemblies and components	24	17
Finished goods and work-in-progress	-*	3
	24	20

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

(f) Other liabilities

Other liabilities consist of the following:

Other liabilities – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at June 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Advance received from customers	523	468
Indirect taxes payable and other statutory liabilities	5,208	3,632
Tax liability on buy-back of equity shares	-	4,192
Others	137	100
	5,868	8,392

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(g) Provisions

Provisions consist of the following:

Provisions – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at June 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Provision towards legal claim (Refer note 19)	197	1,249
Provision for foreseeable loss	128	131
Other provisions	31	31
	356	1,411

11) Revenue recognition

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

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

- Revenue from time and material and job contracts is recognised on output basis measured by units delivered, efforts expended, number of transactions processed, etc.
- Revenue related to fixed price maintenance and support services contracts where the Group is standing ready to provide services is recognised based on time elapsed mode and revenue is straight lined over the period of performance.
- In respect of other fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised using percentage-of-completion method ('POC method') of accounting with contract costs incurred determining the degree of completion of the performance obligation. The contract costs used in computing the revenues include cost of fulfilling warranty obligations.
- Revenue from the sale of distinct internally developed software and manufactured systems and third party software is recognised upfront at the point in time when the system / software is delivered to the customer. In cases where implementation and / or customisation services rendered significantly modifies or customises the software, these services and software are accounted for as a single performance obligation and revenue is recognised over time on a POC method .
- Revenue from the sale of distinct third party hardware is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer.
- The solutions offered by the Group may include supply of third-party equipment or software. In such cases, revenue for supply of such third party products are recorded at gross or net basis depending on whether the Group is acting as the principal or as an agent of the customer. The Group recognises revenue in the gross amount of consideration when it is acting as a principal and at net amount of consideration when it is acting as an agent.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

The Group's contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. The Group assesses the products / services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables.

Judgement is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract and to ascribe the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period. The Group allocates the elements of variable considerations to all the performance obligations of the contract unless there is observable evidence that they pertain to one or more distinct performance obligations.

The Group exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Group considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset 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.

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Contract fulfilment costs are generally expensed as incurred except for certain software licence costs which meet the criteria for capitalisation. Such costs are amortised over the contractual period or useful life of licence, whichever is less. The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgement, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recovered.

Contract assets are recognised when there are excess of revenues earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.

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

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

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

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

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

Revenue disaggregation by nature of services is as follows:

	₹ crore	Three month period ended June 30, 2022	Three month period ended June 30, 2021
Consultancy services		52,495	45,084
Sale of equipment and software licences		263	327
	52,758	45,411	

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

12) Other income

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

Other income consist of the following:

	₹ crore	Three month period ended June 30, 2022	Three month period ended June 30, 2021
Interest income	706	628	
Dividend income	1	-	
Net gain on disposal / fair valuation of investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	23	17	
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	5	1	
Net gain on lease modification	-	1	
Net foreign exchange gain	37	69	
Other income	17	5	
	789	721	

Interest income comprise:

Interest on bank balances and bank deposits	105	54
Interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	131	140
Interest on financial assets carried at fair value through OCI	470	434

Dividend income comprise:

Dividend from mutual fund units and other investments	1	-
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TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
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13) Employee benefits

Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

Defined contribution plans

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

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

Short-term employee benefits

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

Compensated absences

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)	
	Three month period ended June 30, 2022	Three month period ended June 30, 2021
Salaries, incentives and allowances	27,176	22,936
Contributions to provident and other funds	2,337	2,065
Staff welfare expenses	814	648
	30,327	25,649

Employee benefit obligations consist of the following:

Employee benefit obligations – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at June 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Gratuity liability	14	13
Foreign defined benefit plans	516	490
Other employee benefit obligations	157	174
	687	677

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Employee benefit obligations – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at June 30, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
Compensated absences	3,807	3,760
Other employee benefit obligations	45	50
	3,852	3,810

14) Cost recognition

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

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

(a) Cost of equipment and software licences

Cost of equipment and software licences consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)	
	Three month period ended June 30, 2022	Three month period ended June 30, 2021
Raw materials, sub-assemblies and components consumed	3	7
Equipment and software licences purchased	211	254
	214	261

Finished goods and work-in-progress

Opening stock	3	-*
Less: Closing stock	-*	3
	3	(3)
	217	258

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

(b) Other expenses

Other expenses consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)	
	Three month period ended June 30, 2022	Three month period ended June 30, 2021
Fees to external consultants	5,284	3,900
Facility expenses	610	516
Travel expenses	558	346
Communication expenses	493	498
Bad debts and advances written off, allowance for doubtful trade receivables and advances (net)	15	41
Other expenses	1,838	1,540
	8,798	6,841

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15) Finance costs

Finance costs consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)	
	Three month period ended June 30, 2022	Three month period ended June 30, 2021
Interest on lease liabilities	122	134
Interest on tax matters	(4)	5
Other interest costs	81	7
	199	146

16) Income taxes

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

Current income taxes

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

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.

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Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, to the extent it would be available for set off against future current income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

Direct tax contingencies

The Company and its subsidiaries have ongoing disputes with income tax authorities in India and in some of the other jurisdictions where they operate. The disputes relate to tax treatment of certain expenses claimed as deduction, computation or eligibility of tax incentives and allowances and characterisation of fees for services received. The Company and its subsidiaries have recognised contingent liability in respect of tax demands received from direct tax authorities in India and other jurisdictions of ₹1,532 crore and ₹1,652 crore as at June 30, 2022 and March 31, 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 June 30, 2022 and March 31, 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.

17) Earnings per share

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

	Three month period ended June 30, 2022	Three month period ended June 30, 2021
Profit for the period attributable to shareholders of the Company (₹ crore)	9,478	9,008
Weighted average number of equity shares	365,90,51,373	369,90,51,373
Basic and diluted earnings per share (₹)	25.90	24.35
Face value per equity share (₹)	1	1

18) Segment information

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

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

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

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

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Summarised segment information for three month periods ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

Three month period ended June 30, 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	20,244	5,088	8,832	8,848	5,667	4,079	52,758
Segment result	5,170	1,404	2,220	2,370	1,602	650	13,416
Total unallocable expenses							1,429
Operating income							11,987
Other income							789
Profit before tax							12,776
Tax expense							3,257
Profit for the period							9,519

Three month period ended June 30, 2021							(₹ crore)
	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	Manufacturing	Retail and Consumer Business	Communication, Media and Technology	Life Sciences and Healthcare	Others	Total
Revenue from operations	18,151	4,399	7,171	7,412	4,899	3,379	45,411
Segment result	4,892	1,336	2,093	2,247	1,536	559	12,663
Total unallocable expenses							1,221
Operating income							11,442
Other income							721
Profit before tax							12,163
Tax expense							3,132
Profit for the period							9,031

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

Information regarding geographical revenue is as follows:

	(₹ crore)	Three month period ended June 30, 2022	Three month period ended June 30, 2021
Americas			
North America		28,045	22,415
Latin America		947	749
Europe			
United Kingdom		7,879	7,383
Continental Europe		7,994	7,583
Asia Pacific			
India		4,359	4,240
Middle East and Africa		2,527	2,085
		1,007	956
		52,758	45,411

19) Commitments and contingencies

Capital commitments

The Group has contractually committed (net of advances) ₹1,510 crore and ₹1,439 crore as at June 30, 2022 and March 31, 2022, respectively, for purchase of property, plant and equipment.

Contingencies

- Direct tax matters

Refer note 16.

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of Condensed consolidated interim financial statements

• **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 June 30, 2022 and March 31, 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 ₹ 290 crore and ₹291 crore as at June 30, 2022 and March 31, 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 ₹7,421 crore (US \$940 million) to Epic which was thereafter reduced by the Trial Court to ₹3,316 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 ₹789 crore (US \$100 million) award and ₹1,579 crore (US \$200 million) in punitive damages.

On August 20, 2020, the Appeals Court (a) vacated the award of ₹2,211 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 ₹1,105 crore (US \$140 million), (b) affirmed the District Court's decision vacating the jury's award of ₹789 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 ₹1,105 crore (US \$140 million) in compensatory damages for use of the comparative analysis by the Company. Considering all the facts and various legal precedence, on a conservative and prudent basis, the Company provided ₹1,218 crore (US \$165 million) towards this legal claim in its statement of profit and loss for three month period ended September 30, 2020. This was presented as an "exceptional item" in the 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 July 1, 2022, the District Court passed an Order affirming the punitive damages at ₹1,105 crore (US \$140 million). The Company, on receipt of the judgement, will be filing an appeal in the Appeals Court to reduce the punitive damages awarded by the District Court and accordingly, has not made any additional provision.

On April 21, 2022, Epic invoked payment of ₹1,105 crore (US \$140 million) out of ₹3,474 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. The value of Letter of Credit made available to Epic stands reduced to ₹2,368 crore (US \$300 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.

20) Related party transactions

The Company paid an amount of ₹5,817 crore to Tata Sons Private Limited, the holding company, towards final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2022, as approved by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting.

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

21) 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.

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of Condensed consolidated interim financial statements

22) 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.

23) Dividend

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on July 8, 2022 has declared an interim dividend of ₹8.00 per equity share.

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 Somanı
Partner
Membership No: 060154

Samir Seksaria
CFO

Pradeep Manohar Gaitonde
Company Secretary

Mumbai, July 8, 2022

Mumbai, July 8, 2022