

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	Note	As at		
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	
(In million of USD)				
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	9(a)	866	1,650	
Bank deposits		392	728	
Investments	9(b)	4,487	3,998	
Trade receivables				
Billed	9(c)	4,992	4,501	
Unbilled		1,083	1,022	
Other financial assets	9(d)	405	1,065	
Income tax assets (net)		1	1	
Other assets	11(d)	1,185	1,344	
Total current assets		13,411	14,309	
Non-current assets				
Bank deposits		162	163	
Investments	9(b)	32	29	
Trade receivables				
Billed	9(c)	18	19	
Unbilled		24	7	
Other financial assets	9(d)	120	176	
Income tax assets (net)		314	262	
Deferred tax assets (net)		15	486	
Property, plant and equipment	11(a)	1,410	1,596	
Right-of-use assets		10	919	
Goodwill	11(b)	488	520	
Other intangible assets	11(c)	105	145	
Other assets	11(d)	326	251	
Total non-current assets		4,317	4,663	
TOTAL ASSETS		17,728	18,972	
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Lease liabilities		181	192	
Trade payables		1,278	1,063	
Other financial liabilities	9(e)	1,103	1,015	
Unearned and deferred revenue		467	480	
Other liabilities	11(e)	595	1,108	
Provisions	11(f)	42	186	
Employee benefit obligations		16	503	
Income tax liabilities (net)		1,136	1,046	
Total current liabilities		5,297	5,593	
Non-current liabilities				
Lease liabilities		754	841	
Other financial liabilities	9(e)	44	76	
Employee benefit obligations		16	89	
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	15	96	78	
Unearned and deferred revenue		122	147	
Total non-current liabilities		1,082	1,231	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		6,379	6,824	
Equity				
Share capital	9(i)	68	68	
Retained earnings		14,536	14,943	
Other equity		(3,352)	(2,958)	
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company		11,252	12,053	
Non-controlling interests		97	95	
TOTAL EQUITY		11,349	12,148	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		17,728	18,972	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
		(In million of USD, except shares and per share data)	
Revenue	12	27,927	25,707
Cost of revenue		16,884	15,366
Gross profit		11,043	10,341
Operating expenses			
Selling, general and administrative expenses		4,329	3,845
Operating profit		6,714	6,496
Other income			
Finance and other income	14(a)	406	358
Finance costs	14(b)	(96)	(105)
Other gains (net)	14(c)	22	181
Other income (net)		332	434
Profit before taxes		7,046	6,930
Income tax expense	15	1,808	1,775
Profit for the year		5,238	5,155
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans		34	37
Net change in fair value of investments in equity shares carried at fair value through OCI		-	(1)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Net change in fair value of investments other than equity shares carried at fair value through OCI		(57)	(45)
Net change in intrinsic value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges		(2)	(4)
Net change in time value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges		3	(5)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations and translation to presentation currency		(902)	(398)
Total other comprehensive income / (losses), net of tax		(924)	(416)
Total comprehensive income for the year		4,314	4,739
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		5,219	5,139
Non-controlling interests		19	16
Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to:		5,238	5,155
Shareholders of the Company		(917)	(409)
Non-controlling interests		(7)	(7)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:		(924)	(416)
Shareholders of the Company		4,302	4,730
Non-controlling interests		12	9
Earnings per share		4,314	4,739
Weighted average number of equity shares		3,65,90,51,373	3,69,88,32,195
Basic and diluted earnings per share in USD	17	1.43	1.39

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Number of shares	Share capital	Retained earnings	Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Cash flow hedging reserve	Investment revaluation reserve	Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company	Non- controlling interests	Total equity	
(In million of USD, except share data)											
Balance as at April 1, 2022	3,65,90,51,373	68	14,943	1,008	(4,004)	(7)	(15)	60	12,053	95	12,148
Profit for the year	-	-	5,219	-	-	-	-	-	5,219	19	5,238
Other comprehensive income / (losses)	-	-	34	-	(895)	(2)	3	(57)	(917)	(7)	(924)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	5,253	-	(895)	(2)	3	(57)	4,302	12	4,314
Dividend	-	-	(5,102)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,102)	(8)	(5,110)
Purchase of non-controlling interests	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(2)	(3)
Transfer to Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	(1,039)	1,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	482	(482)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	3,65,90,51,373	68	14,536	1,565	(4,899)	(9)	(12)	3	11,252	97	11,349
Balance as at April 1, 2021	3,69,90,51,373	69	15,144	372	(3,613)	(3)	(10)	106	12,065	94	12,159
Profit for the year	-	-	5,139	-	-	-	-	-	5,139	16	5,155
Other comprehensive income / (losses)	-	-	37	-	(391)	(4)	(5)	(46)	(409)	(7)	(416)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	5,176	-	(391)	(4)	(5)	(46)	4,730	9	4,739
Dividend	-	-	(1,803)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,803)	(8)	(1,811)
Expenses for buy-back of equity shares	-	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	(6)	-	(6)
Tax on buy-back of equity shares	-	-	(550)	-	-	-	-	-	(550)	-	(550)
Buy-back of equity shares	(4,00,00,000)	(1)	(2,382)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,383)	-	(2,383)
Transfer to Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	(1,262)	1,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	626	(626)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	3,65,90,51,373	68	14,943	1,008	(4,004)	(7)	(15)	60	12,053	95	12,148

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Gain of \$34 million and \$37 million on remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans (net of tax) is recognised as a part of retained earnings for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Retained earnings include statutory reserve of \$26 million and \$29 million as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Total equity (primarily retained earnings) includes \$195 million and \$232 million as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, pertaining to trusts and TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	5,238	5,155
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	622	617
Bad debts and advances written off, allowance for doubtful trade receivables and advances (net)	17	18
Income tax expense	1,808	1,775
Net gain on lease modification	-	(1)
Net loss on sub-lease	-	1
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	(23)	(16)
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2)	(3)
Net gain on disposal / fair valuation of investments	-	(1)
Operating profit before working capital changes	7,660	7,545
Net change in		
Trade receivables		
Billed	(805)	(564)
Unbilled	(146)	(125)
Other financial assets	11	(11)
Other assets	(6)	108
Trade payables	252	25
Unearned and deferred revenue	5	(14)
Other financial liabilities	176	166
Other liabilities and provisions	(31)	62
Cash generated from operations	7,116	7,192
Taxes paid (net of refunds)	(1,606)	(1,539)
Net cash generated from operating activities	5,510	5,653

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Cash flows from investing activities		
Bank deposits placed	(555)	(2,130)
Inter-corporate deposits placed	(1,044)	(1,966)
Purchase of investments*	(16,051)	(10,062)
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment	(314)	(332)
Payment including advances for acquiring right-of-use assets	(26)	(1)
Payment for purchase of intangible assets	(44)	(67)
Proceeds from bank deposits	788	1,591
Proceeds from inter-corporate deposits	1,673	2,619
Proceeds from disposal / redemption of investments*	15,127	9,812
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	5	4
Net cash used in investing activities	(441)	(532)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of lease liabilities	(188)	(190)
Dividend paid	(5,102)	(1,803)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	(8)	(8)
Transfer of funds to buy-back escrow account	-	(24)
Transfer of funds from buy-back escrow account	2	21
Expenses for buy-back of equity shares	-	(6)
Tax on buy-back of equity shares	(553)	-
Buy-back of equity shares	-	(2,362)
Advance towards purchase of non-controlling interests	-	(3)
Net cash used in financing activities	(5,849)	(4,375)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(780)	746
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,650	934
Exchange difference on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	(4)	(30)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	866	1,650
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at banks and in hand	258	292
Bank deposits (original maturity less than three months)	608	1,358
	866	1,650
Supplementary cash flow information		
Interest paid	96	93
Interest received	381	362
Dividend received	2	1

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

*Purchase of investments include \$20 million and \$2 million for years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and proceeds from disposal / redemption of investments include \$20 million and \$12 million for years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, held by trusts and TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

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

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

2) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB).

3) Basis of preparation

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

The statement of cash flows has been prepared 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 Group classifies interest paid and interest and dividend received as cash flow from operating activities. 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 dates of statement of financial position and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.

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

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Notes to unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements

4) Basis of consolidation

The Company consolidates all entities which are controlled by it.

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

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

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

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

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 presentation currency have been translated to the presentation currency using exchange rates prevailing on the dates of statement of financial position. Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income 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 profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in US Dollars (\$) to facilitate the investors' ability to evaluate the Group's performance and financial position in comparison to similar companies domiciled in different foreign jurisdictions.

5) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the date of consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the periods presented.

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

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

(a) Revenue recognition

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

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Notes to unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements

(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 statement of financial position 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.

(f) Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

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

(g) Employee benefits

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

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Notes to unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements

(h) Leases

The Group evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of IFRS 16. 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) Nature and purpose of reserves

(a) Retained earnings

This reserve represents undistributed accumulated earnings of the Group as on the date of statement of financial position.

(b) 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 of India. 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 of India.

(c) Foreign currency translation reserve

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

(d) 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 profit or loss in the period in which the underlying hedged transaction occurs.

(e) Investment revaluation reserve

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

7) Recent accounting standards

The Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Disclosure of Accounting Policies¹

Amendments to IAS 8 Definition of Accounting Estimates¹

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Notes to unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Amendments to IAS 12 Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction¹
Amendments to IFRS 16 Lease Liability in a sale and Leaseback²
Amendments to IAS 1 Non-current Liabilities with Covenants²
Amendments to IAS 1 Classification of Liabilities²

¹Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

²Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

IAS 1 – Disclosure of Accounting Policies

In February 2021, IASB issued 'Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)' which is intended to help entities in deciding which accounting policies to disclose in their financial statements. The amendments to IAS 1 require entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments to IFRS Practice Statement 2 provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures. The Group does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

IAS 8 – Definition of Accounting Estimates

In February 2021, IASB issued 'Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)' to help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Group does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

IAS 12 – Income Taxes

In May 2021, IASB issued 'Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)', which clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of IAS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Group is evaluating the impact, if any, in its financial statements.

IFRS 16- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

In September 2022, the IASB issued 'Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)' with amendments that clarify how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale. The Group does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

IAS 1 – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

In October 2022, IASB issued 'Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)' to clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. The Group does not expect the amendments to have any significant impact on its classification of non-current liabilities in its statement of financial position.

IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities

In January 2020, IASB issued the final amendments in Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current, which affect only the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position. They clarify that classification of liabilities as

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current or non-current should be based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period and align the wording in all affected paragraphs to refer to the "right" to defer settlement by at least twelve months. The classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability. They make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services. The Group does not expect the amendments to have any significant impact on its presentation of liabilities in its statement of financial position.

8) Business combinations

The Group accounts for its business combinations under acquisition method of accounting. Acquisition related costs are recognised in profit or 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, the excess is recognised in determination of profit or loss after reassessing the fair values of the net assets and contingent liabilities.

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.

9) Financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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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 profit or 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 profit or loss.

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

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

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity till that

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time remains and is recognised in profit or loss when the forecasted transaction ultimately affects profit or loss. Any gain or loss is recognised immediately in profit or 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 profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets (other than at fair value)

The Group assesses at each date of statement of financial position whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. IFRS 9 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) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

	As at March 31, 2023 (In million of USD)	As at March 31, 2022
Cash at banks and in hand	258	292
Bank deposits (original maturity less than three months)	608	1,358
Total	866	1,650
Held within India	115	1,012
Held outside India	751	638
Total	866	1,650

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(b) Investments

Investments consist of the following:

Investments – Current

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Mutual fund units	279	248
	279	248
Investments carried at fair value through OCI		
Government bonds and securities	3,178	3,391
Corporate bonds	378	164
	3,556	3,555
Investments carried at amortised cost		
Corporate bonds	1	1
Certificate of deposits	359	13
Commercial papers	292	50
Treasury bills	-	131
	652	195
Total	4,487	3,998

Investments – Current includes \$8 million and \$13 million as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, pertaining to trusts and TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

Government bonds and securities includes bonds pledged with bank for credit facility and with manager to the buy-back amounting to \$201 million and \$470 million as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Investments – Non-current

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Investments designated at fair value through OCI		
Equity shares	5	5
	5	5
Investments carried at amortised cost		
Government bonds and securities	23	24
Corporate bonds	4	-
	27	24
Total	32	29

Investments – Non-current includes \$27 million and \$24 million as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, pertaining to trusts held for specified purposes.

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

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Balance at the beginning of the year	60	106
Net loss arising on revaluation of investments in equities carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(1)
Net loss arising on revaluation of investments other than equities carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	(87)	(69)
Deferred tax relating to net loss arising on revaluation of investments other than equities carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	30	24
Balance at the end of the year	3	60

(c) Trade receivables - Billed

Trade receivables - Billed consist of the following:

Trade receivables - Billed – Current

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Trade receivables - Billed	5,057	4,562
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables - Billed	(65)	(61)
Total	4,992	4,501

Trade receivables - Billed – Non-current

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Trade receivables - Billed	100	134
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables - Billed	(82)	(115)
Total	18	19

(d) Other financial assets

Other financial assets consist of the following:

Other financial assets – Current

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Security deposits	46	23
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative assets	23	51
Interest receivable	88	86
Earmarked balances with banks	83	30
Employee loans and advances	58	49
Inter-corporate deposits	103	802
Others	4	24
Total	405	1,065

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Other financial assets – Non-current

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Security deposits	75	109
Earmarked balances with banks	23	24
Employee loans and advances	-	1
Inter-corporate deposits	21	40
Others	1	2
Total	120	176

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

Inter-corporate deposits yield fixed interest rate and are placed with financial institutions, who are authorised to accept and use such inter-corporate deposits as per regulations applicable to them. Inter-corporate deposits include \$113 million and \$129 million as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, pertaining to trusts and TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

Interest receivable includes \$8 million and \$4 million as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, pertaining to trusts and TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

(e) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities consist of the following:

Other financial liabilities – Current

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Capital creditors	89	102
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative liabilities	17	17
Liabilities towards customer contracts	138	137
Accrued payroll	833	736
Unclaimed dividends	6	6
Others	20	17
Total	1,103	1,015

Other financial liabilities – Non-current

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Capital creditors	15	45
Others	29	31
Total	44	76

Others include advance taxes paid of \$28 million and \$30 million as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, by the seller of TCS e-Serve Limited (merged with the Company) which, on refund by tax authorities, is payable to the seller.

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(f) Financial instruments by category

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

	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Derivative instruments in hedging relationship	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
	(In million of USD)					
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	866	866
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	554	554
Investments	279	3,561	-	-	679	4,519
Trade receivables						
Billed	-	-	-	-	5,010	5,010
Unbilled	-	-	-	-	1,107	1,107
Earmarked balances with banks	-	-	-	-	106	106
Other financial assets	-	-	5	18	396	419
Total	279	3,561	5	18	8,718	12,581
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	1,278	1,278
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	935	935
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	17	1,130	1,147
Total	-	-	-	17	3,343	3,360

Other financial assets include inter-corporate deposits of \$124 million, with original maturity period within 24 months.

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

	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Derivative instruments in hedging relationship	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
	(In million of USD)					
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	1,650	1,650
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	891	891
Investments	248	3,560	-	-	219	4,027
Trade receivables						
Billed	-	-	-	-	4,520	4,520
Unbilled	-	-	-	-	1,029	1,029
Earmarked balances with banks	-	-	-	-	54	54
Other financial assets	-	-	16	35	1,136	1,187
Total	248	3,560	16	35	9,499	13,358
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	1,063	1,063
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,033	1,033
Other financial liabilities	-	-	3	14	1,074	1,091
Total	-	-	3	14	3,170	3,187

Other financial assets include inter-corporate deposits of \$842 million, with original maturity period within 36 months.

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Carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and trade payables as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, approximate the fair value due to their nature. Carrying amounts of bank deposits, earmarked balances with banks, other financial assets and other financial liabilities which are subsequently measured at amortised cost also approximate the fair value due to their nature in each of the periods presented. Fair value measurement of lease liabilities is not required. Fair value of investments carried at amortised cost is \$679 million and \$220 million as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

(g) Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

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

As at March 31, 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(In million of USD)			
Financial assets				
Mutual fund units	279	-	-	279
Equity shares	-	-	5	5
Government bonds and securities	3,201	-	-	3,201
Corporate bonds	383	-	-	383
Certificate of deposits	359	-	-	359
Commercial papers	292	-	-	292
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative assets	-	23	-	23
Total	4,514	23	5	4,542
Financial liabilities				
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative liabilities	-	17	-	17
Total	-	17	-	17
As at March 31, 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(In million of USD)			
Financial assets				
Mutual fund units	248	-	-	248
Equity shares	-	-	5	5
Government bonds and securities	3,416	-	-	3,416
Corporate bonds	165	-	-	165
Certificate of deposits	13	-	-	13
Commercial papers	50	-	-	50
Treasury bills	131	-	-	131
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative assets	-	51	-	51
Total	4,023	51	5	4,079
Financial liabilities				
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative liabilities	-	17	-	17
Total	-	17	-	17

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

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	(In million of USD)
Balance at the beginning of the year	5	13
Impairment in value of investments	-	(1)
Other adjustments during the year	-	(7)
Balance at the end of the year	5	5

(h) 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	No. of contracts	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
		Notional amount of contracts (In million)	Fair value (In million of USD)	No. of contracts	Notional amount of contracts (In million)
US Dollar	8	225	2	63	1,635
Great Britain Pound	22	200	2	41	338
Euro	22	203	1	53	382
Australian Dollar	-	-	-	30	202
Canadian Dollar	-	-	-	25	137

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

	Year ended March 31, 2023		Year ended March 31, 2022	
	Intrinsic value (In million of USD)	Time value	Intrinsic value (In million of USD)	Time value
Balance at the beginning of the year	(7)	(15)	(3)	(10)
(Gain) / loss transferred to profit or loss on occurrence of forecasted hedge transactions	(48)	60	(86)	70
Deferred tax on (gain) / loss transferred to profit or loss on occurrence of forecasted hedge transactions	10	(18)	18	(18)
Change in the fair value of effective portion of cash flow hedges	46	(56)	81	(75)
Deferred tax on change in the fair value of effective portion of cash flow hedges	(10)	17	(17)	18
Balance at the end of the year	(9)	(12)	(7)	(15)

The Group has entered into derivative instruments not in hedging relationship by way of foreign exchange forward, currency options and futures contracts. As at March 31, 2023 and 2022, the notional amount of outstanding contracts aggregated to \$5,776 million and \$6,129 million, respectively and the respective fair value of these contracts have a net gain of \$2 million and \$21 million.

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Exchange loss of \$145 million and gain of \$87 million on foreign exchange forward, currency options and futures contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting have been recognised in profit or loss for years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Net foreign exchange gain / (loss) include loss of \$12 million and gain of \$16 million transferred from cash flow hedging reserve for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Net loss on derivative instruments of \$21 million, recognised in accumulated other comprehensive income as at March 31, 2023, is expected to be transferred to profit or loss by March 31, 2024. The maximum period over which the exposure to cash flow variability has been hedged is through calendar year 2023.

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

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022 (In million of USD)
10% Appreciation of the underlying foreign currencies	-	(51)
10% Depreciation of the underlying foreign currencies	66	269

(i) Financial risk management

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

Market risk

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

• Foreign currency exchange rate risk

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

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

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

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

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The following analysis has been worked out based on the net exposures for each of the subsidiaries and Tata Consultancy Services Limited as at the date of statement of financial position which could affect the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and equity. Further the exposure as indicated below is mitigated by some of the derivative contracts entered into by the Group as disclosed in note 9(h).

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

	USD	EUR	GBP	Others
	(In million of USD)			
Net financial assets	470	32	11	260
Net financial liabilities	(1,340)	(80)	(187)	(34)

10% appreciation / depreciation of the respective functional currency of Tata Consultancy Services Limited and its subsidiaries with respect to various foreign currencies would result in increase / decrease in the Group's profit before taxes by approximately \$87 million for the year ended March 31, 2023.

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

	USD	EUR	GBP	Others
	(In million of USD)			
Net financial assets	383	22	11	163
Net financial liabilities	(1,135)	(58)	(170)	(56)

10% appreciation / depreciation of the respective functional currency of Tata Consultancy Services Limited and its subsidiaries with respect to various foreign currencies would result in increase / decrease in the Group's profit before taxes by approximately \$84 million for the year ended March 31, 2022.

- **Interest rate risk**

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

Credit risk

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

Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk principally consist of trade receivables, unbilled receivables, investments, derivative financial instruments, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and other financial assets. Inter-corporate deposits of \$124 million are with a financial institution having a high credit-rating assigned by credit-rating agencies. Bank deposits include an amount of \$521 million held with three banks having high credit rating which are individually in excess of 10% or more of the Group's total bank deposits as at March 31, 2023. None of the other financial instruments of the Group result in material concentration of credit risk.

- **Exposure to credit risk**

The carrying amount of financial assets and contract assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk was \$13,285 million and \$13,937 million as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, being the total of the carrying amount of balances with banks, bank deposits, investments, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, contract assets and other financial assets.

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

- **Geographic concentration of credit risk**

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

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

Geographical concentration of trade receivables and contract assets is allocated based on the location of the customers.

The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on trade receivables for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022 was \$15 million and \$17 million respectively. The reconciliation of allowance for doubtful trade receivables is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Balance at the beginning of the year	176	175
Changes during the year	15	17
Bad debts written off	(31)	(11)
Translation exchange difference	(13)	(5)
Balance at the end of the year	147	176

Liquidity risk

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

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

March 31, 2023	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Total
	(In million of USD)				
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade payables	1,278	-	-	-	1,278
Lease liabilities	239	215	387	345	1,186
Other financial liabilities	1,089	6	37	1	1,133
	2,606	221	424	346	3,597
Derivative financial liabilities	17	-	-	-	17
Total	2,623	221	424	346	3,614

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March 31, 2022	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Total
	(In million of USD)				
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade payables	1,063	-	-	-	1,063
Lease liabilities	244	214	423	416	1,297
Other financial liabilities	1,001	45	31	1	1,078
	2,308	259	454	417	3,438
Derivative financial liabilities					
	17	-	-	-	17
Total	2,325	259	454	417	3,455

(j) Equity instruments

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

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Authorised		
Equity shares of ₹1 each (4,600,500,000 shares and 4,600,500,000 shares)	86	86
Preference shares of ₹1 each (1,050,250,000 shares and 1,050,250,000 shares)	20	20
	106	106
Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid up		
Opening balance of equity shares of ₹1 each (3,659,051,373 shares and 3,699,051,373 shares)	68	69
Equity shares of ₹1 each extinguished on buy-back (NIL shares and 40,000,000 shares)	-	(1)
Total	68	68

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 40,000,000 equity shares for an aggregate amount of ₹18,000 crore (USD equivalent \$2,378 million) being 1.08% of the total paid up equity share capital at ₹4,500 (USD equivalent \$59.45) per equity share in the previous year. The equity shares bought back were extinguished on March 29, 2022.

10) Leases

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

Group as a lessee

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

The Group recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in

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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 profit or 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 profit or 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 profit or loss.

The Group has elected not to apply the requirements of IFRS 16 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 IFRS 15 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:

	Additions for the year ended March 31, 2023	Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023
	(In million of USD)	
Leasehold land	22	114
Buildings	151	769
Leasehold improvements	2	4
Computer equipment	9	15
Furniture, fixtures, office equipment and other assets	2	5
Software licences	-	12
Total	186	919

	Additions for the year ended March 31, 2022	Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Leasehold land	13	102
Buildings	181	870
Leasehold improvements	-	3
Computer equipment	1	11
Furniture, fixtures, office equipment and other assets	2	5
Software licences	20	18
Total	217	1,009

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

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Leasehold land	1	1
Buildings	190	197
Leasehold improvements	1	1
Computer equipment	4	3
Furniture, fixtures, office equipment and other assets	2	2
Software licences	5	5
Total	203	209

Interest on lease liabilities is \$61 million and \$70 million for years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The Group incurred \$39 million and \$37 million for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, towards expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The total cash outflow for leases is \$314 million and \$298 million for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, including cash outflow for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The Group has lease term extension options that are not reflected in the measurement of lease liabilities. The present value of future cash outflows for such extension periods is \$96 million and \$102 million as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

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

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

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11) Non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities

(a) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

The estimated useful lives are as mentioned below:

Type of asset	Useful lives
Buildings	20 years
Leasehold improvements	Lease term
Computer equipment	4 years
Furniture, fixtures, office equipment and other assets	2-10 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. Capital work-in-progress includes capital advances.

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 profit or loss.

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Property, plant and equipment consist of the following:

	Freehold land	Buildings	Leasehold improve- ments	Computer equipment	Furniture, fixtures, office equipment and other assets	Total
	(In million of USD)					
Cost as at April 1, 2022	47	1,035	338	1,596	988	4,004
Additions	-	28	9	202	47	286
Disposals	-	(1)	(2)	(42)	(14)	(59)
Translation exchange difference	(3)	(81)	(21)	(123)	(70)	(298)
Cost as at March 31, 2023	44	981	324	1,633	951	3,933
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2022	-	(441)	(229)	(1,135)	(777)	(2,582)
Depreciation	-	(49)	(23)	(218)	(68)	(358)
Disposals	-	1	2	42	11	56
Translation exchange difference	-	35	14	88	57	194
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	-	(454)	(236)	(1,223)	(777)	(2,690)
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	44	527	88	410	174	1,243
Capital work-in-progress*						167
Total						1,410

*\$286 million has been capitalised and transferred to property, plant and equipment during year ended March 31, 2023.

	Freehold land	Buildings	Leasehold improve- ments	Computer equipment	Furniture, fixtures, office equipment and other assets	Total
	(In million of USD)					
Cost as at April 1, 2021	48	1,060	339	1,462	995	3,904
Additions	-	7	15	250	43	315
Disposals	-	-	(7)	(69)	(26)	(102)
Translation exchange difference	(1)	(32)	(9)	(47)	(24)	(113)
Cost as at March 31, 2022	47	1,035	338	1,596	988	4,004
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2021	-	(401)	(214)	(1,030)	(747)	(2,392)
Depreciation	-	(53)	(28)	(208)	(71)	(360)
Disposals	-	-	7	69	22	98
Translation exchange difference	-	13	6	34	19	72
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022	-	(441)	(229)	(1,135)	(777)	(2,582)
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	47	594	109	461	211	1,422
Capital work-in-progress*						174
Total						1,596

*\$315 million has been capitalised and transferred to property, plant and equipment during the year ended March 31, 2022.

(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

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impairment losses, if any. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or when events or circumstances indicate that the implied fair value of goodwill is less than its carrying amount.

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

Goodwill consists of the following:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Balance at the beginning of the year	520	538
Translation exchange difference	(32)	(18)
Balance at the end of the year	488	520

Goodwill of \$260 million and \$283 million as at March 31, 2023 and 2022 has been allocated to TCS business process services (BPS) CGU.

The Group estimated the value-in-use of TCS BPS based on future cash flows of this CGU using a 5.00% annual growth rate for periods subsequent to the forecast period of 5 years and discount rate of 15.00%. An analysis of the sensitivity of the computation to a change in key parameters (operating margin, discount rates and long term average growth rate), based on reasonable assumptions, did not identify any probable scenario in which the recoverable amount of the CGU would decrease below its carrying amount.

Goodwill of \$83 million and \$86 million as at March 31, 2023 and 2022 has been allocated to the TCS business in France. The estimated value-in-use of this CGU is based on the future cash flows using a 1.50% annual growth rate for periods subsequent to the forecast period of 5 years and discount rate of 9.45%. An analysis of the sensitivity of the computation to a change in key parameters (operating margin, discount rates and long term average growth rate), based on reasonable assumptions, did not identify any probable scenario in which the recoverable amount of the CGU would decrease below its carrying amount.

The remaining amount of goodwill of \$145 million and \$151 million as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, (relating to different CGUs individually immaterial) has been evaluated based on the cash flow forecasts of the related CGUs and the recoverable amounts of these CGUs exceeded their carrying amounts.

(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.

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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 profit or loss.

Intangible assets consist of the following:

	Rights under licensing agreement and software licences	Customer- related intangibles	Total
	(In million of USD)		
Cost as at April 1, 2022	223	17	240
Additions	32	-	32
Disposals / Derecognised	(9)	-	(9)
Translation exchange difference	(17)	(1)	(18)
Cost as at March 31, 2023	229	16	245
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2022	(78)	(17)	(95)
Amortisation	(61)	-	(61)
Disposals / Derecognised	9	-	9
Translation exchange difference	6	1	7
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2023	(124)	(16)	(140)
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	105	-	105
	Rights under licensing agreement and software licences	Customer- related intangibles	Total
	(In million of USD)		
Cost as at April 1, 2021	100	18	118
Additions	134	-	134
Disposals / Derecognised	(6)	-	(6)
Translation exchange difference	(5)	(1)	(6)
Cost as at March 31, 2022	223	17	240
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2021	(36)	(17)	(53)
Amortisation	(47)	(1)	(48)
Disposals / Derecognised	4	-	4
Translation exchange difference	1	1	2
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2022	(78)	(17)	(95)
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	145	-	145

Function wise amortisation of intangible assets is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Cost of revenue	52	41
Selling, general and administrative expenses	9	7
Total	61	48

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

Year ending March 31,	Amortisation expense (In million of USD)
2024	57
2025	33
2026	10
2027	5
Total	105

(d) Other assets

Other assets consist of the following:

Other assets – Current

	As at March 31, 2023 (In million of USD)	As at March 31, 2022 (In million of USD)
Advances to suppliers	11	27
Contract assets	683	561
Prepaid expenses	182	396
Prepaid rent	2	2
Contract fulfillment costs	126	142
Indirect taxes recoverable	128	173
Others	53	43
Total	1,185	1,344

Other assets – Non-current

	As at March 31, 2023 (In million of USD)	As at March 31, 2022 (In million of USD)
Contract assets	26	23
Prepaid expenses	260	171
Contract fulfillment costs	14	20
Others	26	37
Total	326	251

Non-current – Others includes advance of \$22 million and \$36 million towards acquiring right-of-use of leasehold land as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Contract fulfillment costs of \$120 million and \$108 million for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, have been amortised in the profit or loss. Refer note 12 for changes in contract assets.

(e) Other liabilities

Other liabilities consist of the following:

Other liabilities – Current

	As at March 31, 2023 (In million of USD)	As at March 31, 2022 (In million of USD)
Advances received from customers	66	62
Indirect taxes payable and other statutory liabilities	501	480
Tax liability on buy-back of equity shares	-	554
Others	28	12
Total	595	1,108

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(f) Provisions

Provisions consist of the following:

Provisions – Current

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	(In million of USD)
Provision towards legal claim (Refer note 19)	25	165
Provision for foreseeable loss	12	17
Other provisions	5	4
Total	42	186

12) Revenue recognition

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

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

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

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

The Group exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Group considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

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

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

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

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

In accordance with IAS 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:

	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Consultancy services	27,665	25,511
Sale of equipment and software licences	262	196
Total	27,927	25,707

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

While disclosing the aggregate amount of transaction price yet to be recognised as revenue towards unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations, along with the broad time band for the expected time to recognise those revenues, the Group has applied the practical expedient in IFRS 15. Accordingly, the Group has not disclosed the aggregate transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations which pertain to contracts where

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revenue recognised corresponds to the value transferred to customer typically involving time and material, outcome based and event based contracts.

Unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations are subject to variability due to several factors such as terminations, changes in scope of contracts, periodic revalidations of the estimates, economic factors (changes in currency rates, tax laws etc). The aggregate value of transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations is \$16,810 million out of which 53.17% is expected to be recognised as revenue in the next year and the balance thereafter. No consideration from contracts with customers is excluded from the amount mentioned above.

Changes in contract assets are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Balance at the beginning of the year	584	556
Invoices raised that were included in the contract assets balance at the beginning of the year	(412)	(422)
Increase due to revenue recognised during the year, excluding amounts billed during the year	563	463
Translation exchange difference	(26)	(13)
Balance at the end of the year	709	584

Changes in unearned and deferred revenue are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Balance at the beginning of the year	627	660
Revenue recognised that was included in the unearned and deferred revenue at the beginning of the year	(383)	(436)
Increase due to invoicing during the year, excluding amounts recognised as revenue during the year	385	415
Translation exchange difference	(40)	(12)
Balance at the end of the year	589	627

13) Cost recognition

Costs and expenses are recognised when incurred and have been classified according to their primary functions in the following categories:

Cost of revenue

These costs primarily include employee compensation of personnel engaged in providing services, travel expenses, fees to external consultants, cost of equipment and software licences, depreciation and amortisation of production related equipment and software, facility expenses, communication expenses and other project related expenses.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Selling costs primarily include employee compensation for sales and marketing personnel, travel expenses, advertising, business promotion expenses, bad debts and advances written off, allowance for doubtful trade receivables and advances, facility expenses for sales and marketing offices and market research costs.

General and administrative costs primarily include employee compensation for administrative, supervisory, managerial and practice management personnel, depreciation and amortisation expenses of non-production equipment and software, facility expenses for administrative offices, communication expenses, fees to external consultants and other general expenses.

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Expenses by nature

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Employee cost	15,799	14,419
Fees to external consultants	2,646	2,332
Facility expenses	329	286
Depreciation and amortisation expense	622	617
Cost of equipment and software licences	231	156
Travel expenses	331	213
Communication expenses	278	275
Bad debts and advances written off, allowance for doubtful trade receivables and advances (net)	17	18
Other expenses	960	895
Total	21,213	19,211

Refer note 16 for function wise bifurcation of employee cost.

14) Other income

(a) Finance and other income

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

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Dividend received	2	-
Interest on bank balances and bank deposits	36	39
Interest on financial assets carried at fair value through OCI	264	245
Interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	81	72
Others	21	1
Total	406	358

(b) Finance costs

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Interest on lease liabilities	61	70
Interest on tax matters	6	29
Other interest costs	29	6
Total	96	105

(c) Other gains (net)

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2	3
Net gain on lease modification	-	1
Net loss on sub-lease	-	(1)
Net gain on disposal / fair valuation of investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	27	27
Net foreign exchange gain / (loss)	(19)	139
Others	12	12
Total	22	181

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15) 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 profit or 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 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 statement of financial position 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 the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in 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 statement of financial position when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

The income tax expense consists of the following:

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Current tax		
Current tax expense for current year	1,905	1,922
Current tax benefit pertaining to prior years	(78)	(91)
	1,827	1,831
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax benefit for current year	(16)	(45)
Deferred tax benefit pertaining to prior years	(3)	(11)
	(19)	(56)
Total	1,808	1,775

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

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Profit before taxes	7,046	6,930
Indian statutory income tax rate	34.94%	34.94%
Expected income tax expense	2,462	2,421
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense		
Tax holidays	(633)	(642)
Income exempt from tax	(29)	(53)
Undistributed earnings in branches and subsidiaries	34	(6)
Tax on income at different rates	63	131
Tax pertaining to prior years	(81)	(102)
Others (net)	(8)	26
Total income tax expense	1,808	1,775

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

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

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	Adjustments / utilisation	Exchange difference	Closing balance
	(In million of USD)					
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to						
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	55	31	-	-	(4)	82
Provision for employee benefits	140	9	(7)	-	(10)	132
Cash flow hedges	2	-	(1)	-	-	1
Receivables, financial assets at amortised cost	62	(6)	-	-	(3)	53
MAT credit entitlement	130	-	-	(130)	-	-
Branch profit tax	(10)	(7)	-	-	1	(16)
Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	(46)	(22)	-	-	4	(64)
Unrealised gain on securities carried at fair value through profit or loss / other comprehensive income	(42)	-	30	-	2	(10)
Lease liabilities	31	1	-	-	(2)	30
Others	86	13	-	-	(4)	95
Total deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	408	19	22	(130)	(16)	303

Gross deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

As at March 31, 2023	Assets	Liabilities	Net
	(In million of USD)		
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to			
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	94	12	82
Provision for employee benefits	133	1	132
Cash flow hedges	1	-	1
Receivables, financial assets at amortised cost	53	-	53
Branch profit tax	-	16	(16)
Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	-	64	(64)
Unrealised gain on securities carried at fair value through profit or loss / other comprehensive income	(10)	-	(10)
Lease liabilities	30	-	30
Others	98	3	95
Total deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	399	96	303

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

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	Adjustments / utilisation	Exchange difference	Closing balance
	(In million of USD)					
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to						
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	39	18	-	-	(2)	55
Provision for employee benefits	124	13	8	-	(5)	140
Cash flow hedges	1	-	1	-	-	2
Receivables, financial assets at amortised cost	57	6	-	-	(1)	62
MAT credit entitlement	234	-	-	(99)	(5)	130
Branch profit tax	(42)	31	-	-	1	(10)
Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	(26)	(21)	-	-	1	(46)
Unrealised gain on securities carried at fair value through profit or loss / other comprehensive income	(68)	-	24	-	2	(42)
Lease liabilities	35	(3)	-	-	(1)	31
Others	74	12	-	-	-	86
Total deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	428	56	33	(99)	(10)	408

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Gross deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

As at March 31, 2022	Assets (In million of USD)	Liabilities (In million of USD)	Net (In million of USD)
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to			
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	68	13	55
Provision for employee benefits	143	3	140
Cash flow hedges	2	-	2
Receivables, financial assets at amortised cost	62	-	62
MAT credit entitlement	130	-	130
Branch profit tax	-	10	(10)
Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	-	46	(46)
Unrealised gain on securities carried at fair value through profit or loss / other comprehensive income	(42)	-	(42)
Lease liabilities	31	-	31
Others	92	6	86
Total deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	486	78	408

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

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

March 31,	Unabsorbed business (In million of USD)
2028	4
Total	4

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

Deferred tax liability on temporary differences of \$873 million as at March 31, 2023 associated with investments in subsidiaries has not been recognised as it is the intention of Tata Consultancy Services Limited to reinvest the earnings of these subsidiaries for the foreseeable future.

Direct tax contingencies

The Company and its subsidiaries have ongoing disputes with income tax authorities in India and in some of the other jurisdictions where they operate. The disputes relate to tax treatment of certain expenses claimed as deduction, computation or eligibility of tax incentives and allowances and characterisation of fees for services received. The Company and its subsidiaries have recognised contingent liability in respect of tax demands received from direct tax authorities in India and other jurisdictions of \$187 million and \$218 million as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. These demand orders are being contested by the Company and its subsidiaries based on the management evaluation and advise of tax consultants. In respect of tax contingencies of \$39 million and \$42 million as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, not included above, the Company is entitled to an indemnification from the seller of TCS e-Serve Limited.

The Group periodically receives notices and inquiries from income tax authorities related to the Group's operations in the jurisdictions it operates in. The Group has evaluated these notices and inquiries and has concluded that any consequent income tax claims or demands by the income tax authorities will not succeed on ultimate resolution.

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The number of years that are subject to tax assessments varies depending on tax jurisdiction. The major tax jurisdictions of Tata Consultancy Services Limited include India, United States of America and United Kingdom. In India, tax filings from fiscal 2020 are generally subject to examination by the tax authorities. In United States of America, the federal statute of limitation applies to fiscals 2019 and earlier and applicable state statutes of limitation vary by state. In United Kingdom, the statute of limitation generally applies to fiscal 2019 and earlier.

16) 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 the date of each statement of financial position. 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 statement of financial position 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 statement of financial position 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 date of statement of financial position. 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 date of statement of financial position using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

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Function wise employee cost consists of the following:

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Cost of revenue	12,284	11,280
Selling, general and administrative expenses	3,515	3,139
Total	15,799	14,419

Employee cost consist of the following:

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Salaries, incentives and allowances	14,168	12,906
Contributions to provident and other funds	1,195	1,133
Staff welfare expenses	436	380
Total	15,799	14,419

Employee benefit obligations consist of the following:

Employee benefit obligations – Current

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Compensated absences	490	497
Other employee benefit obligations	5	6
Total	495	503

Employee benefit obligations – Non-current

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Gratuity liability	1	2
Foreign defined benefit plans	46	65
Other employee benefit obligations	19	22
Total	66	89

Employee benefits plans consist of the following:

Gratuity and pension

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

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

	Year ended March 31, 2023					Year ended March 31, 2022				
	Domestic plans Funded	Domestic plans Unfunded	Foreign plans Funded	Foreign plans Unfunded	Total	Domestic plans Funded	Domestic plans Unfunded	Foreign plans Funded	Foreign plans Unfunded	Total
	(In million of USD)									
Change in benefit obligations										
Benefit obligations, beginning of the year	591	-	303	36	930	587	1	313	33	934
Translation exchange difference	(47)	-	(11)	-	(58)	(18)	-	(12)	-	(30)
Plan participants' contribution	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	2
Service cost	64	-	5	6	75	72	-	7	6	85
Interest cost	41	-	4	1	46	40	-	3	-	43
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability	(19)	-	(78)	(5)	(102)	(25)	-	(5)	(1)	(31)
Past service cost / (credit)	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid	(62)	-	(1)	(3)	(66)	(66)	-	(5)	(2)	(73)
Shift of plan from unfunded to funded position	-	-	-	-	-	1	(1)	-	-	-
Benefit obligations, end of the year	568	-	223	35	826	591	-	303	36	930
Change in plan assets										
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of the year	729	-	282	-	1,011	640	-	283	-	923
Translation exchange difference	(60)	-	(8)	-	(68)	(20)	-	(11)	-	(31)
Interest income	53	-	3	-	56	45	-	2	-	47
Employers' contributions	131	-	2	-	133	131	-	6	-	137
Plan participants' contribution	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	2
Benefits paid	(62)	-	(1)	-	(63)	(66)	-	(5)	-	(71)
Remeasurement - return on plan assets excluding amount included in interest income	(13)	-	(46)	-	(59)	(1)	-	5	-	4
Fair value of plan assets, end of the year	778	-	234	-	1,012	729	-	282	-	1,011
Funded status										
Deficit of plan assets over obligations	(1)	-	(11)	(35)	(47)	(2)	-	(29)	(36)	(67)
Surplus of plan assets over obligations	211	-	22	-	233	140	-	8	-	148
	210	-	11	(35)	186	138	-	(21)	(36)	81

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	As at March 31, 2023					As at March 31, 2022				
	Domestic plans Funded	Domestic plans Unfunded	Foreign plans Funded	Foreign plans Unfunded	Total	Domestic plans Funded	Domestic plans Unfunded	Foreign plans Funded	Foreign plans Unfunded	Total
	(In million of USD)									
Category of assets										
Corporate bonds	223	-	35	-	258	224	-	49	-	273
Equity instruments	15	-	43	-	58	9	-	72	-	81
Government bonds and securities	355	-	-	-	355	346	-	26	-	372
Insurer managed funds	169	-	66	-	235	130	-	66	-	196
Bank balances	2	-	11	-	13	1	-	3	-	4
Others	14	-	79	-	93	19	-	66	-	85
Total	778	-	234	-	1,012	729	-	282	-	1,011

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

	Year ended March 31, 2023					Year ended March 31, 2022				
	Domestic plans Funded	Domestic plans Unfunded	Foreign plans Funded	Foreign plans Unfunded	Total	Domestic plans Funded	Domestic plans Unfunded	Foreign plans Funded	Foreign plans Unfunded	Total
	(In million of USD)									
Service cost	64	-	5	6	75	72	-	7	6	85
Net interest on net defined benefit (asset) / liability	(12)	-	1	1	(10)	(5)	-	1	-	(4)
Past service cost / (credit)	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
Net periodic gratuity / pension cost	52	-	5	7	64	67	-	8	6	81
Actual return on plan assets	40	-	(43)	-	(3)	44	-	7	-	51

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

	Year ended March 31, 2023				
	Domestic plans Funded	Domestic plans Unfunded	Foreign plans Funded	Foreign plans Unfunded	Total
	(In million of USD)				
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	4	-	-	-	1 5
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(20)	-	(78)	(6)	(104)
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability	(19)	-	(78)	(5)	(102)
Remeasurement - return on plan assets excluding amount included in interest income	13	-	46	-	59
Total	(6)	-	(32)	(5)	(43)

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	Year ended March 31, 2022				
	Domestic plans Funded	Domestic plans Unfunded	Foreign plans Funded	Foreign plans Unfunded	Total
	(In million of USD)				
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(3)	-	(2)	-	(5)
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(22)	-	(8)	(3)	(33)
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	-	-	5	2	7
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability	(25)	-	(5)	(1)	(31)
Remeasurement - return on plan assets excluding amount included in interest income	1	-	(5)	-	(4)
Total	(24)	-	(10)	(1)	(35)

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

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

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

The expected benefits are based on the same assumptions as are used to measure the Group's defined benefit plan obligations as at March 31, 2023. The Group is expected to contribute \$7 million to defined benefit plan obligations funds for the year ending March 31, 2023 comprising domestic component of \$1 million and foreign component of \$6 million.

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

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

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(In million of USD)		
Increase of 0.50%	(32)	(49)
Decrease of 0.50%	35	56

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

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Increase of 0.50%	19	26
Decrease of 0.50%	(18)	(25)

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

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

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

Year ending March 31,	Defined benefit obligations
	(In million of USD)
2024	92
2025	78
2026	75
2027	75
2028	74
2029-2033	331

Provident fund

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

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

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The details of fund and plan assets are given below:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Fair value of plan assets	3,102	3,014
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(3,102)	(3,014)
Net excess / (shortfall)	-	-

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

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

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

The Group expensed \$202 million and \$185 million for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively towards provident fund.

Superannuation

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

The Group expensed \$49 million and \$51 million for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, towards Employees' Superannuation Fund.

Foreign defined contribution plans

The Group expensed \$261 million and \$241 million for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, towards foreign defined contribution plans.

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.

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Profit for the year attributable to Shareholders of the Company (In million of USD)	5,219	5,139
Weighted average number of equity shares	3,65,90,51,373	3,69,88,32,195
Basic and diluted earnings per share in USD	1.43	1.39
Face value per equity share in ₹	1	1

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18) Segment information

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

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

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

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

Summarised segment information for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2023						Total
	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	Manufacturing	Retail and Consumer Business	Communication, Media and Technology	Life Sciences and Healthcare	Others	
	(In million of USD)						
Revenue	10,670	2,632	4,647	4,664	3,047	2,267	27,927
Segment result	2,769	725	1,195	1,319	853	475	7,336
Depreciation and amortisation expense							622
Total unallocable expenses							622
Operating profit							6,714
Other income (net)							332
Profit before taxes							7,046
Income tax expense							1,808
Profit for the year							5,238
Significant non-cash items (allocable)	4	1	1	1	3	8	18
Significant non-cash items (unallocable)							-

	Year ended March 31, 2022						Total
	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	Manufacturing	Retail and Consumer Business	Communication, Media and Technology	Life Sciences and Healthcare	Others	
	(In million of USD)						
Revenue	10,072	2,494	4,118	4,273	2,744	2,006	25,707
Segment result	2,703	750	1,145	1,276	824	415	7,113
Depreciation and amortisation expense							617
Total unallocable expenses							617
Operating profit							6,496
Other income (net)							434
Profit before taxes							6,930
Income tax expense							1,775
Profit for the year							5,155
Significant non-cash items (allocable)	2	-	1	-	-	15	18
Significant non-cash items (unallocable)							-

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Information regarding geographical revenue is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Americas		
North America	14,907	12,983
Latin America	495	430
Europe		
United Kingdom	4,194	4,076
Continental Europe	4,159	4,123
Asia Pacific	2,248	2,270
India	1,396	1,315
Middle East and Africa	528	510
Total	27,927	25,707

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

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

Information regarding geographical non-current assets is as follows:

Geography	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	(In million of USD)	
Americas		
North America	371	369
Latin America	128	113
Europe		
United Kingdom	170	182
Continental Europe	305	297
Asia Pacific	116	112
India	2,408	2,643
Middle East and Africa	64	67
Total	3,562	3,783

Information about major customers

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

19) Commitments and contingencies

Capital commitments

The Group has contractually committed (net of advances) \$188 million and \$190 million as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, for purchase of property, plant and equipment.

Contingencies

- **Direct tax matters**

Refer note 15.

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- **Indirect tax matters**

The Company and its subsidiaries have ongoing disputes with tax authorities mainly relating to treatment of characterisation and classification of certain items. The Company and its subsidiaries have demands amounting to \$69 million and \$75 million as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, from various indirect tax authorities which are being contested by the Company and its subsidiaries based on the management evaluation and advice of tax consultants.

- **Other claims**

Claims aggregating \$34 million and \$39 million as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, against the Group have not been acknowledged as debts.

In addition to above, in October 2014, Epic Systems Corporation (referred to as Epic) filed a legal claim against the Company in the Court of Western District Madison, Wisconsin alleging unauthorised access to and download of their confidential information and use thereof in the development of the Company's product MedMantra.

In April 2016, the Company received an unfavourable jury verdict awarding damages of \$940 million to Epic which was thereafter reduced by the Trial Court to \$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 \$100 million award and \$200 million in punitive damages.

On August 20, 2020, the Appeals Court (a) vacated the award of \$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 \$140 million, (b) affirmed the District Court's decision vacating the jury's award of \$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 \$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 \$165 million towards this legal claim in its statement of profit or loss for three month period ended September 30, 2020. This was included in the operating expenses as provision towards legal claim. On April 8, 2021, Epic approached the Supreme Court seeking review of the Order of the Appeals Court which was denied by the Supreme Court on March 21, 2022.

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

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

Pursuant to encashment of the Letter of Credit towards compensatory damages, the value of Letter of Credit made available to Epic stands reduced to \$152 million.

- **Letter of comfort**

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

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

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes to unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements

20) List of direct and indirect subsidiaries, country of incorporation and percentage of voting power

Name of the Company	Country of incorporation	% of voting power as at March 31, 2023	% of voting power as at March 31, 2022
Subsidiaries (held directly)			
APTONline Limited	India	89.00	89.00
C-Edge Technologies Limited	India	51.00	51.00
Diligenta Limited	UK	100.00	100.00
MP Online Limited	India	89.00	89.00
Tata Consultancy Services Canada Inc.	Canada	100.00	100.00
Tata America International Corporation	USA	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Asia Pacific Pte Ltd.	Singapore	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Belgium	Belgium	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Deutschland GmbH	Germany	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Netherlands BV	Netherlands	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Sverige AB	Sweden	100.00	100.00
TCS FNS Pty Limited	Australia	100.00	100.00
TCS Iberoamerica SA	Uruguay	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services (Africa) (PTY) Ltd.	South Africa	100.00	100.00
MahaOnline Limited	India	74.00	74.00
Tata Consultancy Services Qatar L.L.C.	Qatar	100.00	100.00
TCS e-Serve International Limited	India	100.00	100.00
TCS Foundation	India	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services UK Limited	UK	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Ireland Limited	Ireland	100.00	100.00
Subsidiaries (held indirectly)			
TCS Financial Solutions Beijing Co., Ltd.	China	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services (China) Co., Ltd. (w.e.f. May 18, 2022)	China	100.00	93.20
TCS Solution Center S.A.	Uruguay	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Argentina S.A.	Argentina	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Do Brasil Ltda	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services De Mexico S.A., De C.V.	Mexico	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services De Espana S.A.	Spain	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Italia s.r.l.	Italy	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Japan, Ltd.	Japan	66.00	66.00
Tata Consultancy Services Malaysia Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Luxembourg S.A.	Capellen (G.D. de Luxembourg)	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services (Portugal) Unipessoal, Limitada	Portugal	100.00	100.00
TCS Inversiones Chile Limitada	Chile	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Chile S.A.	Chile	100.00	100.00
TATASOLUTION CENTER S.A.	Ecuador	100.00	100.00

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Name of the Company	Country of incorporation	% of voting power as at March 31, 2023	% of voting power as at March 31, 2022
TCS Financial Solutions Australia Pty Limited	Australia	100.00	100.00
PT Tata Consultancy Services Indonesia	Indonesia	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Switzerland Ltd.	Switzerland	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services (South Africa) (PTY) Ltd.	South Africa	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services (Thailand) Limited	Thailand	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services (Philippines) Inc.	Philippines	100.00	100.00
TCS Uruguay S.A.	Uruguay	100.00	100.00
MGDC S.C.	Mexico	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Osterreich GmbH	Austria	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Danmark ApS (w.e.f. July 27, 2022)	Denmark	-	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services France	France	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	100.00	100.00
TCS Business Services GmbH	Germany	100.00	100.00
TCS Technology Solutions AG	Germany	100.00	100.00
Saudi Desert Rose Holding B.V.	Netherlands	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Bulgaria EOOD	Bulgaria	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Guatemala, S.A.	Gautemala	100.00	100.00

Note:

- 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 \$3 million thereby making it a wholly owned subsidiary.
- Tata Consultancy Services Danmark ApS liquidated w.e.f. July 27, 2022.

21) Related party transactions

The Company's principal related parties consist of its holding company Tata Sons Private Limited and its subsidiaries, its own subsidiaries, affiliates and key managerial personnel. The Group's material related party transactions and outstanding balances are with related parties with whom the Group routinely enter into transactions in the ordinary course of business. Refer note 20 for list of subsidiaries of the Company.

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

	Year ended March 31, 2023				
	Tata Sons Limited	Subsidiaries of Tata Sons Limited	Associates / joint ventures of Tata Sons Limited and their subsidiaries	Other related parties	Total
Revenue	5	145	378	-	528
Facility expenses	-	3	8	-	11
Lease rental	-	7	6	-	13
Brand equity contribution	28	-	-	-	28
Contribution and advance to post employment benefit plans	-	-	-	363	363
Purchases of goods and services (including reimbursements)	-	76	28	-	104
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	2	17	-	19
Loans and advances given	-	-	5	-	5
Loans and advances recovered	-	-	2	-	2
Loans and advances taken	-	3	1	-	4
Dividend paid	3,680	2	1	-	3,683

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Notes to unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements

	Year ended March 31, 2022				
	Tata Sons Limited	Subsidiaries of Tata Sons Limited	Associates / joint ventures of Tata Sons Limited and their subsidiaries	Other related parties	Total
(In million of USD)					
Revenue	5	106	374	-	485
Facility expenses	-	3	6	-	9
Lease rental	-	10	3	-	13
Brand equity contribution	27	-	-	-	27
Contribution and advance to post employment benefit plans	-	-	-	310	310
Purchases of goods and services (including reimbursements)	-	76	21	-	97
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	2	20	-	22
Loans and advances given	-	-	1	-	1
Loans and advances recovered	-	-	2	-	2
Dividend paid	1,292	1	-	-	1,293
Buy-back of shares	1,478	1	1	-	1,480

Balances receivable from related parties are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2023				
	Tata Sons Limited	Subsidiaries of Tata Sons Limited	Associates / joint ventures of Tata Sons Limited and their subsidiaries	Other related parties	Total
(In million of USD)					
Trade receivables and contract assets	-	53	122	-	175
Other financial assets and other assets	1	12	10	-	23
Total	1	65	132	-	198

	As at March 31, 2022				
	Tata Sons Limited	Subsidiaries of Tata Sons Limited	Associates / joint ventures of Tata Sons Limited and their subsidiaries	Other related parties	Total
(In million of USD)					
Trade receivables and contract assets	1	32	123	-	156
Other financial assets and other assets	1	7	4	-	12
Total	2	39	127	-	168

Balances payable to related parties are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2023				
	Tata Sons Limited	Subsidiaries of Tata Sons Limited	Associates / joint ventures of Tata Sons Limited and their subsidiaries	Other related parties	Total
(In million of USD)					
Trade payables, unearned and deferred revenue, other financial liabilities and other liabilities	26	46	40	34	146
Total	26	46	40	34	146
Commitments	-	2	6	-	8

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes to unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements

	As at March 31, 2022				
	Tata Sons Limited	Subsidiaries of Tata Sons Limited	Associates / joint ventures of Tata Sons Limited and their subsidiaries	Other related parties	Total
	(In million of USD)				
Trade payables, unearned and deferred revenue, other financial liabilities and other liabilities	25	67	20	-	112
Total	25	67	20	-	112
Commitments	-	5	26	-	31

Material related party transactions are as follows:

	Year ended		Year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022		
	(In million of USD)			
Revenue				
Jaguar Land Rover Limited	211	201		
Tata Steel IJmuiden BV	66	75		
Tata Digital Private Limited	62	36		

Material related party balances are as follows:

	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022		
	(In million of USD)			
Trade receivables and contract assets				
Jaguar Land Rover Limited	59	50		

Transactions with key management personnel are as follows:

	Year ended		Year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022		
	(In million of USD)			
Short-term benefits				
Dividend paid during the year	7	7	*	*
	7	7		

* Amount less than \$1 million.

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

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

- 22)** 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 to unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements

23) Dividend

Dividends paid during the year ended March 31, 2023 include an amount of \$0.29 (₹22.00) per equity share towards final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2022 and an amount of \$01.11 (₹91.00) per equity share towards interim dividends (including special dividend) for the year ended March 31, 2023. Dividends paid during the year ended March 31, 2022 include an amount of \$0.20 (₹15.00) per equity share towards final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2021 and an amount of \$0.27 (₹21.00) per equity share towards interim dividends for the year ended March 31, 2022.

Dividends declared by the Company are based on profits available for distribution. On April 12, 2023, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed a final dividend of \$0.29 (₹24.00) per share in respect of the year ended March 31, 2023 subject to the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, and if approved, would result in a cash outflow of approximately \$1,068 million.