

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Condensed Standalone Interim Balance Sheet

	Note	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021	(₹ crore)
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	8(a)	9,548	9,821	
Capital work-in-progress	8(a)	1,146	861	
Right-of-use assets	7	6,047	5,876	
Intangible assets	8(b)	1,082	362	
Financial assets				
Investments	6(a)	2,405	2,405	
Trade receivables				
Billed	6(b)	66	55	
Unbilled		88	260	
Loans	6(e)	13	2	
Other financial assets	6(f)	644	645	
Income tax assets (net)		1,683	1,501	
Deferred tax assets (net)		2,128	3,160	
Other assets	8(c)	1,710	1,273	
Total non-current assets		26,560	26,221	
Current assets				
Inventories	8(d)	18	7	
Financial assets				
Investments	6(a)	44,082	28,324	
Trade receivables				
Billed	6(b)	29,537	25,222	
Unbilled		5,468	5,399	
Cash and cash equivalents	6(c)	1,603	1,112	
Other balances with banks	6(d)	6,712	2,030	
Loans	6(e)	6,967	10,486	
Other financial assets	6(f)	1,745	1,363	
Other assets	8(c)	7,712	9,217	
Total current assets		1,03,844	83,160	
TOTAL ASSETS		1,30,404	1,09,381	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Share capital	6(k)	370	370	
Other equity		92,023	74,424	
Total equity		92,393	74,794	
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities		5,068	5,077	
Other financial liabilities	6(g)	512	228	
Unearned and deferred revenue		612	284	
Employee benefit obligations	11	114	108	
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		376	365	
Total non-current liabilities		6,682	6,062	
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities		967	835	
Trade payables				
Dues of small enterprises and micro enterprises		-	-	
Dues of creditors other than small enterprises and micro enterprises	6(g)	8,787	7,962	
Other financial liabilities		5,437	4,473	
Unearned and deferred revenue		3,036	2,877	
Other liabilities	8(e)	2,458	2,720	
Provisions	8(f)	1,341	1,350	
Employee benefit obligations	11	2,996	2,598	
Income tax liabilities (net)		6,307	5,710	
Total current liabilities		31,329	28,525	
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,30,404	1,09,381	

NOTES FORMING PART OF CONDENSED STANDALONE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration no: 101248W/W-100022

Rajesh Gopinathan

CEO and Managing Director

N Ganapathy Subramaniam

COO and Executive Director

Amit Somani

Partner

Membership No: 060154

Bengaluru, January 12, 2022

Samir Seksaria

CFO

Pradeep Manohar Gaitonde

Company Secretary

Mumbai, January 12, 2022

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

	Note	Three month period ended December 31, 2021	Three month period ended December 31, 2020	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Nine month period ended December 31, 2020	(₹ crore)
Revenue from operations	9	40,845	34,957	1,17,882	99,946	
Other income	10	2,225	2,096	5,505	4,536	
TOTAL INCOME		43,070	37,053	1,23,387	1,04,482	
Expenses						
Employee benefit expenses	11	20,535	17,779	59,754	51,627	
Cost of equipment and software licences	12(a)	401	331	806	839	
Finance costs	13	126	159	363	426	
Depreciation and amortisation expense		925	771	2,578	2,265	
Other expenses	12(b)	8,204	6,169	22,789	18,122	
TOTAL EXPENSES		30,191	25,209	86,290	73,279	
PROFIT BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL ITEM AND TAX		12,879	11,844	37,097	31,203	
Exceptional item						
Provision towards legal claim	17	-	-	-	1,218	
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		12,879	11,844	37,097	29,985	
Tax expense						
Current tax		3,039	2,968	8,898	7,813	
Deferred tax		(119)	(366)	(193)	(614)	
TOTAL TAX EXPENSE		2,920	2,602	8,705	7,199	
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		9,959	9,242	28,392	22,786	
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (OCI)						
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss						
Remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans	42	(187)	(1)	(50)		
Income tax on items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(10)	40	-	11	
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss						
Net change in fair values of investments other than equity shares carried at fair value through OCI		(248)	326	(248)	693	
Net change in intrinsic value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges		86	(101)	172	(42)	
Net change in time value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges		(15)	(99)	(47)	(43)	
Income tax on items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		71	(71)	58	(224)	
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (LOSSES)		(74)	(92)	(66)	345	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		9,885	9,150	28,326	23,131	
Earnings per equity share:- Basic and diluted (₹)	15	26.93	24.63	76.76	60.72	
Weighted average number of equity shares		369,90,51,373	375,23,84,706	369,90,51,373	375,23,84,706	

NOTES FORMING PART OF CONDENSED STANDALONE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board

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

Rajesh Gopinathan
CEO and Managing Director

N Ganapathy Subramaniam
COO and Executive Director

Amit Somanı
Partner
Membership No: 060154

Pradeep Manohar Gaitonde
Company Secretary

Bengaluru, January 12, 2022

Mumbai, January 12, 2022

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

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

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

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

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

B. OTHER EQUITY

(₹ crore)

	Reserves and surplus				Items of other comprehensive income			Total Equity	
	Capital reserve*	Capital redemption reserve	Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	Retained earnings	Investment revaluation reserve	Cash flow hedging reserve			
					Intrinsic value	Time value			
Balance as at April 1, 2020	-	8	1,594	71,532	882	45	(68)	73,993	
Profit for the period	-	-	-	22,786	-	-	-	22,786	
Other comprehensive income / (losses)	-	-	-	(39)	451	(33)	(34)	345	
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	22,747	451	(33)	(34)	23,131	
Dividend	-	-	-	(8,630)	-	-	-	(8,630)	
Tax on liability towards buy-back of equity shares ¹	-	-	-	(3,726)	-	-	-	(3,726)	
Liability towards buy-back of equity shares ¹	-	-	-	(16,000)	-	-	-	(16,000)	
Transfer to Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	3,810	(3,810)	-	-	-	-	
Transfer from Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	(3,042)	3,042	-	-	-	-	
Balance as at December 31, 2020	-	8	2,362	65,155	1,333	12	(102)	68,768	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	-	13	2,538	70,928	916	56	(27)	74,424	
Profit for the period	-	-	-	28,392	-	-	-	28,392	
Other comprehensive income / (losses)	-	-	-	(1)	(162)	133	(36)	(66)	
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	28,391	(162)	133	(36)	28,326	
Dividend	-	-	-	(10,727)	-	-	-	(10,727)	
Transfer to Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	7,086	(7,086)	-	-	-	-	
Transfer from Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	(3,723)	3,723	-	-	-	-	
Balance as at December 31, 2021	-	13	5,901	85,229	754	189	(63)	92,023	

*Represents values less than ₹0.50 crore.

¹Refer Note 6(k)

Loss of ₹1 crore and ₹39 crore on remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans (net of tax) is recognised as a part of retained earnings for nine month periods ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

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

Nature and purpose of reserves

(a) Capital reserve

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

(b) Capital redemption reserve

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

(c) Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve

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

(d) Retained earnings

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

(e) Investment revaluation reserve

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

(f) Cash flow hedging reserve

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

NOTES FORMING PART OF CONDENSED STANDALONE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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For and on behalf of the Board

For **BSR & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration no: 101248W/W-100022

Rajesh Gopinathan

CEO and Managing Director

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COO and Executive Director

Amit Somanı

Partner

Membership No: 060154

Bengaluru, January 12, 2022

Samir Seksaria

CFO

Pradeep Manohar Gaitonde

Company Secretary

Mumbai, January 12, 2022

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Condensed Standalone Interim Statement of Cash Flows

	(₹ crore)	
	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Nine month period ended December 31, 2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit for the period	28,392	22,786
Adjustments to reconcile profit and loss to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2,578	2,265
Bad debts and advances written off, allowance for doubtful trade receivables and advances (net)	89	150
Provision towards legal claim (Refer note 17)	-	1,218
Tax expense	8,705	7,199
Net gain on lease modification	(2)	(53)
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain) / loss	34	(51)
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(12)	(10)
Net gain on disposal / fair valuation of investments	(146)	(174)
Interest income	(1,840)	(1,815)
Dividend income (including exchange impact)	(2,528)	(2,161)
Finance costs	363	426
Realised foreign exchange gain on proceeds from liquidation of wholly owned subsidiary	-	(5)
Operating profit before working capital changes	35,633	29,775
Net change in		
Inventories	(11)	-
Trade receivables		
Billed	(4,415)	2,526
Unbilled	103	254
Loans and other financial assets	(300)	(94)
Other assets	973	(1,205)
Trade payables	825	(1,814)
Unearned and deferred revenue	487	343
Other financial liabilities	643	(14)
Other liabilities and provisions	132	2,025
Cash generated from operations	34,070	31,796
Taxes paid (net of refunds)	(7,188)	(5,541)
Net cash generated from operating activities	26,882	26,255
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Bank deposits placed	(10,273)	(3,830)
Inter-corporate deposits placed	(10,155)	(10,348)
Purchase of investments	(44,855)	(43,617)
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,497)	(1,328)
Payment including advances for acquiring right-of-use assets	(12)	(4)
Payment for purchase of intangible assets	(413)	(164)
Payment towards subscription of shares in wholly owned subsidiary	-	(224)
Proceeds from bank deposits	5,589	1,522
Proceeds from inter-corporate deposits	13,691	14,392
Proceeds from disposal / redemption of investments	28,920	20,850
Proceeds from sub-lease receivable	3	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	13	22
Proceeds from liquidation of wholly owned subsidiary	-	12
Interest received	1,901	2,069
Dividend received from subsidiaries	2,528	2,161
Net cash used in investing activities	(14,560)	(18,487)

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Condensed Standalone Interim Statement of Cash Flows

	(₹ crore)	
	Nine month period ended <u>December 31, 2021</u>	Nine month period ended <u>December 31, 2020</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of lease liabilities	(698)	(666)
Interest paid	(363)	(426)
Dividend paid	(10,727)	(8,630)
Transfer of funds to buy-back escrow account	-	(160)
Net cash used in financing activities	(11,788)	(9,882)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	534	(2,114)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	1,112	3,852
Exchange difference on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	(43)	75
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	1,603	1,813
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	879	1,577
In deposit accounts	724	234
Cheques on hand	-*	-*
Cash on hand	-*	-*
Remittances in transit	-*	2
	1,603	1,813

*Represents values less than ₹0.50 crore.

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Bengaluru, January 12, 2022

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Company Secretary

Mumbai, January 12, 2022

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

1) Corporate information

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

The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its corporate office is TCS House, Raveline Street, Fort, Mumbai - 400001. As at December 31, 2021, Tata Sons Private Limited, the holding company owned 72.16% of the Company's equity share capital.

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

2) Statement of compliance

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

3) Basis of preparation

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

The statement of cash flows have been prepared under indirect method, whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. The Company 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.

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

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

4) Use of estimates and judgements

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

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

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

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

(a) Revenue recognition

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

(b) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

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

(c) Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

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

(d) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

(e) Provision for income tax and deferred tax assets

The Company 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 Company exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

(f) Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

The Company uses significant judgements to 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 Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the condensed standalone interim financial statements.

(g) Employee benefits

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

(h) Leases

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

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

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

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

(i) Impact of COVID-19 (pandemic)

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

5) Recent pronouncements

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

6) Financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

Investment in subsidiaries

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

Financial liabilities

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

Equity instruments

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

Derivative accounting

• Instruments in hedging relationship

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

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

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

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

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

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

• Instruments not in hedging relationship

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

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

Impairment of financial assets (other than at fair value)

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

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

(a) Investments

Investments consist of the following:

Investments – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Investment in subsidiaries		
Fully paid equity shares (unquoted)	2,405	2,405
Investments designated at fair value through OCI		
Fully paid equity shares (unquoted)		
Taj Air Limited	19	19
Less: Impairment in value of investments	(19)	(19)
	2,405	2,405

Investments – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Mutual fund units (quoted)	10,420	4,068
Investments carried at fair value through OCI		
Government bonds and securities (quoted)	26,363	23,670
Corporate bonds (quoted)	3,766	450
Investments carried at amortised cost		
Certificate of deposits (quoted)	917	-
Commercial papers (quoted)	2,517	136
Treasury bills (quoted)	99	-
	44,082	28,324

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

Aggregate value of quoted and unquoted investments is as follows:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Aggregate value of quoted investments	44,082	28,324
Aggregate value of unquoted investments (net of impairment)	2,405	2,405
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	44,082	28,324
Aggregate value of impairment of investments	19	19

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

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

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Certificate of deposits	917	-
Commercial papers	2,517	136
Treasury bills	99	-

Carrying value of investment in equity instruments is as follows:

In Numbers	Currency	Face value per share	Investment in subsidiaries	(₹ crore)	
				As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Fully paid equity shares (unquoted)					
212,27,83,424 UYU		1 TCS Iberoamerica SA		461	461
15,75,300 INR		10 APTOnline Limited		-	-
1,300 EUR		- Tata Consultancy Services Belgium		1	1
66,000 EUR		1,000 Tata Consultancy Services Netherlands BV		403	403
1,000 SEK		100 Tata Consultancy Services Sverige AB		19	19
1 EUR		- Tata Consultancy Services Deutschland GmbH		2	2
20,000 USD		10 Tata America International Corporation		453	453
75,82,820 SGD		1 Tata Consultancy Services Asia Pacific Pte Ltd.		19	19
3,72,58,815 AUD		1 TCS FNS Pty Limited		212	212
10,00,001 GBP		1 Diligenta Limited		429	429
1,000 USD		- Tata Consultancy Services Canada Inc.		-*	-*
100 CAD		70,653.61 Tata Consultancy Services Canada Inc.		31	31
51,00,000 INR		10 C-Edge Technologies Limited		5	5
8,90,000 INR		10 MP Online Limited		1	1
1,40,00,000 ZAR		1 Tata Consultancy Services (Africa) (PTY) Ltd.		66	66
18,89,005 INR		10 MahaOnline Limited		2	2
- QAR		- Tata Consultancy Services Qatar L.L.C.		2	2
10,00,000 INR		100 TCS e-Serve International Limited		10	10
1,00,500 GBP		0.00001 Tata Consultancy Services UK Limited		66	66
2,50,00,000 EUR		1 Tata Consultancy Services Ireland Limited		224	224
10,00,000 INR		10 TCS Foundation		-	-
				2,405	2,405

In Numbers	Currency	Face value per share	Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI	(₹ crore)	
				As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Fully paid equity shares (unquoted)					
1,90,00,000 INR		10 Taj Air Limited		19	19
		Less : Impairment in value of investments		(19)	(19)
				-	-

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

Notes:

1. Tata Consultancy Services Qatar S.S.C. renamed as Tata Consultancy Services Qatar L.L.C..
2. W12 Studios Limited renamed as Tata Consultancy Services UK Limited.

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

(b) Trade receivables - Billed

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

Trade receivables - Billed – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Trade receivables - Billed	896	787
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables - Billed	(830)	(732)
Considered good	66	55

Trade receivables - Billed – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Trade receivables - Billed	29,645	25,361
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables - Billed	(138)	(183)
Considered good	29,507	25,178
Trade receivables - Billed	230	211
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables - Billed	(200)	(167)
Credit impaired	30	44
	29,537	25,222

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	879	1,032
In deposit accounts	724	77
Cheques on hand	-*	-*
Cash on hand	-*	-*
Remittances in transit	-*	3
	1,603	1,112

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

(d) Other balances with banks

Other balances with banks consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Earmarked balances with banks	180	182
Short-term bank deposits	6,532	1,848
	6,712	2,030

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

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

(e) Loans

Loans (unsecured) consist of the following:

Loans – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Considered good		
Loans and advances to employees	13	2

Loans – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Considered good		
Inter-corporate deposits	6,755	10,291
Loans and advances to employees	212	195
Credit impaired		
Loans and advances to employees	16	15
Less: Allowance on loans and advances to employees	(16)	(15)
	6,967	10,486

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

(f) Other financial assets

Other financial assets consist of the following:

Other financial assets – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Security deposits	631	632
Others	13	13
	644	645

Other financial assets – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Security deposits	136	143
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative assets	713	495
Interest receivable	554	566
Others	342	159
	1,745	1,363

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

(g) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities consist of the following:

Other financial liabilities – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Capital creditors	284	-
Others	228	228
	512	228

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

Other financial liabilities – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Accrued payroll	3,686	3,029
Unclaimed dividends	48	50
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative liabilities	78	92
Capital creditors	679	347
Liabilities towards customer contracts	898	860
Others	48	95
	5,437	4,473

(h) Financial instruments by category

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at December 31, 2021 is as follows:

	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Derivative instruments in hedging relationship	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	1,603	1,603
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	6,532	6,532
Earmarked balances with banks	-	-	-	-	180	180
Investments (other than in subsidiary)	10,420	30,129	-	-	3,533	44,082
Trade receivables						
Billed	-	-	-	-	29,603	29,603
Unbilled	-	-	-	-	5,556	5,556
Loans	-	-	-	-	6,980	6,980
Other financial assets	-	-	298	415	1,676	2,389
	10,420	30,129	298	415	55,663	96,925
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	8,787	8,787
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	6,035	6,035
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	78	5,871	5,949
	-	-	-	78	20,693	20,771

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

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2021 is as follows:

	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Derivative instruments in hedging relationship	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	1,112	1,112
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	1,848	1,848
Earmarked balances with banks	-	-	-	-	182	182
Investments (other than in subsidiary)	4,068	24,120	-	-	136	28,324
Trade receivables						
Billed	-	-	-	-	25,277	25,277
Unbilled	-	-	-	-	5,659	5,659
Loans	-	-	-	-	10,488	10,488
Other financial assets	-	-	163	332	1,513	2,008
	4,068	24,120	163	332	46,215	74,898
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	7,962	7,962
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	5,912	5,912
Other financial liabilities	-	-	2	90	4,609	4,701
	-	-	2	90	18,483	18,575

Carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans and trade payables as at December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, approximate the fair value due to their nature. Carrying amounts of bank deposits, earmarked balances with banks, other financial assets and other financial liabilities which are subsequently measured at amortised cost also approximate the fair value due to their nature in each of the periods presented. Fair value measurement of lease liabilities is not required. Fair value of investments carried at amortised cost is ₹3,533 crore and ₹136 crore as at December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively.

(i) Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

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

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

	(₹ crore)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at December 31, 2021				
Financial assets				
Mutual fund units	10,420	-	-	10,420
Equity shares	-	-	-	-
Government bonds and securities	26,363	-	-	26,363
Corporate bonds	3,766	-	-	3,766
Certificate of deposits	917	-	-	917
Commercial papers	2,517	-	-	2,517
Treasury bills	99			99
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative assets	-	713	-	713
	44,082	713	-	44,795
Financial liabilities				
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative liabilities	-	78	-	78
	-	78	-	78
	(₹ crore)			
As at March 31, 2021				
Financial assets				
Mutual fund units	4,068	-	-	4,068
Equity shares	-	-	-	-
Government bonds and securities	23,670	-	-	23,670
Corporate bonds	450	-	-	450
Commercial papers	136	-	-	136
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative assets	-	495	-	495
	28,324	495	-	28,819
Financial liabilities				
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative liabilities	-	92	-	92
	-	92	-	92

(j) Derivative financial instruments and hedging activity

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

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

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

Foreign currency	As at December 31, 2021			As at March 31, 2021		
	No. of contracts	Notional amount of contracts (In million)	Fair value (₹ crore)	No. of contracts	Notional amount of contracts (In million)	Fair value (₹ crore)
US Dollar	66	1,675	119	63	1,615	51
Great Britain Pound	58	340	58	64	330	14
Euro	61	368	77	60	346	78
Australian Dollar	40	212	27	38	206	16
Canadian Dollar	22	129	17	23	114	2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(k) Equity instruments

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

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

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

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

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

7) Leases

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

Company as a lessee

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

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

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

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 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.

Company as a lessor

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

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

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

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

	(₹ crore)	
	Additions for nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Net carrying amount as at December 31, 2021
Leasehold land	100	776
Buildings	718	5,054
Leasehold improvement	-	4
Computer equipment	3	70
Software licences	145	142
Vehicles	-	1
	966	6,047

	(₹ crore)	
	Additions for the year ended March 31, 2021	Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2021
Leasehold land	-	682
Buildings	840	5,083
Leasehold improvement	6	6
Computer equipment	81	79
Software licences	26	25
Vehicles	1	1
	954	5,876

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

	(₹ crore)			
	Three month period ended December 31, 2021	Three month period ended December 31, 2020	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Nine month period ended December 31, 2020
Leasehold land	2	2	6	6
Buildings	250	245	742	754
Leasehold improvement	1	1	3	3
Computer equipment	4	-	11	-
Software licences	9	-	28	-
Vehicles	-	1	-	1
	266	249	790	764

Interest on lease liabilities is ₹111 crore and ₹110 crore for three month periods ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Interest on lease liabilities is ₹342 crore and ₹340 crore for nine month periods ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

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

8) Non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities

(a) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

The estimated useful lives are as mentioned below:

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

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

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

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

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

Property, plant and equipment consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)									
	Freehold land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Computer equipment	Vehicles	Office equipment	Electrical installations	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2021	323	7,688	1,817	718	8,781	36	2,302	1,883	1,509	25,057
Additions	-	44	57	19	1,096	-	60	20	27	1,323
Disposals	-	(1)	(17)	(1)	(232)	(1)	(51)	(34)	(35)	(372)
Cost as at December 31, 2021	323	7,731	1,857	736	9,645	35	2,311	1,869	1,501	26,008
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2021	-	(2,897)	(1,108)	(293)	(6,349)	(31)	(2,001)	(1,270)	(1,287)	(15,236)
Depreciation	-	(294)	(98)	(55)	(856)	(2)	(109)	(106)	(75)	(1,595)
Disposals	-	1	17	-	232	1	51	34	35	371
Accumulated depreciation as at December 31, 2021	-	(3,190)	(1,189)	(348)	(6,973)	(32)	(2,059)	(1,342)	(1,327)	(16,460)
Net carrying amount as at December 31, 2021	323	4,541	668	388	2,672	3	252	527	174	9,548
Capital work-in-progress*										1,146
Total										10,694

*₹1,323 crore has been capitalised and transferred to property, plant and equipment during nine month period ended December 31, 2021.

	(₹ crore)									
	Freehold land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Computer equipment	Vehicles	Office equipment	Electrical installations	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2020	323	7,628	1,824	667	7,273	39	2,263	1,882	1,510	23,409
Additions	-	71	53	51	1,610	2	77	28	29	1,921
Disposals	-	(11)	(60)	-	(102)	(5)	(38)	(27)	(30)	(273)
Cost as at March 31, 2021	323	7,688	1,817	718	8,781	36	2,302	1,883	1,509	25,057
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2020	-	(2,518)	(1,042)	(224)	(5,536)	(32)	(1,868)	(1,152)	(1,202)	(13,574)
Depreciation	-	(387)	(126)	(69)	(909)	(4)	(170)	(143)	(115)	(1,923)
Disposals	-	8	60	-	96	5	37	25	30	261
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2021	-	(2,897)	(1,108)	(293)	(6,349)	(31)	(2,001)	(1,270)	(1,287)	(15,236)
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	323	4,791	709	425	2,432	5	301	613	222	9,821
Capital work-in-progress*										861
Total										10,682

*₹1,921 crore has been capitalised and transferred to property, plant and equipment during the year ended March 31, 2021.

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

(b) Intangible assets

Intangible assets purchased 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 which are amortised over licence period which equates the economic useful life ranging between 2-5 years on a straight-line basis over the period of its economic useful life.

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

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

Intangible assets consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)
Rights under licensing agreement and software licences	
Cost as at April 1, 2021	580
Additions	913
Disposals / Derecognised	(10)
Cost as at December 31, 2021	1,483
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2021	(218)
Amortisation	(193)
Disposals / Derecognised	10
Accumulated amortisation as at December 31, 2021	(401)
Net carrying amount as at December 31, 2021	1,082
Cost as at April 1, 2020	401
Additions	242
Disposals / Derecognised	(63)
Cost as at March 31, 2021	580
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2020	(162)
Amortisation	(119)
Disposals / Derecognised	63
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2021	(218)
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	362

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

(c) Other assets

Other assets consist of the following:

Other assets – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Considered good		
Contract assets	161	120
Prepaid expenses	1,071	527
Contract fulfillment costs	95	137
Capital advances	77	65
Advances to related parties	21	33
Others	285	391
	1,710	1,273
Advances to related parties, considered good, comprise:		
Voltas Limited	1	2
Tata Realty and Infrastructure Ltd	-*	-*
Tata Projects Limited	20	30
Titan Engineering and Automation Limited	-*	-*

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

Other assets – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Considered good		
Contract assets	3,124	2,931
Prepaid expenses	2,562	4,260
Prepaid rent	6	6
Contract fulfillment costs	605	534
Advance to suppliers	85	83
Advance to related parties	10	10
Indirect taxes recoverable	1,084	1,172
Others	236	221
Considered doubtful		
Advance to suppliers	2	3
Other advances	3	2
Less: Allowance on doubtful assets	(5)	(5)
	7,712	9,217
Advance to related parties, considered good comprise:		
The Titan Company Limited	1	2
Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited	1	1
Tata Sons Private Limited	7	7
Tata Consultancy Services de Mexico SA de CV	-*	-
TCS Financial Solutions Australia Pty Limited	1	-

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

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

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

(d) Inventories

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

Inventories consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Raw materials, sub-assemblies and components	18	7
Finished goods and work-in-progress	-*	-*
	18	7

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

(e) Other liabilities

Other liabilities consist of the following:

Other liabilities – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Advance received from customers	248	156
Indirect taxes payable and other statutory liabilities	2,147	2,537
Others	63	27
	2,458	2,720

(f) Provisions

Provisions consist of the following:

Provisions – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Provision towards legal claim (Refer note 17)	1,224	1,211
Provision for foreseeable loss	114	127
Other provisions	3	12
	1,341	1,350

9) Revenue recognition

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

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

- Revenue from time and material and job contracts is recognised on output basis measured by units delivered, efforts expended, number of transactions processed, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Revenue disaggregation by nature of services is as follows:

	(₹ crore)			
	Three month period ended December 31, 2021	Three month period ended December 31, 2020	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Nine month period ended December 31, 2020
Consultancy services	40,372	34,585	1,16,917	99,000
Sale of equipment and software licences	473	372	965	946
	40,845	34,957	1,17,882	99,946

Revenue disaggregation by industry vertical is as follows:

	(₹ crore)			
	Three month period ended December 31, 2021	Three month period ended December 31, 2020	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Nine month period ended December 31, 2020
Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	14,757	13,033	43,226	37,758
Manufacturing	3,737	3,002	10,691	8,596
Retail and Consumer Business	6,889	5,678	19,755	16,323
Communication, Media and Technology	7,475	6,289	21,185	17,937
Life Sciences and Healthcare	4,655	3,849	13,414	10,933
Others	3,332	3,106	9,611	8,399
	40,845	34,957	1,17,882	99,946

Revenue disaggregation by geography is as follows:

	(₹ crore)			
	Three month period ended December 31, 2021	Three month period ended December 31, 2020	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Nine month period ended December 31, 2020
Americas				
North America	23,172	19,381	66,125	56,691
Latin America	81	70	231	218
Europe				
United Kingdom	6,886	5,904	20,448	16,688
Continental Europe	4,415	4,021	13,110	11,212
Asia Pacific				
India	2,785	2,528	8,366	7,179
Middle East and Africa	2,649	2,283	7,029	5,820
	857	770	2,573	2,138
	40,845	34,957	1,17,882	99,946

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

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

10) Other income

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

Other income consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)			
	Three month period ended December 31, 2021	Three month period ended December 31, 2020	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Nine month period ended December 31, 2020
Interest income	616	601	1,840	1,815
Dividend income	1,067	1,300	2,525	2,161
Net gain on disposal / fair valuation of investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	91	88	146	174
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	5	3	12	10
Net gain on lease modification	1	52	2	53
Net foreign exchange gain	420	35	908	277
Rent income	7	1	16	2
Other income	18	16	56	44
	2,225	2,096	5,505	4,536

Interest income comprise:

Interest on bank balances and bank deposits	45	41	146	86
Interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	114	115	369	398
Interest on financial assets carried at fair value through OCI	457	445	1,325	1,331

Dividend income comprise:

Dividend from subsidiaries	1,067	1,300	2,525	2,161
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11) Employee benefits

Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

Defined contribution plans

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

The Company provides benefits such as superannuation and foreign defined contribution plans to its employees which are treated as defined contribution plans.

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

Short-term employee benefits

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

Compensated absences

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

Employee benefit expenses consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)			
	Three month period ended December 31, 2021	Three month period ended December 31, 2020	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Nine month period ended December 31, 2020
Salaries, incentives and allowances	18,613	16,259	53,972	47,234
Contributions to provident and other funds	1,406	1,086	4,210	3,153
Staff welfare expenses	516	434	1,572	1,240
	20,535	17,779	59,754	51,627

Employee benefit obligations consist of the following:

Employee benefit obligations – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Foreign defined benefit plans	20	19
Other employee benefit obligations	94	89
	114	108

Employee benefit obligations – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at December 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Compensated absences	2,954	2,558
Other employee benefit obligations	42	40
	2,996	2,598

12) Cost recognition

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

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

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

(a) Cost of equipment and software licences

Cost of equipment and software licences consist of the following:

	Three month period ended December 31, 2021	Three month period ended December 31, 2020	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Nine month period ended December 31, 2020	(₹ crore)
Raw materials, sub-assemblies and components consumed	5	3	18	10	
Equipment and software licences purchased	396	328	788	828	
	401	331	806	838	
Finished goods and work-in-progress					
Opening stock	-*	-*	-*	1	
Less: Closing stock	-*	-*	-*	-*	
	401	331	806	839	

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

(b) Other expenses

Other expenses consist of the following:

	Three month period ended December 31, 2021	Three month period ended December 31, 2020	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Nine month period ended December 31, 2020	(₹ crore)
Fees to external consultants	5,036	3,548	13,912	10,339	
Facility expenses	450	440	1,244	1,253	
Travel expenses	435	211	1,096	695	
Communication expenses	323	315	945	945	
Bad debts and advances written off, allowance for doubtful trade receivables and advances (net)	23	33	89	150	
Other expenses	1,937	1,622	5,503	4,740	
	8,204	6,169	22,789	18,122	

Other expenses include ₹972 crore and ₹686 crore for three month periods ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, towards sales, marketing and advertisement expenses.

Other expenses include ₹2,661 crore and ₹2,052 crore for nine month periods ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, towards sales, marketing and advertisement expenses.

13) Finance costs

Finance costs consist of the following:

	Three month period ended December 31, 2021	Three month period ended December 31, 2020	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Nine month period ended December 31, 2020	(₹ crore)
Interest on lease liabilities	111	110	342	340	
Interest on tax matters	-	49	2	85	
Other interest costs	15	-	19	1	
	126	159	363	426	

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

14) Income taxes

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

Current income taxes

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

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

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

Deferred income taxes

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

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

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

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

For operations carried out in SEZs, deferred tax assets or liabilities, if any, have been established for the tax consequences of those temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases that reverse after the tax holiday ends.

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

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

Direct tax contingencies

The Company has ongoing disputes with income tax authorities in India and in some of the other jurisdictions where it operates. 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 has recognised contingent liability in respect of tax demands received from direct tax authorities in India and other jurisdictions of ₹1,514 crore and ₹891 crore as at December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively. These demand orders are being contested by the Company based on the management evaluation and advise of tax consultants. In respect of tax contingencies of ₹318 crore and ₹318 crore as at December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively, not included above, the Company is entitled to an indemnification from the seller of TCS e-Serve Limited.

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

The Company periodically receives notices and inquiries from income tax authorities related to the Company's operations in the jurisdictions it operates in. The Company 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.

15) Earnings per share

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

	Three month period ended December 31, 2021	Three month period ended December 31, 2020	Nine month period ended December 31, 2021	Nine month period ended December 31, 2020
Profit for the period (₹ crore)	9,959	9,242	28,392	22,786
Weighted average number of equity shares	369,90,51,373	375,23,84,706	369,90,51,373	375,23,84,706
Basic and diluted earnings per share (₹)	26.93	24.63	76.76	60.72
Face value per equity share (₹)	1	1	1	1

16) Segment information

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

17) Commitments and contingencies

Capital commitments

The Company has contractually committed (net of advances) ₹1,482 crore and ₹1,009 crore as at December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively, for purchase of property, plant and equipment.

Contingencies

• **Direct tax matters**

Refer note 14.

• **Indirect tax matters**

The Company has ongoing disputes with tax authorities mainly relating to treatment of characterisation and classification of certain items. The Company has demands amounting to ₹499 crore and ₹495 crore as at December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively, from various indirect tax authorities which are being contested by the Company based on the management evaluation and advice of tax consultants.

• **Other claims**

Claims aggregating ₹236 crore and ₹105 crore as at December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2021, respectively, against the Company have not been acknowledged as debts.

In addition to above, in October 2014, Epic Systems Corporation (referred to as Epic) filed a legal claim against the Company in the Court of Western District Madison, Wisconsin alleging unauthorised access to and download of their confidential information and use thereof in the development of the Company's product MedMantra. In April 2016, the Company received an unfavourable jury verdict awarding damages of ₹6,974 crore (US \$940 million) to Epic which was thereafter reduced by the Trial Court to ₹3,116 crore (US \$420 million). Pursuant to reaffirmation of the District Court order in March 2019, the Company filed an appeal in the Appeals Court to fully set aside the Order. Epic also filed a cross appeal challenging the reduction by the District Court judge of ₹742 crore (US \$100 million) award and ₹1,484 crore (US \$200 million) in punitive damages. On August 20, 2020, the Appeals Court vacated the award of ₹2,077 crore (US \$280 million) in punitive damages considering the award to be constitutionally excessive and remanded the case back to District Court with instructions to reassess and reduce the punitive damages award to at most ₹1,039 crore

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

(US \$140 million), affirmed the District Court's decision vacating the jury's award of ₹742 crore (US \$100 million) in compensatory damages for alleged use of "other confidential information" by the Company, and affirmed the District Court's decision upholding the jury's award of ₹1,039 crore (US \$140 million) in compensatory damages for use of the comparative analysis by the Company. The Company filed a petition for re-hearing of compensatory and punitive damages at the Appeals Court on September 3, 2020. Epic also filed for re-hearing that portion of the Appeals Court's decision that invalidated award of punitive damages. In November 2020, the petitions for re-hearing filed by the Company and Epic, respectively, were denied by the Appeals Court. The proceedings for assessing punitive damages have been remanded back to the District Court. Both the Company and Epic have filed their briefs at the District Court in relation to punitive damages. The matter is under consideration by the District Court. On April 8, 2021, Epic approached the Supreme Court seeking review of the order of the Appeals Court vacating the award of ₹2,077 crore (US \$280 million) towards punitive damages and remanding back to District Court with an instruction to reassess the punitive damages, to no more than ₹1,039 crore (US \$140 million). The Company will continue to pursue all legal options available in the matter. Considering all the facts and various legal precedence, on a conservative and prudent basis, the Company provided ₹1,218 crore (US \$165 million) towards this legal claim in its statement of profit and loss for three month period ended September 30, 2020. This was presented as an "exceptional item" in the condensed standalone interim statement of profit and loss.

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

• **Guarantees and letter of comfort**

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

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

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

- 18)** The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment had released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under consideration by the Ministry. The Company will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified. The Company 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.

19) Related party transactions

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

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

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

20) Subsequent events

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

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration no: 101248W/W-100022

Rajesh Gopinathan

CEO and Managing Director

N Ganapathy Subramaniam

COO and Executive Director

Amit Somani

Partner

Membership No: 060154

Bengaluru, January 12, 2022

Samir Seksaria

CFO

Mumbai, January 12, 2022

Pradeep Manohar Gaitonde

Company Secretary