

Balance Sheet

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31,	
		2024	2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.1	10,813	11,656
Right-of-use assets	2.3	3,303	3,561
Capital work-in-progress	2.4	277	275
Goodwill	2.2	211	211
Other intangible assets		–	3
Financial assets			
Investments	2.5	23,352	23,686
Loans	2.6	34	39
Other financial assets	2.7	1,756	1,341
Deferred tax assets (net)	2.17	–	779
Income tax assets (net)	2.17	2,583	5,916
Other non-current assets	2.10	1,669	1,788
Total non-current assets		43,998	49,255
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	2.5	11,307	4,476
Trade receivables	2.8	25,152	20,773
Cash and cash equivalents	2.9	8,191	6,534
Loans	2.6	208	291
Other financial assets	2.7	10,129	9,088
Income tax assets (net)	2.17	6,329	–
Other current assets	2.10	9,636	10,920
Total current assets		70,952	52,082
Total assets		1,14,950	1,01,337

Balance Sheet (contd.)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31,	
		2024	2023
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	2.12	2,075	2,074
Other equity		79,101	65,671
Total equity		81,176	67,745
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	2.3	3,088	3,553
Other financial liabilities	2.13	1,941	1,317
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	2.17	1,509	866
Other non-current liabilities	2.15	150	414
Total non-current liabilities		6,688	6,150
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	2.3	678	713
Trade payables	2.14		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		92	97
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,401	2,329
Other financial liabilities	2.13	11,808	12,697
Other current liabilities	2.15	7,681	7,609
Provisions	2.16	1,464	1,163
Income tax liabilities (net)		2,962	2,834
Total current liabilities		27,086	27,442
Total equity and liabilities		1,14,950	1,01,337

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the *Standalone financial statements*.

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No:
117366W/ W-100018

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Infosys Limited

Sanjiv V. Pilgaonkar
Partner
Membership No. 039826

D. Sundaram
Lead Independent Director
DIN: 00016304

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director
DIN: 01876159

Bobby Parikh
Director
DIN: 00019437

Bengaluru
April 18, 2024

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary
Membership No. A21918

Statement of Profit and Loss

(In ₹ crore, except equity share and per equity share data)

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31,	
		2024	2023
Revenue from operations	2.18	1,28,933	1,24,014
Other income, net	2.19	7,417	3,859
Total income		1,36,350	1,27,873
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	2.20	65,139	62,764
Cost of technical sub-contractors		18,638	19,096
Travel expenses		1,372	1,227
Cost of software packages and others	2.20	6,891	5,214
Communication expenses		489	502
Consultancy and professional charges		1,059	1,236
Depreciation and amortization expenses	2.1, 2.2.2 and 2.3	2,944	2,753
Finance cost		277	157
Other expenses	2.20	3,588	3,281
Total expenses		1,00,397	96,230
Profit before tax		35,953	31,643
Tax expense:			
Current tax	2.17	7,306	8,167
Deferred tax	2.17	1,413	208
Profit for the year		27,234	23,268

Statement of Profit and Loss (contd.)

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31,	
		2024	2023
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset, net	2.17 and 2.21	128	(19)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net	2.5 and 2.17	19	(6)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net	2.11 and 2.17	11	(7)
Fair value changes on investments, net	2.5 and 2.17	129	(236)
Total other comprehensive income / (loss), net of tax		287	(268)
Total comprehensive income for the year		27,521	23,000
Earnings per equity share			
Equity shares of par value ₹5 each			
Basic (in ₹ per share)		65.62	55.48
Diluted (in ₹ per share)		65.56	55.42
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share			
Basic (in shares)	2.22	415,00,99,796	419,38,13,881
Diluted (in shares)	2.22	415,39,94,624	419,82,34,378

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Bengaluru
April 18, 2024

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary
Membership No. A21918

Statement of Changes in Equity

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other equity											Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Reserves and surplus								Other comprehensive income			
		Capital reserve		Capital redemption reserve	Securities premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Share options outstanding account	Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Re-investment reserve ⁽¹⁾	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of Cash flow hedges	Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)	
		Capital reserve	Other reserves ⁽²⁾										
Balance as at April 1, 2022	2,103	54	2,844	139	172	55,449	9	606	7,926	266	2	(264)	69,306
Impact on adoption of amendment to Ind AS 37 [#]	–	–	–	–	–	(9)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(9)
	2,103	54	2,844	139	172	55,440	9	606	7,926	266	2	(264)	69,297
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023													
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	23,268	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,268
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset, net*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(19)	(19)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net* (Refer to Notes 2.5 and 2.17)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(6)	–	–	(6)
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net*(Refer to Notes 2.11)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(7)	–	(7)
Fair value changes on investments, net* (Refer to Note 2.5 and 2.17)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(236)	(236)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	–	23,268	–	–	–	(6)	(7)	(255)	23,000

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other equity											Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Reserves and surplus								Other comprehensive income			
		Capital reserve		Capital redemption reserve	Securities premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Share options outstanding account	Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Re-investment reserve ⁽¹⁾	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of Cash flow hedges	Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)	
		Capital reserve	Other reserves ⁽²⁾										
Buyback of equity shares** (Refer to Note 2.12)	(30)	–	–	–	(340)	(11,096)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(11,466)
Transaction cost relating to buyback*	–	–	–	–	(19)	(5)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(24)
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve upon buyback	–	–	–	30	–	(21)	(9)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transferred to Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve	–	–	–	–	–	(3,125)	–	–	3,125	–	–	–	–
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve on utilization	–	–	–	–	–	1,397	–	–	(1,397)	–	–	–	–
Transferred on account of exercise of stock options (Refer to Note 2.12)	–	–	–	–	291	–	–	(291)	–	–	–	–	–
Transferred on account of options not exercised	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	(2)	–	–	–	–	–
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options (Refer to Note 2.12)	1	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
Employee stock compensation expense (Refer to Note 2.12)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	514	–	–	–	–	514
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	–	–	–	–	51

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other equity										Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	
		Reserves and surplus								Other comprehensive income			
		Capital reserve		Capital redemption reserve	Securities premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Share options outstanding account	Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Re-investment reserve ⁽¹⁾	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of Cash flow hedges		Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)
		Capital reserve	Other reserves ⁽²⁾										
Reserves on common control transaction (<i>Refer to Note 2.5.1</i>)	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	(13,675)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(13,675)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	2,074	54	2,862	169	133	52,183	2	878	9,654	260	(5)	(519)	67,745

Statement of Changes in Equity (contd.)

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(In ₹ crore)													
Particulars	Equity share capital	Other equity											Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Reserves and surplus								Other comprehensive income			
		Capital reserve		Capital redemption reserve	Securities premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Share options outstanding account	Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Re-investment reserve ⁽¹⁾	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of Cash flow hedges	Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)	
		Capital reserve	Other reserves ⁽²⁾										
Balance as at April 1, 2023	2,074	54	2,862	169	133	52,183	2	878	9,654	260	(5)	(519)	67,745
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2024													
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	27,234	–	–	–	–	–	–	27,234
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset, net*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	128	128
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net* (Refer to Notes 2.5 and 2.17)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	19
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net* (Refer to Note 2.11)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	11

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other equity										Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	
		Reserves and surplus								Other comprehensive income			
		Capital reserve		Capital redemption reserve	Securities premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Share options outstanding account	Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Re-investment reserve ⁽¹⁾	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of Cash flow hedges		Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)
		Capital reserve	Other reserves ⁽²⁾										
Fair value changes on investments, net* (Refer to Notes 2.5 and 2.17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	129
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	27,234	-	-	-	19	11	257	27,521
Transferred to Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(2,957)	-	-	2,957	-	-	-	-
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve on utilization	-	-	-	-	-	824	-	-	(824)	-	-	-	-
Transferred on account of exercise of stock options (Refer to Note 2.12)	-	-	-	-	447	-	-	(447)	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred on account of options not exercised	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	(160)	-	-	-	-	-
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options (Refer to Note 2.12)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Employee stock compensation expense (Refer to Note 2.12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	639	-	-	-	-	639

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other equity											Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Reserves and surplus								Other comprehensive income			
		Capital reserve		Capital redemption reserve	Securities premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Share options outstanding account	Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Re-investment reserve ⁽¹⁾	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of Cash flow hedges	Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)	
		Capital reserve	Other reserves ⁽²⁾										
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(14,733)	-	-	-	-	-	(14,733)	
Balance as at March 31, 2024	2,075	54	2,862	169	580	62,551	162	913	11,787	279	6	(262)	81,176

* net of tax

** Including tax on buyback of ₹2,166 crore for the year ended March 31, 2023.

Impact on account of adoption of amendment to Ind AS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingents Assets*

⁽¹⁾ The Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve has been created out of the profit of eligible SEZ units in terms of the provisions of Sec 10AA(1)(ii) of Income-tax Act, 1961. The reserve should be utilized by the Company for acquiring new plant and machinery for the purpose of its business in the terms of the Sec 10AA(2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

⁽²⁾ Profit / loss on transfer of business between entities under common control taken to reserve.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the *Standalone financial statements*.

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No:
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for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Infosys Limited

Sanjiv V. Pilgaonkar
Partner
Membership No. 039826

D. Sundaram
Lead Independent Director
DIN: 00016304

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Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director
DIN: 01876159

Bobby Parikh
Director
DIN: 00019437

Bengaluru
April 18, 2024

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary
Membership No. A21918

Statement of Cash Flows

Accounting policy

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the year 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 item of income or expenses 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 to be cash equivalents.

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31,	
		2024	2023
Cash flow from operating activities:			
Profit for the year		27,234	23,268
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	2.1, 2.2.2 and 2.3	2,944	2,753
Income tax expense	2.17	8,719	8,375
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) under expected credit loss model		130	183
Finance cost		277	157
Interest and dividend income	2.19	(4,670)	(3,028)
Stock compensation expense	2.12	575	460
Provision for post sale client support		77	121
Exchange differences on translation of assets and liabilities, net		63	(116)
Interest receivable on income tax refund		(1,934)	–
Other adjustments		235	34
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Trade receivables and unbilled revenue		(2,933)	(5,065)
Loans, other financial assets and other assets		(1,645)	(2,171)
Trade payables	2.14	67	(243)
Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions		(117)	2,248
Cash generated from operations		29,022	26,976
Income taxes paid		(8,235)	(7,807)
Net cash generated by operating activities		20,787	19,169
Cash flow from investing activities:			
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment		(1,832)	(2,130)
Deposits placed with corporation		(688)	(634)
Redemption of deposits placed with corporation		522	482
Interest and dividend received		1,441	1,299
Dividend received from subsidiary		2,976	1,463
Loan given to subsidiaries		–	(427)
Loan repaid by subsidiaries		4	393
Investment in subsidiaries		(63)	(1,530)
Receipt / (payment) towards business transfer for entities under common control		35	19
Receipt / (payment) from entities under liquidation		80	–
Escrow and other deposits pertaining to buyback		–	(483)
Redemption of escrow and other deposits pertaining to buyback		–	483
Other receipts		123	61

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Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31,	
		2024	2023
Payments to acquire investments			
Liquid mutual fund units		(57,606)	(62,952)
Target maturity fund units		–	(400)
Tax-free bonds and government bonds		–	(14)
Commercial papers		(9,405)	(2,485)
Certificates of deposit		(7,011)	(8,909)
Government securities		–	(1,370)
Non-convertible debentures		(1,526)	–
Others		(2)	(4)
Proceeds on sale of investments			
Tax-free bonds and government bonds		150	213
Liquid mutual fund units		56,124	64,168
Non-convertible debentures		955	395
Certificates of deposit		6,962	9,454
Commercial papers		5,475	2,098
Government securities		5	1,532
Others		20	99
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities		(3,261)	821
Cash flow from financing activities:			
Buyback of equity shares, including transaction costs and tax on buyback		–	(11,499)
Payment of lease liabilities	2.3	(850)	(694)
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options		1	30
Other receipts		–	44
Other payments		(243)	(64)
Payment of dividends		(14,733)	(13,674)
Net cash used in financing activities		(15,825)	(25,857)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,701	(5,867)
Effect of exchange differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents		(44)	131
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2.9	6,534	12,270
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2.9	8,191	6,534
Supplementary information:			
Restricted cash balance	2.9	44	46

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the *Standalone financial statements*.

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Bengaluru
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Company Secretary
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Overview and Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

1. Overview

1.1 Company overview

Infosys Limited ("the Company" or Infosys) provides consulting, technology, outsourcing and next-generation digital services, to enable clients to execute strategies for their digital transformation. Infosys' strategic objective is to build a sustainable organization that remains relevant to the agenda of clients, while creating growth opportunities for employees and generating profitable returns for investors. Infosys' strategy is to be a navigator for our clients as they ideate, plan and execute on their journey to a digital future.

The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Electronics City, Hosur Road, Bengaluru 560100, Karnataka, India. The Company has its primary listings on the BSE Ltd. and National Stock Exchange of India Limited. The Company's American Depositary Shares (ADS) representing equity shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).

The *Standalone financial statements* are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on April 18, 2024.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These *Standalone financial statements* are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly-issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use. The material accounting policy information used in preparation of the audited *Standalone financial statements* have been discussed in the respective notes.

As the year to date figures are taken from the source and rounded to the nearest digits, the figures reported for the previous quarters might not always add up to the year to date figures reported in this statement.

1.3 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these

financial statements have been disclosed in Note no. 1.4. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates and judgments are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the *Standalone financial statements*.

1.4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

a. Revenue recognition

The Company's contracts with customers include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved, in writing, by the parties to the contract, the parties to contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable. The Company assesses the services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligations to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables, and allocation of transaction price to these distinct performance obligations involves significant judgment.

Fixed-price maintenance revenue is recognized ratably on a straight-line basis when services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period. Revenue from fixed-price maintenance contract is recognized ratably using a percentage-of-completion method when the pattern of benefits from the services rendered to the customer and Company's costs to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of the contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive. The use of method to recognize the maintenance revenues requires judgment and is based on the promises in the contract and nature of the deliverables.

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for other fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to determine the actual efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the estimated total efforts or costs to be incurred. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. The estimation of total efforts or costs involves significant judgment and is assessed throughout the period of the contract to reflect any changes based on the latest available information.

Contracts with customers includes subcontractor services or third-party vendor equipment or software in certain integrated services arrangements. In these types of arrangements, revenue from sales of third-party vendor products or services is recorded net of costs when the Company is acting as an agent between the customer and the vendor, and gross when the Company is the principal for the transaction. In doing so, the Company first evaluates whether it obtains control of the specified goods

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or services before they are transferred to the customer. The Company considers whether it is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the specified goods or services, inventory risk, pricing discretion and other factors to determine whether it controls the specified goods or services and therefore, is acting as a principal or an agent.

Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on incomplete contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the estimated efforts or costs to complete the contract.

b. Income taxes

The Company's two major tax jurisdictions are India and the United States, though the Company also files tax returns in other overseas jurisdictions.

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid / recovered for uncertain tax positions.

In assessing the realizability of deferred income tax assets, Management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, management believes that the Company will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced. Refer to Note 2.17.

c. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by the Management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. Refer to Note 2.1.

2. Notes to the Standalone financial statements

2.1 Property, plant and equipment

Accounting policy

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Costs directly attributable to acquisition are capitalized until the property, plant and equipment are ready for use, as intended by the Management. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected

useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Building ⁽¹⁾	22-25 years
Plant and machinery ⁽¹⁾	5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computer equipment ⁽¹⁾	3-5 years
Furniture and fixtures ⁽¹⁾	5 years
Vehicles ⁽¹⁾	5 years
Leasehold improvements	Lower of useful life of the asset or lease term

⁽¹⁾ Based on technical evaluation, the Management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which Management expects to use these assets. Hence, the useful lives for these assets is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The useful lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not ready to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset.

Impairment

Property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the 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 such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2024 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Land – Freehold	Buildings ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Plant and machinery ⁽²⁾	Office equipment ⁽²⁾	Computer equipment ⁽²⁾	Furniture and fixtures ⁽²⁾	Leasehold improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2023	1,429	10,445	3,144	1,314	7,235	2,129	968	45	26,709
Additions	1	289	119	90	765	100	70	1	1,435
Additions through business transfer (Refer to Note 2.5)	–	–	–	2	12	8	12	–	34
Deletions*	–	(55)	(49)	(36)	(633)	(77)	(87)	(1)	(938)
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2024	1,430	10,679	3,214	1,370	7,379	2,160	963	45	27,240
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2023	–	(4,223)	(2,558)	(1,060)	(4,977)	(1,549)	(646)	(40)	(15,053)
Depreciation	–	(407)	(223)	(114)	(1,144)	(230)	(171)	(3)	(2,292)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions*	–	55	49	35	624	70	84	1	918
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	–	(4,575)	(2,732)	(1,139)	(5,497)	(1,709)	(733)	(42)	(16,427)
Carrying value as at April 1, 2023	1,429	6,222	586	254	2,258	580	322	5	11,656
Carrying value as at March 31, 2024	1,430	6,104	482	231	1,882	451	230	3	10,813

* During the year ended March 31, 2024, certain assets, which were not in use having gross book value of ₹646 crore (net book value: Nil) were retired.

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The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2023 were as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Land – Freehold	Buildings ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Plant and machinery ⁽²⁾	Office equipment ⁽²⁾	Computer equipment ⁽²⁾	Furniture and fixtures ⁽²⁾	Leasehold improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2022	1,429	10,115	3,054	1,250	7,239	2,070	817	44	26,018
Additions	2	330	264	106	1,267	341	165	2	2,477
Deletions*	(2)	–	(174)	(42)	(1,271)	(282)	(14)	(1)	(1,786)
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2023	1,429	10,445	3,144	1,314	7,235	2,129	968	45	26,709
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2022	–	(3,834)	(2,494)	(993)	(5,163)	(1,614)	(499)	(37)	(14,634)
Depreciation	–	(389)	(238)	(109)	(1,080)	(216)	(157)	(4)	(2,193)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions*	–	–	174	42	1,266	281	10	1	1,774
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	–	(4,223)	(2,558)	(1,060)	(4,977)	(1,549)	(646)	(40)	(15,053)
Carrying value as at April 1, 2022	1,429	6,281	560	257	2,076	456	318	7	11,384
Carrying value as at March 31, 2023	1,429	6,222	586	254	2,258	580	322	5	11,656

* During the year ended March 31, 2023, certain assets, which were not in use having gross book value of ₹1,598 crore (net book value: nil), were retired.

⁽¹⁾ Buildings include ₹250 being the value of five shares of ₹50 each in Mittal Towers Premises Co-operative Society Limited.

⁽²⁾ Includes certain assets provided on cancellable operating lease to subsidiaries.

The aggregate depreciation has been included under depreciation and amortization expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred.

Tangible assets provided on operating lease to subsidiaries as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value
Land	32	–	32
	32	–	32
Buildings	333	138	195
	333	132	201
Plant and machinery	36	34	2
	28	28	–

Particulars	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value
Furniture and fixtures	29	25	4
	19	18	1
Computer equipment	2	2	–
	–	–	–
Leasehold improvement	40	24	16
	–	–	–
Office equipment	23	20	3
	16	16	–

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Aggregate depreciation charged on above assets	26	13
The rental income from subsidiary in current year is ₹78 crore and in last year it was ₹53 crore.		

2.2 Goodwill and other intangible assets

2.2.1 Goodwill

The summary of changes in the carrying amount of goodwill is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Carrying value at the beginning	211	211
Carrying value at the end	211	211

The allocation of goodwill to operating segments as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Segment	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Financial services	64	64
Retail	34	34
Communication	28	28
Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services	27	27
Manufacturing	21	21
	174	174
Operating segments without significant goodwill	37	37
Total	211	211

2.2.2 Other intangible assets

Accounting policy

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors, including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances), and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset. Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed periodically including at each financial year end.

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Software product development costs are expensed as incurred unless technical and commercial feasibility of the project is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable, the Company has an intention and ability to complete and use or sell the software and the costs can be measured reliably. The costs, which can be capitalized include the cost of material, direct labor, overhead costs that are directly attributable to prepare the asset for its intended use.

The changes in the carrying value of acquired intangible assets for the year ended March 31, 2024 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Customer-related	Software-related	Trade name-related	Others	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2023	113	54	26	26	219
Deletions	–	–	–	–	–
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2024	113	54	26	26	219
Accumulated amortization as at April 1, 2023	(113)	(51)	(26)	(26)	(216)
Amortization expense	–	(3)	–	–	(3)
Accumulated amortization on deletions	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated amortization as at March 31, 2024	(113)	(54)	(26)	(26)	(219)
Carrying value as at March 31, 2024	–	–	–	–	–
Carrying value as at April 1, 2023	–	3	–	–	3
Estimated useful life (in years)	7	2	5	5	
Estimated remaining useful life (in years)	–	–	–	–	

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The changes in the carrying value of acquired intangible assets for the year ended March 31, 2023 were as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Customer-related	Software-related	Trade name-related	Others	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2022	113	54	26	26	219
Deletions	–	–	–	–	–
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2023	113	54	26	26	219
Accumulated amortization as at April 1, 2022	(104)	(31)	(26)	(26)	(187)
Amortization expense	(9)	(20)	–	–	(29)
Accumulated amortization on deletions	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated amortization as at March 31, 2023	(113)	(51)	(26)	(26)	(216)
Carrying value as at March 31, 2023	–	3	–	–	3
Carrying value as at April 1, 2022	9	23	–	–	32
Estimated useful life (in years)	7	2	5	5	
Estimated remaining useful life (in years)	–	–	–	–	

The amortization expense has been included under depreciation and amortization expense in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Research and Development expenditure

Research and Development expense recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is ₹695 crore and ₹639 crore, respectively.

2.3 Leases

Accounting policy

The Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land, buildings and computers. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. 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. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

As a lessee, the Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors, such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs

relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Infosys's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities include these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right-of-use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the 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.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

The Company as a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

The changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets for the year ended March 31, 2024 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Category of ROU asset			Total
	Land	Buildings	Computers	
Balance as at April 1, 2023	548	2,669	344	3,561
Additions*	–	336	420	756
Deletions	(10)	(169)	(92)	(271)
Impairment#	–	(88)	–	(88)
Depreciation	(4)	(482)	(169)	(655)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	534	2,266	503	3,303

* Net of adjustments on account of modifications and lease incentives

Included under other expenses. Refer to Note 2.20.

The changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets for the year ended March 31, 2023 were as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Category of ROU asset			Total
	Land	Buildings	Computers	
Balance as at April 1, 2022	552	2,621	138	3,311
Additions*	–	510	371	881
Deletions	–	(21)	(61)	(82)
Depreciation	(4)	(441)	(104)	(549)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	548	2,669	344	3,561

* Net of adjustments on account of modifications and lease incentives

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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The break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is as follows :

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Current lease liabilities	678	713
Non-current lease liabilities	3,088	3,553
Total	3,766	4,266

The movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is as follows :

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Balance at the beginning	4,266	3,786
Additions	590	883
Finance cost accrued during the period	166	151
Deletions	(413)	(26)
Payment of lease liabilities	(852)	(706)
Translation difference	9	178
Balance at the end	3,766	4,266

The details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 on an undiscounted basis are as follows:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Less than one year	803	821
One to five years	2,735	2,547
More than five years	819	1,546
Total	4,357	4,914

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

Rental expense recorded for short-term leases was ₹16 crore and ₹22 crore for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

The movement in the net investment in sublease in ROU asset during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Balance at the beginning	346	365
Interest income accrued during the period	–	13
Deletions	(346)	–
Lease receipts	–	(61)
Translation difference	–	29
Balance at the end	–	346

Leases not yet commenced to which Company is committed is ₹20 crore for a lease term up to seven years.

2.4 Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Capital work-in-progress	277	275
Total capital work-in-progress	277	275

The capital work-in-progress ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is as follows:

					(In ₹ crore)
Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	243	22	1	11	277
	222	21	12	20	275
Total capital work-in-progress	243	22	1	11	277
	222	21	12	20	275

For capital-work-in-progress, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan, the project-wise details of when the project is expected to be completed as of **March 31, 2024** and March 31, 2023 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress					
KL-SP-SDB1	-	-	-	-	-
	114	-	-	-	114
BN-SP-MET	-	-	-	-	-
	20	-	-	-	20
Total capital work-in-progress	-	-	-	-	-
	134	-	-	-	134

2.5 Investments

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Non-current investments		
Equity instruments of subsidiaries	9,150	9,078
Redeemable preference shares of subsidiary	2,831	2,831
Preference securities and equity securities	206	196
Target maturity fund units	431	402
Others	84	82
Tax-free bonds	1,731	1,742
Government bonds	14	14
Non-convertible debentures	2,216	2,490
Government securities	6,689	6,851
Total non-current investments	23,352	23,686
Current investments		
Liquid mutual fund units	1,913	260
Commercial papers	4,507	420
Certificates of deposit	2,945	2,765
Tax-free bonds	-	150
Government securities	204	5
Non-convertible debentures	1,738	876
Total current investments	11,307	4,476
Total carrying value	34,659	28,162

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(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Non-current investments		
Unquoted		
Investment carried at cost		
Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries		
Infosys BPM Limited	662	662
33,828 (33,828) equity shares of 10,000 each, fully paid up		
Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited	369	369
Infosys Technologies, S. de R.L. de C.V., Mexico	65	65
17,49,99,990 (17,49,99,990) equity shares of MXN 1 par value, fully paid up		
Infosys Technologies (Sweden) AB	76	76
1,000 (1,000) equity shares of SEK 100 par value, fully paid		
Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Company Limited	1,010	1,010
Infosys Public Services, Inc.	99	99
3,50,00,000 (3,50,00,000) shares of USD 0.50 par value, fully paid		
Infosys Consulting Holding AG	1,323	1,323
23,350 (23,350) – Class A shares of CHF 1,000 each and		
26,460 (26,460) – Class B Shares of CHF 100 each, fully paid up		
Infosys Americas Inc.	–	1
Nil (10,000) shares of USD 10 per share, fully paid up		
EdgeVerve Systems Limited	1,312	1,312
131,18,40,000 (131,18,40,000) equity shares of ₹10 each, fully paid up		
Infosys Nova Holdings LLC#	2,637	2,637
Infosys Singapore Pte. Ltd	10	10
1,09,90,000 (1,09,90,000) shares of SGD 1.00 par value, fully paid		
Brilliant Basics Holding Limited	59	59
1,346 (1,346) shares of GBP 0.005 each, fully paid up		
Infosys Arabia Limited	2	2
70 (70) shares		
Skava Systems Private Limited	–	59
Nil (25,000) shares of ₹10 each, fully paid up		
Panaya Inc.	582	582
2 (2) shares of USD 0.01 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Chile SpA	7	7
100 (100) shares		
WongDoody, Inc.	380	380
100 (100) shares		
Infosys Luxembourg S.a r.l.	26	17
30,000 (20,000) shares		
Infosys Austria GmbH	–	–
80,000 (80,000) shares of EUR 1 par value, fully paid up		
Infosys Consulting Brazil	337	337
27,50,71,070 (27,50,71,070) shares of BRL 1 per share, fully paid up		

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Infosys Consulting S.R.L. (Romania)	34	34
99,183 (99,183) shares of RON 100 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Limited Bulgaria EOOD	2	2
4,58,000 (4,58,000) shares of BGN 1 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Germany Holdings GmbH	2	2
25,000 (25,000) shares EUR 1 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Green Forum	1	1
10,00,000 (10,00,000) shares ₹10 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH	15	15
Infosys Turkey Bilgi Teknolojileri Limited Sirketi	48	7
15,08,060 (1,30,842) share Turkish Liras 100 (10,000) per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Consulting S.R.L. (Argentina)	2	2
2,94,500 (2,94,500) shares AR\$ 100 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Business Solutions LLC	8	8
10,000 (10,000) shares USD 100 per share, fully paid up		
Danske IT and Support Services India Private Limited	82	–
3,27,788 (Nil) shared ₹10 per share fully paid up		
Investments in Redeemable Preference shares of subsidiary		
Infosys Singapore Pte. Ltd	2,831	2,831
45,62,00,000 (45,62,00,000) shares of SGD 1 per share, fully paid up		
4,00,00,000 (4,00,00,000) shares of USD 1 per share, fully paid up		
	11,981	11,909
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Target maturity fund units	431	402
Others ⁽¹⁾	84	82
	515	484
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Preference securities	91	193
Equity securities	2	3
	93	196
Quoted		
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Tax-free bonds	1,731	1,742
Government bonds	14	14
	1,745	1,756
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures	2,216	2,490
Equity securities	113	–
Government securities	6,689	6,851
	9,018	9,341
Total non-current investments	23,352	23,686

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Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Current investments		
Unquoted		
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Liquid mutual fund units	1,913	260
	1,913	260
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Commercial papers	4,507	420
Certificates of deposit	2,945	2,765
	7,452	3,185
Quoted		
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Tax-free bonds	–	150
	–	150
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Government securities	204	5
Non-convertible debentures	1,738	876
	1,942	881
Total current investments	11,307	4,476
Total investments	34,659	28,162
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	12,705	12,128
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued), current	1,942	1,050
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued), non-current	10,978	11,336
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	21,954	16,034
# Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	94	94
Reduction in the fair value of assets held for sale	854	854
Investments carried at cost	11,981	11,909
Investments carried at amortized cost	1,745	1,906
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	18,505	13,603
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	2,428	744

⁽¹⁾ Uncalled capital commitments outstanding as of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 was ₹5 crore and ₹8 crore, respectively.

Refer to Note 2.11 for accounting policies on financial instruments.

Details of amounts recorded in other comprehensive income:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended					
	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023		
	Gross	Tax	Net	Gross	Tax	Net
Net gain / (Loss) on						
Non-convertible debentures	55	5	60	(92)	(1)	(93)
Government securities	89	(20)	69	(150)	8	(142)
Certificates of deposit	–	–	–	(1)	–	(1)
Equity and preference securities	10	9	19	(7)	1	(6)

Method of fair valuation :

(In ₹ crore)

Class of investment	Method	Fair value as at March 31,	
		2024	2023
Liquid mutual fund units – carried at fair value through profit or loss	Quoted price	1,913	260
Target maturity fund units – carried at fair value through profit or loss	Quoted price	431	402
Tax-free bonds and government bonds – carried at amortized cost	Quoted price and market observable inputs	1,959	2,134
Non-convertible debentures – carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price and market observable inputs	3,954	3,366
Government securities – carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price and market observable inputs	6,893	6,856
Commercial papers – carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market observable inputs	4,507	420
Certificates of deposit – carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market observable inputs	2,945	2,765
Quoted equity securities – carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price	113	–
Unquoted equity and preference securities – carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	93	196
Others – carried at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	84	82
Total		22,892	16,481

Note : Certain quoted investments are classified as Level 2 in the absence of active market for such investments.

2.5.1 Business transfer – Danske IT and Support Services India Private Limited

On June 26, 2023, the Board of Directors of Infosys authorized the Company to execute a Business Transfer Agreement (“BTA”) with Danske IT and Support Services India Private Limited (Danske IT) to transfer the assets, liabilities and employees from Danske IT to the Company. The Purchase consideration is based on the adjusted net asset value as on the closing date i.e September 1, 2023. The details of the assets and liabilities transferred and the consideration receivable as below:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Total
Property plant and equipment	34
Net liabilities	(72)
Net consideration	(38)

Proposed acquisition

On January 11, 2024, Infosys Limited entered into a definitive agreement to acquire 100% of the equity share capital in InSemi Technology Services Private Limited, a semiconductor design services Company headquartered in India, for a consideration including earn-outs, and management incentives and retention bonuses totaling up to ₹280 crore (approximately \$34 million) , subject to customary closing adjustments.

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2.5.2 Details of investments

The details of investments in preference, equity and other instruments as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Preference securities		
Airviz Inc.	–	–
2,89,695 (2,89,695) Series A Preferred Stock, fully paid up, par value USD 0.001 each		
Whoop Inc	60	53
1,10,59,340 (1,10,59,340) Series B Preferred Stock, fully paid up, par value USD 0.0001 each		
Nivetti Systems Private Limited	31	26
2,28,501 (2,28,501) Preferred Stock, fully paid up, par value ₹1 each		
Ideaforge Technology Limited	–	114
Nil (5,402) Series A compulsorily convertible cumulative Preference shares of ₹10 each, fully paid up		
Nil (1,787) Series B compulsorily convertible cumulative Preference shares of ₹10 each, fully paid up		
Equity instrument		
Merasport Technologies Private Limited	–	–
2,420 (2,420) equity shares at ₹8,052 each, fully paid up, par value ₹ 10 each		
Global Innovation and Technology Alliance	2	2
15,000 (15,000) equity shares at ₹1,000 each, fully paid up, par value ₹1,000 each		
Ideaforge Technology Limited	113	1
16,47,314 (22,600) equity shares at ₹10, fully paid up		
Others		
Stellaris Venture Partners India	84	82
Total	290	278

2.6 Loans

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Non-current		
Loans considered good – Unsecured		
Other loans		
Loans to employees	34	39
	34	39
Loans credit impaired – Unsecured		
Other loans		
Loans to employees	–	–
Less: Allowance for credit impairment	–	–
	–	–
Total non-current loans	34	39

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Current		
Loans considered good – Unsecured		
Loans to subsidiaries	–	43
Other loans		
Loans to employees	208	248
Total current loans	208	291
Total loans	242	330

2.7 Other financial assets

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Non-current		
Security deposits ⁽¹⁾	205	226
Net investment in sublease of right-of-use asset ⁽¹⁾	–	298
Unbilled revenues ^{(1)(5)#}	1,366	686
Others ^{(1)**}	185	131
Total non-current other financial assets	1,756	1,341
Current		
Security deposits ⁽¹⁾	25	6
Restricted deposits ^{(1)*}	2,282	2,116
Unbilled revenues ^{(1)(5)#}	4,993	5,166
Interest accrued but not due ⁽¹⁾	476	441
Foreign currency forward and options contracts ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	81	79
Net investment in sublease of right-of-use asset ⁽¹⁾	–	48
Others ^{(1)(4)**}	2,272	1,232
Total current other financial assets	10,129	9,088
Total other financial assets	11,885	10,429
⁽¹⁾ Financial assets carried at amortized cost	11,804	10,350
⁽²⁾ Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	23	32
⁽³⁾ Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss	58	47

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
⁽⁴⁾ Includes dues from subsidiaries	2,052	1,051
⁽⁵⁾ Includes dues from subsidiaries	153	290

* Restricted deposits represent deposit with financial institutions to settle employee related obligations as and when they arise during the normal course of business.

** Primarily includes net investment in lease

Classified as financial asset as right to consideration is unconditional and is due only after a passage of time

2.8 Trade receivables

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Current		
Trade receivable considered good – Unsecured ⁽¹⁾	25,575	21,202
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	423	429
Trade receivable considered good – Unsecured	25,152	20,773
Trade receivable – credit impaired – Unsecured	157	106
Less: Allowance for credit impairment	157	106
Trade receivable – credit impaired – Unsecured	–	–
Total trade receivables ⁽²⁾	25,152	20,773
⁽¹⁾ Includes dues from subsidiaries	259	611
⁽²⁾ Includes dues from companies where directors are interested	–	–

The trade receivables ageing schedule for the year ended as on March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	18,724	6,175	219	394	62	1	25,575
	15,579	5,542	4	66	4	7	21,202
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	3	12	7	5	3	81	111
	9	6	2	4	49	34	104
Disputed trade receivables – considered good	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	–	1	21	22	1	1	46
	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
	18,727	6,188	247	421	66	83	25,732
	15,588	5,548	6	70	55	41	21,308
Less: Allowance for credit loss							580
							535
Total trade receivables							25,152
							20,773

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2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Balances with banks		
In current and deposit accounts	8,191	4,864
Cash on hand	–	–
Others		
Deposits with financial institutions	–	1,670
Total cash and cash equivalents	8,191	6,534
Balances with banks in unpaid dividend accounts	37	37
Deposit with more than 12 months maturity	–	700

Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 include restricted cash and bank balances of ₹44 crore and ₹46 crore, respectively.

The deposits maintained by the Company with banks and financial institutions comprise of time deposits, which can be withdrawn by the Company at any point without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

2.10 Other assets

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Non-current		
Capital advances	151	141
Advances other than capital advances		
Others		
Prepaid expenses	68	63
Defined benefit plan assets	9	9
Deferred contract cost		
Cost of obtaining a contract ⁽³⁾	88	139
Cost of fulfillment	640	601
Other receivables	–	–
Unbilled revenues ⁽²⁾	58	167
Withholding taxes and others	655	668
Total non-current other assets	1,669	1,788
Current		
Advances other than capital advances		
Payment to vendors for supply of goods	325	171
Others		
Prepaid expenses ⁽¹⁾	1,886	1,705
Unbilled revenues ⁽²⁾	4,397	6,365

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Deferred contract cost		
Cost of obtaining a contract ⁽³⁾	154	400
Cost of fulfillment	266	109
Withholding taxes and others	2,593	2,047
Other receivables ⁽¹⁾	15	123
Total current other assets	9,636	10,920
Total other assets	11,305	12,708
⁽¹⁾ Includes dues from subsidiaries	155	198
⁽²⁾ Classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.		
⁽³⁾ Includes technology assets taken over by the Company from a customer as a part of transformation project, which is not considered as distinct goods or services and the control related to the assets is not transferred to the Company in accordance with Ind AS 115, <i>Revenue from Contract with Customers</i> . Accordingly, the same has been considered as a reduction to the total contract value and accounted as Deferred contract cost. The Company has entered into financing arrangements with a third-party for these assets. As at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, the financial liability pertaining to such arrangements amounts to ₹58 crore and ₹114 crore, respectively (Refer to Note 2.13).		

Withholding taxes and others primarily consist of input tax credits and Cenvat / VAT recoverable from Government of India.

2.11 Financial instruments

Accounting policy

2.11.1 Initial recognition

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

2.11.2 Subsequent measurement

a. Non-derivative financial instruments

(i) Financial assets carried at amortized cost

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

(ii) Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the

financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments, which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model.

(iii) Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset, which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

(iv) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination, which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(v) Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries is carried at cost in the separate financial statements.

b. Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward and option contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for such contracts is generally a bank.

(i) Financial assets or financial liabilities, carried at fair value through profit or loss.

This category includes derivative financial assets or liabilities which are not designated as hedges.

Although the Company believes that these derivatives constitute hedges from an economic perspective, they may not qualify for hedge accounting under Ind AS 109, *Financial Instruments*. Any derivative that is either not designated as hedge, or is so designated but is ineffective as per Ind AS 109, is categorized as a financial asset or financial liability, at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives not designated as hedges are recognized initially at fair value and attributable transaction costs are recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, these derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss and the resulting exchange gains or losses are included in other income. Assets / liabilities in this category are presented as current assets / current liabilities if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realized within 12 months after the Balance Sheet date.

(ii) Cash flow hedge

The Company designates certain foreign exchange forward and options contracts as cash flow hedges to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange exposure on highly probable forecast cash transactions.

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedge instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized

immediately in the net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in cash flow hedge reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedge reserve until the forecasted transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedge reserve is transferred to the net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedge reserve is reclassified to net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.11.3 Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

2.11.4 Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing model, market multiples, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realized.

Refer to table 'Financial instruments by category' below for the disclosure on carrying value and fair value of financial assets and liabilities. For financial assets and liabilities maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date and which are not carried at fair value, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

2.11.5 Impairment

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets and unbilled revenues which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables and unbilled revenues with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL.

The Company determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions. The Company considers current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries the Company deals with and the countries where it operates.

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The amount of ECLs (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recorded is recognized as an impairment loss or gain in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2024 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)							
Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer to Note 2.9)	8,191	–	–	–	–	8,191	8,191
Investments (Refer to Note 2.5)							
Preference securities, equity securities and others	–	–	84	206	–	290	290
Tax-free bonds and government bonds	1,745	–	–	–	–	1,745	1,959 ⁽¹⁾
Liquid mutual fund units	–	–	1,913	–	–	1,913	1,913
Target maturity fund units	–	–	431	–	–	431	431
Commercial papers	–	–	–	–	4,507	4,507	4,507
Certificates of deposit	–	–	–	–	2,945	2,945	2,945
Non-convertible debentures	–	–	–	–	3,954	3,954	3,954
Government securities	–	–	–	–	6,893	6,893	6,893
Trade receivables (Refer to Note 2.8)	25,152	–	–	–	–	25,152	25,152
Loans (Refer to Note 2.6)	242	–	–	–	–	242	242
Other financial assets (Refer to Note 2.7) ⁽³⁾	11,804	–	58	–	23	11,885	11,801 ⁽²⁾
Total	47,134	–	2,486	206	18,322	68,148	68,278
Liabilities:							
Trade payables (Refer to Note 2.14)	2,493	–	–	–	–	2,493	2,493
Lease liabilities (Refer to Note 2.3)	3,766	–	–	–	–	3,766	3,766
Other financial liabilities (Refer to Note 2.13)	11,569	–	20	–	1	11,590	11,590
Total	17,828	–	20	–	1	17,849	17,849

⁽¹⁾ On account of fair value changes including interest accrued

⁽²⁾ Excludes interest accrued on tax-free bonds and government bonds carried at amortized cost of ₹84 crore

⁽³⁾ Excludes unbilled revenue on contracts where the right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones

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

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer to Note 2.9)	6,534	–	–	–	–	6,534	6,534
Investments (Refer to Note 2.5)							
Preference securities, equity securities and others	–	–	82	196	–	278	278
Tax-free bonds and government bonds	1,906	–	–	–	–	1,906	2,134 ⁽¹⁾
Target maturity fund units	–	–	402	–	–	402	402
Liquid mutual fund units	–	–	260	–	–	260	260
Commercial papers	–	–	–	–	420	420	420
Certificates of deposit	–	–	–	–	2,765	2,765	2,765
Non-convertible debentures	–	–	–	–	3,366	3,366	3,366
Government securities	–	–	–	–	6,856	6,856	6,856
Trade receivables (Refer to Note 2.8)	20,773	–	–	–	–	20,773	20,773
Loans (Refer to Note 2.6)	330	–	–	–	–	330	330
Other financial assets (Refer to Note 2.7) ⁽³⁾	10,350	–	47	–	32	10,429	10,345 ⁽²⁾
Total	39,893	–	791	196	13,439	54,319	54,463
Liabilities:							
Trade payables (Refer to Note 2.14)	2,426	–	–	–	–	2,426	2,426
Lease liabilities (Refer to Note 2.3)	4,266	–	–	–	–	4,266	4,266
Other financial liabilities (Refer to Note 2.13)	11,989	–	42	–	14	12,045	12,045
Total	18,681	–	42	–	14	18,737	18,737

⁽¹⁾ On account of fair value changes including interest accrued

⁽²⁾ Excludes interest accrued on tax-free bonds and government bonds carried at amortized cost of ₹84 crore

⁽³⁾ Excludes unbilled revenue on contracts where the right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones

For trade receivables, trade payables, other assets and payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate the fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Inputs 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 for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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The fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at March 31, 2024 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments (Refer to Note 2.5)				
Investments in tax-free bonds	1,944	1,944	–	–
Investments in government bonds	15	15	–	–
Investments in liquid mutual fund units	1,913	1,913	–	–
Investments in target maturity fund units	431	431	–	–
Investments in certificates of deposit	2,945	–	2,945	–
Investments in commercial papers	4,507	–	4,507	–
Investments in non-convertible debentures	3,954	3,697	257	–
Investments in government securities	6,893	6,820	73	–
Investments in equity securities	115	113	–	2
Investments in preference securities	91	–	–	91
Other investments	84	–	–	84
Others				
Derivative financial instruments – gain on outstanding foreign exchange forward and option contracts (Refer to Note 2.7)	81	–	81	–
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments – loss on outstanding foreign exchange forward and option contracts (Refer to Note 2.13)	21	–	21	–

During the year ended March 31, 2024, tax-free bonds and non-convertible debentures of ₹1,986 crore were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 of fair value hierarchy since these were valued based on quoted price. Further, state government securities of ₹73 crore were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on market observable inputs.

The fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at March 31, 2023 was as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments (Refer to Note 2.5)				
Investments in tax-free bonds	2,120	1,331	789	–
Investments in target maturity fund units	402	402	–	–
Investments in government bonds	14	14	–	–
Investments in liquid mutual fund units	260	260	–	–
Investments in certificates of deposit	2,765	–	2,765	–
Investments in commercial papers	420	–	420	–
Investments in non-convertible debentures	3,366	1,364	2,002	–
Investments in government securities	6,856	6,856	–	–
Investments in equity securities	3	–	–	3
Investments in preference securities	193	–	–	193

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Other investments	82	–	–	82
Others				
Derivative financial instruments – gain on outstanding foreign exchange forward and option contracts (Refer to Note 2.7)	79	–	79	–
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments – loss on outstanding foreign exchange forward and option contracts (Refer to Note 2.13)	56	–	56	–

During the year ended March 31, 2023, tax-free bonds and government securities of ₹383 crore were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 of fair value hierarchy since these were valued based on quoted price. Further, non-convertible debentures of ₹1,611 crore were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on market observable inputs.

A one percentage point change in the unobservable inputs used in fair valuation of Level 3 assets and liabilities does not have a significant impact in its value.

Majority of investments of the Company are fair valued based on Level 1 or Level 2 inputs. These investments primarily include investment in liquid mutual fund units, target maturity fund units, tax-free bonds, certificates of deposit, commercial papers, treasury bills, government securities, non-convertible debentures, quoted bonds issued by government and quasi-government organizations. The Company invests after considering counterparty risks based on multiple criteria, including Tier I capital, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Credit Rating, Profitability, NPA levels and Deposit base of banks and financial institutions. These risks are monitored regularly as per Group's risk management program.

Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks – market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial

markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risk to the Company is foreign exchange risk. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to mitigate foreign exchange related risk exposures. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers.

Market risk

The Company operates internationally and a major portion of the business is transacted in several currencies and consequently the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through its sales and services in the United States and elsewhere, and purchases from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies. The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward and option contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The exchange rate between the Indian rupee and foreign currencies has changed substantially in recent years and may fluctuate substantially in the future. Consequently, the results of the Company's operations are adversely affected as the rupee appreciates / depreciates against these currencies.

The analysis of foreign currency risk from financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2024 is as follows:

Particulars	US Dollar	Euro	United Kingdom Pound Sterling	Australian Dollar	Other currencies	(In ₹ crore)
						Total
Net financial assets	23,447	6,929	1,940	1,463	2,575	36,354
Net financial liabilities	(9,918)	(1,911)	(663)	(798)	(1,112)	(14,402)
Total	13,529	5,018	1,277	665	1,463	21,952

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The analysis of foreign currency risk from financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023 was as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	US Dollar	Euro	United Kingdom Pound Sterling	Australian Dollar	Other currencies	Total
Net financial assets	18,436	5,442	1,612	1,765	2,278	29,533
Net financial liabilities	(10,017)	(1,898)	(682)	(926)	(1,082)	(14,605)
Total	8,419	3,544	930	839	1,196	14,928

Sensitivity analysis between Indian Rupee and US Dollar

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Impact on the Company's incremental operating margins	0.46%	0.47%

Sensitivity analysis is computed based on the changes in the income and expenses in foreign currency upon conversion into functional currency, due to exchange rate fluctuations between the previous reporting period and the current reporting period.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency forward and option contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank. These derivative financial instruments are valued based on quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace.

The details in respect of outstanding foreign currency forward and option contracts are as follows :

Particulars	As at March 31,			
	2024		2023	
	In million	In ₹ crore	In million	In ₹ crore
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges				
Forward contracts				
In Euro	30	270	–	–
Option contracts				
In Euro	236	2,121	325	2,907
In Australian Dollar	106	573	140	770
In United Kingdom Pound Sterling	35	368	55	559
Other derivatives				
Forward contracts				
In US Dollar	1,223	10,203	1,486	12,209
In Euro	554	4,975	266	2,382
In Singapore Dollar	171	1,046	45	278
In United Kingdom Pound Sterling	78	818	76	775
In Swiss Franc	16	150	–	–
In New Zealand Dollar	30	149	30	154
In Danish Krone	100	121	–	–
In Norwegian Krone	130	100	100	79
In Canadian Dollar	15	92	–	–
In Australian Dollar	14	75	10	55
In Hungarian Forint	2,500	57	–	–
In Chinese Yuan	43	49	–	–
In South African rand	85	37	85	39

Particulars	As at March 31,			
	2024		2023	
	In million	In ₹ crore	In million	In ₹ crore
Option contracts				
In Australian Dollar	20	111	30	165
In Euro	100	897	160	1,431
In United Kingdom Pound Sterling	–	–	15	153
In US Dollar	543	4,527	300	2,465
Total forwards and option contracts		26,739		24,421

The foreign exchange forward and option contracts mature within 12 months. The table below analyses the derivative financial instruments into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period as at the Balance Sheet date:

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Not later than one month	9,581	10,972
Later than one month and not later than three months	15,181	10,122
Later than three months and not later than one year	1,977	3,327
Total	26,739	24,421

During the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, the Company has designated certain foreign exchange forward and option contracts as cash flow hedges to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange exposure on highly probable forecast cash transactions. The related hedge transactions for balance in cash flow hedge reserve as at March 31, 2024 are expected to occur and reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss within three months.

The Company determines the existence of an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item based on the currency, amount and timing of its forecasted cash flows. Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument, including whether the hedging instrument is expected to offset changes in cash flows of hedged items.

If the hedge ratio for risk management purposes is no longer optimal but the risk management objective remains unchanged and the hedge continues to qualify for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship will be rebalanced by adjusting either the volume of the hedging instrument or the volume of the hedged item so that the hedge ratio aligns with the ratio used for risk management purposes. Any hedge ineffectiveness is calculated and accounted for in the Statement of Profit or Loss at the time of the hedge relationship rebalancing.

The reconciliation of cash flow hedge reserve for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Gain / (Loss)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(5)	2
Gain / (Loss) recognized in other comprehensive income during the year	8	90
Amount reclassified to profit and loss during the year	7	(99)
Tax impact on above	(4)	2
Balance at the end of the year	6	(5)

The Company offsets a financial asset and a financial liability when it currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The quantitative information about offsetting of derivative financial assets and derivative financial liabilities is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Derivative financial asset	Derivative financial liability	Derivative financial asset	Derivative financial liability
Gross amount of recognized financial asset / liability	93	(33)	103	(80)
Amount set off	(12)	12	(24)	24
Net amount presented in Balance Sheet	81	(21)	79	(56)

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Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to ₹25,152 crore and ₹20,773 crore as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, respectively and unbilled revenue amounting to ₹10,814 crore and ₹12,384 crore as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, respectively. Trade receivables and unbilled revenue are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue from customers majorly located in the United States of America and Europe. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of the customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company uses the expected credit loss model to assess any required allowances; and uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables and unbilled revenues. This matrix takes into account credit reports and other related credit information to the extent available.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers. Exposure to customers is diversified and there is no single customer contributing more than 10% of outstanding trade receivables and unbilled revenues.

The details in respect of percentage of revenues generated from top five customers and top ten customers are as follows:

Particulars	(In %)	
	Year ended March 31, 2024	2023
Revenue from top five customers	11.6	11.3
Revenue from top ten customers	18.9	19.6

Credit risk exposure

The Company's credit period generally ranges from 30-75 days.

The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on customer balances recognized for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is ₹108 crore and ₹139 crore, respectively.

The movement in credit loss allowance on customer balance is as follows:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31, 2024	2023
Balance at the beginning	699	673
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed), net	108	139
Amounts written off	(93)	(145)
Translation differences	7	32
Balance at the end	721	699

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invest in deposits with banks with high ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies. Ratings are monitored periodically and the Company has considered the latest available credit ratings as at the date of approval of these financial statements.

The investments of the Company primarily include investment in liquid mutual fund units, target maturity fund units, tax-free bonds, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, treasury bills, government securities, non-convertible debentures, quoted bonds issued by government and quasi government organizations. The Company invests after considering counterparty risks based on multiple criteria including Tier I Capital, Capital Adequacy Ratio, credit rating, profitability, NPA levels and deposit base of banks and financial institutions. These risks are monitored regularly as per Group's risk management program.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time.

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company has no outstanding borrowings. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements.

As at March 31, 2024, the Company had a working capital of ₹43,866 crore including cash and cash equivalents of ₹8,191 crore and current investments of ₹11,306 crore. As at March 31, 2023, the Company had a working capital of ₹24,640 crore including cash and cash equivalents of ₹6,534 crore and current investments of ₹4,476 crore.

As at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, the outstanding compensated absences were ₹2,159 crore and ₹1,969 crore, respectively, which have been substantially funded. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

The details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at March 31, 2024 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)					
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Trade payables	2,493	–	–	–	2,493
Other financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis (Refer to Note 2.13)	9,697	1,240	567	67	11,571

The details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at March 31, 2023 were as follows:

(In ₹ crore)					
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Trade payables	2,426	–	–	–	2,426
Other financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis (Refer to Note 2.13)	10,752	965	264	13	11,994

2.12 Equity

Accounting policy

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity share capital. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares, share options and buyback are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Description of reserves

Capital redemption reserve

In accordance with Section 69 of the Indian Companies Act, 2013, the Company creates a capital redemption reserve equal to the nominal value of the shares bought back as an appropriation from general reserve / retained earnings.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Company.

Securities premium

The amount received in excess of the par value of equity shares has been classified as securities premium. Amounts have been utilized for bonus issue and share buyback from share premium account.

Share options outstanding account

The Share options outstanding account is used to record the fair value of equity-settled, share-based payment transactions with employees. The amounts recorded in share options outstanding account are transferred to securities premium upon exercise of stock options and transferred to general reserve on account of stock options not exercised by employees.

Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Re-investment reserve

The Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve has been created out of the profit of the eligible SEZ unit in terms of the provisions of Section 10AA (1)(ii) of Income-tax Act, 1961. The reserve should be utilized by the Company for acquiring new

plant and machinery for the purpose of its business in terms of the provisions of the Sec 10AA (2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Other components of equity

Other components of equity include remeasurement of net defined benefit liability / asset, equity instruments fair valued through other comprehensive income, changes on fair valuation of investments and changes in fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, net of taxes.

Cash flow hedge reserve

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedging reserve. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction.

2.12.1 Equity share capital

(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Authorized		
Equity shares, ₹5 par value		
480,00,00,000 (480,00,00,000) equity shares	2,400	2,400
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
Equity shares, ₹5 par value ⁽¹⁾	2,075	2,074
415,08,67,464 (414,85,60,044) equity shares fully paid-up		
	2,075	2,074

⁽¹⁾ Refer to Note 2.22 for details of basic and diluted shares

Forfeited shares amounted to ₹1,500 (₹1,500)

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The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹5. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The equity shares represented by American Depository Shares (ADS) carry similar rights to voting and dividends as the other equity shares. Each ADS represents one underlying equity share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders, after distribution of all preferential amounts. However, no such preferential amounts exist currently.

There are no voting, dividend or liquidation rights to the holders of options issued under the Company's share option plans.

For details of shares reserved for issue under the employee stock option plan of the Company, refer to the note below.

In the period of five years immediately preceding March 31, 2024:

Buyback

In the period of five years immediately preceding March 31, 2024, the Company had purchased and extinguished a total of 21,41,00,951 fully paid-up equity shares of face value ₹5 each from the stock exchange. The Company has only one class of equity shares.

Capital Allocation Policy

Effective from financial year 2025, the Company expects to continue its policy of returning approximately 85% of the free cash flow cumulatively over a five-year period through a combination of semi-annual dividends and / or share buyback / special dividends subject to applicable laws and requisite approvals, if any. Under this policy, the Company expects to progressively increase its annual dividend per share (excluding special dividend if any).

Free cash flow is defined as net cash provided by operating activities less capital expenditure as per the consolidated statement of cash flows prepared under IFRS. Dividend and buyback include applicable taxes

Buyback completed in February 2023

In line with the Capital Allocation Policy, the Board, at its meeting held on October 13, 2022, approved the buyback of equity shares, from the open market route through the Indian stock exchanges, amounting to ₹9,300 crore (Maximum Buyback Size, excluding buyback tax) at a price not exceeding ₹1,850 per share (Maximum Buyback Price), subject to shareholders' approval by way of Postal Ballot.

The shareholders approved the proposal of buyback of Equity Shares recommended by its Board of Directors by way of e-voting on the postal ballot, the results of which were declared on December 3, 2022. The buyback was offered to all equity shareholders of the Company (other than the Promoters, the Promoter Group and Persons in Control of the Company) under the open market route through the stock exchange. The buyback of equity shares through the stock exchange commenced on December 7, 2022 and was completed on February 13, 2023. During this buyback period, the Company had purchased and

extinguished a total of 6,04,26,348 equity shares from the stock exchange at a volume weighted average buyback price of ₹1,539.06 per equity share comprising 1.44% of the pre buyback paid-up equity share capital of the Company. The buyback resulted in a cash outflow of ₹9,300 crore (excluding transaction costs and tax on buyback). The Company funded the buyback from its free reserves including Securities Premium as explained in Section 68 of the Companies Act, 2013.

In accordance with Section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013, as at March 31, 2023, the Company has created a capital redemption reserve of ₹30 crore equal to the nominal value of the shares bought back as an appropriation from general reserve and retained earnings.

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximize shareholder value. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or buy back issued shares. As of March 31, 2024, the Company has only one class of equity shares and has no debt. Consequent to the above capital structure there are no externally imposed capital requirements.

2.12.2 Shareholding of promoter

The details of the shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2024 are as follows:

Promoter name	No. of shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
Sudha Gopalakrishnan	9,53,57,000	2.30	–
Rohan Murty	6,08,12,892	1.47	–
S. Gopalakrishnan	3,18,53,808	0.77	(23.89)
Nandan M. Nilekani	4,07,83,162	0.98	–
Akshata Murty	3,89,57,096	0.94	–
Asha Dinesh	3,85,79,304	0.93	–
Sudha N. Murty	3,45,50,626	0.83	–
Rohini Nilekani	3,43,35,092	0.83	–
Dinesh Krishnaswamy	3,24,79,590	0.78	–
Shreyas Shibulal	2,13,23,515	0.51	(10.04)
N. R. Narayana Murthy	1,51,45,638	0.36	(9.01)
Nihar Nilekani	1,26,77,752	0.31	–
Janhavi Nilekani	85,89,721	0.21	–
Kumari Shibulal	49,45,935	0.12	(5.77)
Deeksha Dinesh	76,46,684	0.18	–
Divya Dinesh	76,46,684	0.18	–
Meghana Gopalakrishnan	1,48,34,928	0.36	206.83
Shruti Shibulal	27,37,538	0.07	–
S. D. Shibulal	52,08,673	0.13	(10.42)
Ekagrah Rohan Murty	15,00,000	0.04	100.00
Promoters Group			
Gaurav Manchanda	1,25,24,106	0.30	(8.82)
Milan Shibulal Manchanda	65,13,389	0.16	(6.52)

Promoter name	No. of shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
Nikita Shibulal Manchanda	65,13,389	0.16	(6.52)
Bhairavi Madhusudhan Shibulal	60,21,716	0.15	(9.84)
Shray Chandra	7,19,424	0.02	–
Tanush Nilekani Chandra	33,56,017	0.08	–

2.12.3 Dividend

The final dividend on shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors. Income tax consequences of dividends on financial instruments classified as equity will be recognized according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events that generated distributable profits.

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. Companies are required to pay / distribute dividend after deducting applicable taxes. The remittance of dividends outside India is governed by Indian law on foreign exchange and is also subject to withholding tax at applicable rates.

The amount of per share dividend recognized as distribution to equity shareholders is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Final dividend for fiscal 2022	–	16.00
Interim dividend for fiscal 2023	–	16.50
Final dividend for fiscal 2023	17.50	–
Interim dividend for fiscal 2024	18.00	–

During the year ended March 31, 2024, on account of the final dividend for fiscal 2023 and interim dividend for fiscal 2024, the Company has incurred a net cash outflow of ₹14,733 crore.

The Board of Directors, in its meeting held on April 18, 2024, recommended a final dividend of ₹20 per equity share for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 and a special dividend of ₹8 per equity share. The payment is subject to the approval of shareholders in the AGM of the Company to be held on June 26, 2024 and if approved, would result in a net cash outflow of approximately ₹11,622 crore.

The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as follows:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	% held	Number of shares	% held
Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (Depository of ADRs – legal ownership)	44,24,17,564	10.66	50,57,90,851	12.19
Life Insurance Corporation of India	38,59,52,941	9.30	29,82,44,977	7.19

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
As at the beginning of the period	414,85,60,044	2,074	420,67,38,641	2,103
Add: Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options	23,07,420	1	22,47,751	1
Less: Shares bought back	–	–	6,04,26,348	30
As at the end of the period	415,08,67,464	2,075	414,85,60,044	2,074

2.12.4 Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP)

Accounting policy

The Company recognizes compensation expense relating to share-based payments in net profit based on estimated fair-values of the awards on the grant date. The estimated fair value of awards is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was in-substance, multiple awards with a corresponding increase to share options outstanding account.

Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program 2019 ("the 2019 Plan")

On June 22, 2019, pursuant to approval by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting, the Board has been authorized to introduce, offer, issue and provide share-based incentives to eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries under the 2019 Plan. The maximum number of shares under the 2019 Plan shall not exceed 5,00,00,000 equity shares. To implement the 2019 Plan, up to 4,50,00,000 equity shares may be issued by way of secondary acquisition of shares by Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust. The Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) granted under the 2019 Plan shall vest based on the achievement of

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defined annual performance parameters as determined by the administrator (Nomination and Remuneration Committee). The performance parameters will be based on a combination of relative Total Shareholder Return (TSR) against selected industry peers and certain broader market domestic and global indices and operating performance metrics of the Company as decided by administrator. Each of the above performance parameters will be distinct for the purposes of calculation of quantity of shares to vest based on performance. These instruments will generally vest between a minimum of one to maximum of three years from the grant date.

2015 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan ("the 2015 Plan")

On March 31, 2016, pursuant to the approval by the shareholders through postal ballot, the Board was authorized to introduce, offer, issue and allot share-based incentives to eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries under the 2015 Plan. The maximum number of shares under the 2015 Plan shall not exceed

2,40,38,883 equity shares (these include 1,12,23,576 equity shares which are held by the trust towards the 2011 Plan as at March 31, 2016). These instruments will generally vest over a period of four years. The plan numbers mentioned above are further adjusted with the September 2018 bonus issue.

The equity-settled and cash-settled RSUs and stock options would vest generally over a period of four years and shall be exercisable within the period as approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NARC). The exercise price of the RSUs will be equal to the par value of the shares and the exercise price of the stock options would be the market price as on the date of grant.

Controlled trust holds 1,09,16,829 shares and 1,21,72,119 shares as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, respectively under the 2015 Plan. Out of these shares, 2,00,000 equity shares each have been earmarked for welfare activities of the employees as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

The summary of grants made during year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	2019 Plan		2015 Plan	
	Year ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Equity-settled RSUs				
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	1,41,171	2,10,643	4,98,730	3,67,479
Employees other than KMP	40,46,731	37,04,014	46,40,640	17,84,975
	41,87,902	39,14,657	51,39,370	21,52,454
Cash-settled RSUs				
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	–	–	–	–
Employees other than KMP	–	–	1,76,990	92,400
	–	–	1,76,990	92,400
Total grants	41,87,902	39,14,657	53,16,360	22,44,854

Notes on grants to KMP:

CEO & MD

Under the 2015 Plan

The Board, on April 13, 2023, based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, approved the following grants for fiscal 2024. In accordance with such approval, the following grants were made effective May 2, 2023:

- 2,72,026 performance-based RSUs (annual performance equity grant) of fair value of ₹34.75 crore. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain performance targets.
- 15,656 performance-based grant of RSUs (annual performance equity ESG grant) of fair value of ₹2 crore. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain environment, social and governance milestones as determined by the Board.
- 39,140 performance-based grant of RSUs (annual performance equity TSR grant) of fair value of ₹5 crore. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on Company's performance on cumulative relative TSR over the years and as determined by the Board.

Further, in accordance with the employee agreement which has been approved by the shareholders, the CEO is eligible to receive an annual grant of RSUs of fair value ₹3 crore, which will vest overtime in three equal annual installments upon the completion of each year of service from the respective grant date. Accordingly, annual time-based grant of 18,104 RSUs was made effective February 1, 2024 for fiscal 2024.

Though the annual time-based grants and annual performance equity TSR grant for the remaining employment term ending on March 31, 2027 have not been granted as of March 31, 2024, since the service commencement date precedes the grant date, the Company has recorded employment stock compensation expense in accordance with Ind AS 102, *Share-based payments*. The grant date for this purpose in accordance with Ind AS 102, *Share-based payments* is July 1, 2022.

Under the 2019 Plan

The Board, on April 13, 2023, based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, approved a performance-based grant of RSUs amounting to ₹10 crore for fiscal 2024 under the 2019 Plan. These RSUs will vest based on achievement of certain performance targets. Accordingly, 78,281 performance-based RSUs were granted effective May 2, 2023.

Other KMP

Under the 2015 Plan

During the year ended March 31, 2024, based on recommendations of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board approved 1,47,030 time-based RSUs and 6,774 performance-based RSUs to other KMP under the 2015 Plan. Time-based RSUs will vest over three to four years and performance-based RSUs will vest over three years based on certain performance targets.

Under the 2019 Plan

During the year ended March 31, 2024, based on recommendations of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board approved performance-based grants of 62,890 RSUs to other KMPs under the 2019 Plan. These RSUs will vest over three years based on achievement of certain performance targets.

The break-up of employee stock compensation expense is as follows:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Granted to:		
KMP*	68	49
Employees other than KMP	507	411
Total ⁽¹⁾	575	460
⁽¹⁾ Cash-settled stock compensation expense included in the above	5	1

* Includes reversal of employee stock compensation expense on account of resignation / retirement of key managerial personnel.

The activity in the 2015 and 2019 Plan for equity-settled, share-based payment transactions during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024		Year ended March 31, 2023	
	Shares arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹)	Shares arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
2015 Plan: RSUs				
Outstanding at the beginning	54,08,018	5.00	62,32,975	4.82
Granted	51,39,370	5.00	21,52,454	5.00
Exercised	18,15,025	5.00	21,05,904	4.50
Forfeited and expired	6,56,305	5.00	8,71,507	4.93
Outstanding at the end	80,76,058	5.00	54,08,018	5.00
Exercisable at the end	8,31,050	4.98	7,87,976	4.97
2015 Plan: Employee Stock Options (ESOPs)				
Outstanding at the beginning	1,34,030	529	7,00,844	557
Granted	–	–	–	–
Exercised	51,980	499	5,66,814	596
Forfeited and expired	–	–	–	–
Outstanding at the end	82,050	551	1,34,030	529
Exercisable at the end	82,050	551	1,34,030	529
2019 Plan: RSUs				
Outstanding at the beginning	72,22,038	5.00	49,58,938	5.00
Granted	41,87,902	5.00	39,14,657	5.00
Exercised	16,95,705	5.00	11,28,626	5.00
Forfeited and expired	16,90,380	5.00	5,22,931	5.00
Outstanding at the end	80,23,855	5.00	72,22,038	5.00
Exercisable at the end	8,14,798	5.00	13,52,150	5.00

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The weighted average share price of option exercised is as follows:

(In ₹)

Particulars	2019 Plan		2015 Plan	
	Year ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Weighted average share price of options exercised	1,352	1,485	1,414	1,515

The summary of information about equity-settled RSUs and ESOPs outstanding as at March 31, 2024 is as follows:

Range of exercise prices per share (₹)	2019 Plan – Options outstanding			2015 Plan – Options outstanding		
	No. of shares arising out of options	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Weighted average exercise price (₹)	No. of shares arising out of options	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
0-5 (RSU)	80,23,855	1.42	5.00	80,76,058	1.77	5.00
450-640 (ESOP)	–	–	–	82,050	1.10	551

The summary of information about equity-settled RSUs and ESOPs outstanding as at March 31, 2023 was as follows:

Range of exercise prices per share (₹)	2019 Plan – Options outstanding			2015 Plan – Options outstanding		
	No. of shares arising out of options	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Weighted average exercise price (₹)	No. of shares arising out of options	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
0-5 (RSU)	72,22,038	1.33	5.00	54,08,018	1.49	5.00
450-630 (ESOP)	–	–	–	1,34,030	1.77	529

As at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, 2,91,795 and 2,24,924 cash-settled options were outstanding, respectively. The carrying value of liability towards cash-settled, share-based payments was ₹13 crore and ₹4 crore as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, respectively.

The fair value of the awards are estimated using the Black-Scholes Model for time and non-market performance-based options and Monte Carlo simulation model is used for TSR-based options.

The inputs to the model include the share price at date of grant, exercise price, expected volatility, expected dividends, expected term and the risk free rate of interest. Expected volatility during the expected term of the options is based on historical volatility of the observed market prices of the Company's publicly traded equity shares during a period equivalent to the expected term of the options. Expected volatility of the comparative Company have been modelled based on historical movements in the market prices of their publicly traded equity shares during a period equivalent to the expected term of the options. Correlation coefficient is calculated between each peer entity and the indices as a whole or between each entity in the peer group.

The fair value of each equity settled award is estimated on the date of grant using the following assumptions:

Particulars	For options granted in			
	Fiscal 2024 – Equity shares – RSU	Fiscal 2024 – ADS – RSU	Fiscal 2023 – Equity shares – RSU	Fiscal 2023 – ADS – RSU
Weighted average share price (₹) / (\$ ADS)	1,588	19.19	1,525	18.08
Exercise price (₹) / (\$ ADS)	5.00	0.07	5.00	0.07
Expected volatility (%)	23-31	25-33	23-32	27-34
Expected life of the option (years)	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-4
Expected dividends (%)	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3
Risk-free interest rate (%)	7	4-5	5-7	2-5
Weighted average fair value as on grant date (₹) / (\$ ADS)	1,317	16.27	1,210	13.69

The expected life of the RSU / ESOP is estimated based on the vesting term and contractual term of the RSU / ESOP, as well as expected exercise behavior of the employee who receives the RSU / ESOP.

2.13 Other financial liabilities

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Non-current		
Others		
Compensated absences	81	76
Accrued compensation to employees ⁽¹⁾	7	5
Accrued expenses ⁽¹⁾	1,779	1,184
Other payables ⁽¹⁾⁽⁶⁾	74	52
Total non-current other financial liabilities	1,941	1,317
Current		
Unpaid dividends ⁽¹⁾	37	37
Others		
Accrued compensation to employees ⁽¹⁾	3,336	3,072
Accrued expenses ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	5,134	4,430
Capital creditors ⁽¹⁾	269	652
Compensated absences	2,078	1,893
Other payables ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	933	2,557
Foreign currency forward and options contracts ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	21	56
Total current other financial liabilities	11,808	12,697
Total other financial liabilities	13,749	14,014
⁽¹⁾ Financial liability carried at amortized cost	11,569	11,989
⁽²⁾ Financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss	20	42
⁽³⁾ Financial liability carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	1	14
⁽⁴⁾ Includes dues to subsidiaries	29	30
⁽⁵⁾ Includes dues to subsidiaries	405	422
⁽⁶⁾ Deferred contract cost includes technology assets taken over by the Company from a customer as a part of transformation project, which is not considered as distinct goods or services and the control related to the assets is not transferred to the Company in accordance with Ind AS 115, <i>Revenue from Contract with Customers</i> . Accordingly, the same has been considered as a reduction to the total contract value and accounted as Deferred contract cost. The Company has entered into financing arrangements with a third-party for these assets. As at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, the financial liability pertaining to such arrangements amounts to ₹58 crore and ₹114 crore, respectively (Refer to Note 2.10).		

Accrued expenses primarily relate to cost of technical sub-contractors, telecommunication charges, legal and professional charges, brand building expenses, overseas travel expenses, office maintenance and cost of third-party software and hardware.

2.14 Trade payables

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	92	97
Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises ⁽¹⁾	2,401	2,329
Total trade payables	2,493	2,426
⁽¹⁾ Includes dues to subsidiaries	778	653

The information as required to be disclosed pursuant under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006) has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

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(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Amount remaining unpaid :		
Principal	92	97
Interest	–	–
Interest paid by the Company under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	6	33
Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006;	–	–
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	–	–
Interest remaining due and payable (pertaining to prior years), until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of MSMED Act 2006.	–	–

The trade payables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Outstanding dues to MSME	92	–	–	–	–	92
	97	–	–	–	–	97
Others	2,039	362	–	–	–	2,401
	1,943	386	–	–	–	2,329
Total trade payables	2,131	362	–	–	–	2,493
	2,040	386	–	–	–	2,426

Relationship with struck off companies

There are no transactions with struck off companies for the year ending March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

2.15 Other liabilities

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Non-current		
Accrued defined benefit liability	123	412
Others	27	2
Total non-current other liabilities	150	414
Current		
Accrued defined benefit liability	2	2

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Unearned revenue	5,698	5,491
Others		
Withholding taxes and others	1,974	2,088
Others	7	28
Total current other liabilities	7,681	7,609
Total other liabilities	7,831	8,023

2.16 Provisions

Accounting policy

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that is reasonably estimable, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

a. Post-sales client support

The Company provides its clients with a fixed-period post-sales support on its fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts. Costs associated with such support services are accrued at the time related revenues are recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company estimates such costs based on historical experience and estimates are reviewed on a periodic basis for any material changes in assumptions and likelihood of occurrence.

b. Onerous contracts

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on incomplete contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the estimated efforts or costs to complete the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Provision for post-sales client support and other provisions

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Current		
Others		
Post-sales client support and other provisions	1,464	1,163
Total provisions	1,464	1,163

The movement in the provision for post-sales client support is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning	1,163
Provision recognized / (reversed)	689
Provision utilized	(396)
Translation difference	8
Balance at the end	1,464

Provision for post-sales client support and other provisions majorly represents costs associated with providing sales support services which are accrued at the time of recognition of revenues and are expected to be utilized over a period of one year.

2.17 Income taxes

Accounting policy

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity or other comprehensive income. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized 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 utilized. Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries and branches where it is expected that the earnings of the subsidiary or branch will not be distributed in the foreseeable future.

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities; deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Tax benefits of deductions earned on exercise of employee share options in excess of compensation charged to income are credited to equity.

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Income tax expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss comprises:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Current taxes	7,306	8,167
Deferred taxes	1,413	208
Income tax expense	8,719	8,375

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before income taxes is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Profit before income taxes	35,953	31,643
Enacted tax rates in India	34.94%	34.94%
Computed expected tax expense	12,564	11,057
Tax effect due to non-taxable income for Indian tax purposes	(3,009)	(2,916)
Overseas taxes	1,081	1,028
Tax provision (reversals)	(913)	(116)
Effect of exempt non-operating income	(1,086)	(563)
Effect of non-deductible expenses	135	144
Effect of differential tax rates	(189)	–
Others	136	(259)
Income tax expense	8,719	8,375

The applicable Indian corporate statutory tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is 34.94%.

Income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 includes reversal (net of provisions) of ₹913 crore and ₹116 crore, respectively. These reversals pertaining to prior periods is primarily on account of adjudication of certain disputed matters, upon filing of tax return and completion of assessments, across various jurisdictions.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company received orders under Sections 250 and 254 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, from the Income Tax Authorities in India for the assessment years, 2007-08 to 2015-16, 2017-18 and 2018-19. These orders confirmed the Company's position with respect to tax treatment of certain contentious matters. As a result interest income (pre-tax) of ₹1,933 crore was recognized and provision for income tax aggregating ₹525 crore was reversed with a corresponding credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Also, upon resolution of the disputes, an amount aggregating to ₹1,628 crore has been reduced from contingent liabilities.

The foreign tax expense is due to income taxes payable overseas, principally in the United States. In India, the Company has benefited from certain income tax incentives that the Government of India had provided for export of software and services from the units registered under the Special Economic Zones Act (SEZs), 2005. SEZ units, which began the provision of services on or after April 1, 2005 are eligible for a deduction of 100% of profits or gains derived from the export of services for the first five years from the financial year in which the unit commenced the provision of services and 50% of such profits or gains for further five years. Up to 50% of such profits or gains is also available for a further five years subject to creation of a Special Economic Zone re-investment Reserve out of the profit for the eligible SEZ units and utilization of such reserve by the Company for acquiring new plant and machinery for the purpose of its business as per the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. (Refer to Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve under Note 2.12 Equity).

Deferred income tax for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 substantially relates to origination and reversal of temporary differences.

Infosys is subject to a 15% Branch Profit Tax (BPT) in the US to the extent its US branch's net profit during the year is greater than the increase in the net assets of the US branch during the year, computed in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code. As at March 31, 2024, Infosys' US branch net assets amounted to approximately ₹7,844 crore. As at March 31, 2024, the Company has a deferred tax liability for branch profit tax of ₹269 crore (net of credits), as the Company estimates that these branch profits are expected to be distributed in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax liabilities have not been recognized on temporary differences amounting to ₹10,776 crore and ₹10,948 crore as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, respectively, associated with investments in subsidiaries and branches as the Company is able to control the timing of reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The Company majorly intends to repatriate earnings from subsidiaries and branches only to the extent these can be distributed in a tax-free manner.

Deferred income tax assets have not been recognized on accumulated losses of ₹1,358 crore each as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, respectively as it is probable that future taxable profit will not be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilized in the foreseeable future. Majority of the accumulated losses as at March 31, 2023 will expire between financial years 2028 to 2030.

The details of income tax assets and income tax liabilities as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Income tax assets	8,912	5,916
Current income tax liabilities	2,962	2,834
Net current income tax assets / (liabilities) at the end	5,950	3,082

The gross movement in the current income tax assets / (liabilities) for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Net current income tax assets / (liabilities) at the beginning	3,082	3,406
Income tax paid	8,235	7,807
Interest on income tax refund	1,934	–
Current income tax expense	(7,306)	(8,167)
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	3	51
Income tax on other comprehensive income	2	(22)
Tax impact on buyback expenses	–	9
Impact on account of Ind AS 37 adoption	–	(2)
Net current income tax assets / (liabilities) at the end	5,950	3,082

The movement in gross deferred income tax assets and liabilities (before set off) for the year ended March 31, 2024 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Carrying value as of April 1, 2023	Changes through profit and loss	Changes through OCI	Impact on account of Ind AS 37 adoption	Translation difference	Carrying value as of March 31, 2024
Deferred income tax assets / (liabilities)						
Property, plant and equipment	211	69	–	–	–	280
Lease liabilities	199	(26)	–	–	–	173
Trade receivables	211	(30)	–	–	–	181
Compensated absences	501	41	–	–	–	542
Post-sales client support	188	(169)	–	–	–	19
Derivative financial instruments	–	(7)	(4)	–	–	(11)
Credits related to branch profits	718	84	–	–	9	811
Intangibles through business transfer	2	(1)	–	–	–	1
Branch profit tax	(866)	(202)	–	–	(12)	(1,080)
SEZ re-investment reserve	(1,329)	(610)	–	–	–	(1,939)
Interest receivable on income tax refund	–	(487)	–	–	–	(487)
Others	78	(75)	(4)	–	2	1
Total deferred income tax assets / (liabilities)	(87)	(1,413)	(8)	–	(1)	(1,509)

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The movement in gross deferred income tax assets and liabilities (before set off) for the year ended March 31, 2023 was as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Carrying value as of April 1, 2022	Changes through profit and loss	Changes through OCI	Impact on account of Ind AS 37 adoption	Translation difference	Carrying value as of March 31, 2023
Deferred income tax assets / (liabilities)						
Property, plant and equipment	189	22	–	–	–	211
Lease liabilities	163	36	–	–	–	199
Trade receivables	169	42	–	–	–	211
Compensated absences	466	35	–	–	–	501
Post-sales client support	118	68	–	2	–	188
Derivative financial instruments	(24)	22	2	–	–	–
Credits related to branch profits	676	(13)	–	–	55	718
Intangibles through business transfer	(4)	6	–	–	–	2
Branch profit tax	(834)	35	–	–	(67)	(866)
SEZ re-investment reserve	(830)	(499)	–	–	–	(1,329)
Others	40	38	–	–	–	78
Total deferred income tax assets / (liabilities)	129	(208)	2	2	(12)	(87)

The tax effects of significant temporary differences that resulted in deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Deferred income tax assets after set off	–	779
Deferred income tax liabilities after set off	(1,509)	(866)

In assessing the reliability of deferred income tax assets, the Management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. The Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, management believes that the Company will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

The Company's Advanced Pricing Arrangement (APA) with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for US branch income tax expired in March 2021. The Company has applied for renewal of APA and currently the US taxable income is based on the Company's best estimate determined based on the expected value method.

2.18 Revenue from operations

Accounting policy

The Company derives revenues primarily from IT services comprising software development and related services, cloud and infrastructure services, maintenance, consulting and package implementation, licensing of software products and platforms across the Company's core and digital offerings (together called as "software-related services"). Contracts with customers are either on a time-and-material, unit of work, fixed-price or on a fixed-timeframe basis.

Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved in writing, by the parties, to the contract, the parties to contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services ("performance obligations") to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company has received or expects to receive in exchange for these products or services ("transaction price"). When there is uncertainty as to collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

The Company assesses the services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. The Company allocates the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling price. The price that is regularly charged for an item when sold separately is the best evidence of its standalone selling price. In the absence of such evidence, the primary method used to estimate standalone selling price is the expected cost plus a margin, under which the Company estimates the cost of satisfying the performance obligation and then adds an appropriate margin based on similar services.

The Company's contracts may include variable consideration including rebates, volume discounts and penalties. The Company includes variable consideration as part of transaction price when there is a basis to reasonably estimate the amount of the variable consideration and when it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved.

Revenue on time-and-material and unit of work-based contracts, are recognized as the related services are performed. Fixed-price maintenance revenue is recognized ratably either on a straight-line basis when services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period or ratably using a percentage-of-completion method when the pattern of benefits from the services rendered to the customer and Company's costs to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive. Revenue from other fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method. Efforts or costs expended are used to determine progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Progress towards completion is measured as the ratio of costs or efforts incurred to date (representing work performed) to the estimated total costs or efforts. Estimates of transaction price and total costs or efforts are continuously monitored over the term of the contracts and are recognized in net profit in the period when these estimates change or when the estimates are revised. Revenues and the estimated total costs or efforts are subject to revision as the contract progresses. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on incomplete contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the estimated efforts or costs to complete the contract.

The billing schedules agreed with customers include periodic performance-based billing and / or milestone-based progress billings. Revenues in excess of billing are classified as unbilled revenue while billing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (which we refer to as "unearned revenues").

In arrangements for software development and related services and maintenance services, by applying the revenue recognition criteria for each distinct performance obligation, the arrangements with customers generally meet the criteria for considering software development and related services as distinct performance obligations. For allocating the transaction price, the Company measures the revenue in respect of each performance obligation of a contract at its relative standalone selling price. The price that is regularly charged for an item when sold separately is the best evidence of its standalone selling price. In cases where the Company is unable to determine the standalone selling price, the Company uses the expected cost plus margin approach in estimating the standalone selling price. For software development and related services, the performance obligations are satisfied as and when the services are rendered since the customer generally obtains control of the work as it progresses.

Certain cloud and infrastructure services contracts include multiple elements which may be subject to other specific

accounting guidance, such as leasing guidance. These contracts are accounted in accordance with such specific accounting guidance. In such arrangements where the Company is able to determine that hardware and services are distinct performance obligations, it allocates the consideration to these performance obligations on a relative standalone selling price basis. In the absence of standalone selling price, the Company uses the expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the standalone selling price. When such arrangements are considered as a single performance obligation, revenue is recognized over the period and measure of progress is determined based on promise in the contract.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to use" the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to access" is recognized over the access period.

Arrangements to deliver software products generally have three elements: license, implementation and Annual Technical Services (ATS). When implementation services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and implementation have been identified as two distinct separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices. In the absence of standalone selling price for implementation, the Company uses the expected cost plus margin approach in estimating the standalone selling price. Where the license is required to be substantially customized as part of the implementation service the entire arrangement fee for license and implementation is considered to be a single performance obligation and the revenue is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method as the implementation is performed. Revenue from client training, support and other services arising due to the sale of software products is recognized as the performance obligations are satisfied. ATS revenue is recognized ratably on a straight line basis over the period in which the services are rendered.

Contracts with customers includes subcontractor services or third-party vendor equipment or software in certain integrated services arrangements. In these types of arrangements, revenue from sales of third-party vendor products or services is recorded net of costs when the Company is acting as an agent between the customer and the vendor, and gross when the Company is the principal for the transaction. In doing so, the Company first evaluates whether it obtains control of the specified goods or services before they are transferred to the customer. The Company considers whether it is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the specified goods or services, inventory risk, pricing discretion and other factors to determine whether it controls the specified goods or services and therefore, is acting as a principal or an agent.

A contract modification is a change in the scope or price or both of a contract that is approved by the parties to the contract. A contract modification that results in the addition of distinct performance obligations are accounted for either as a separate contract if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price or as a termination of the existing contract and

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creation of a new contract if they are not priced at the standalone selling price. If the modification does not result in a distinct performance obligation, it is accounted for as part of the existing contract on a cumulative catch-up basis.

The incremental costs of obtaining a contract (i.e., costs that would not have been incurred if the contract had not been obtained) are recognized as an asset if the Company expects to recover them.

Certain eligible, nonrecurring costs (e.g. set-up or transition or transformation costs) that do not represent a separate performance obligation are recognized as an asset when such costs (a) relate directly to the contract; (b) generate or enhance resources of the Company that will be used in satisfying the performance obligation in the future; and (c) are expected to be recovered.

Capitalized contract costs relating to upfront payments to customers are amortized to revenue and other capitalized costs are amortized to expenses over the respective contract life on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of goods or services to customer to which the asset relates. Capitalized costs are monitored regularly for impairment. Impairment losses are recorded when present value of projected remaining operating cash flows is not sufficient to recover the carrying amount of the capitalized costs.

The Company presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its Statement of Profit and Loss.

Revenue from operations for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)		
Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Revenue from software services	1,28,637	1,23,755
Revenue from products and platforms	296	259
Total revenue from operations	1,28,933	1,24,014

Products and platforms

The Company derives revenues from the sale of products and platforms, including Infosys Applied AI, which applies next-generation AI and machine learning.

The percentage of revenue from fixed-price contracts for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is 56% and 55%, respectively.

Trade receivables and contract balances

The timing of revenue recognition, billings and cash collections results in receivables, unbilled revenue, and unearned revenue on the Company's Balance Sheet. Amounts are billed as work progresses in accordance with agreed-upon contractual terms, either at periodic intervals (e.g., monthly or quarterly) or upon achievement of contractual milestones.

The Company's receivables are rights to consideration that are unconditional. Unbilled revenues comprising revenues in excess of billings from time and material contracts and fixed-price maintenance contracts are classified as financial asset when the right to consideration is unconditional and is due only after a passage of time.

Invoicing to the clients for other fixed-price contracts is based on milestones as defined in the contract and therefore the timing of revenue recognition is different from the timing of invoicing to the customers. Therefore unbilled revenues for other fixed-price contracts (contract asset) are classified as non-financial asset because the right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

Invoicing in excess of earnings are classified as unearned revenue.

Trade receivables and unbilled revenues are presented net of impairment in the Balance Sheet.

During the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, the Company recognized revenue of ₹4,189 crore and ₹4,391 crore arising from opening unearned revenue as of April 1, 2023 and April 1, 2022, respectively.

During the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, ₹6,396 crore and ₹5,378 crore of unbilled revenue pertaining to other fixed-price and fixed-time frame contracts as of April 1, 2023 and April 1, 2022, respectively has been reclassified to trade receivables upon billing to customers on completion of milestones.

Remaining performance obligation disclosure

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognized as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognize these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognized corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date, typically those contracts where invoicing is on time-and-material and unit of work-based contracts. Remaining performance obligation estimates are subject to change and are affected by several factors, including terminations, changes in the scope of contracts, periodic revalidations, adjustment for revenue that has not materialized and adjustments for currency fluctuations.

The aggregate value of performance obligations that are completely or partially unsatisfied as at March 31, 2024, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria mentioned above, is ₹80,334 crore. Out of this, the Company expects to recognize revenue of around 53.7% within the next one year and the remaining thereafter. The aggregate value of performance obligations that are completely or partially unsatisfied as at March 31, 2023 was ₹70,680 crore. The contracts can generally be terminated by the customers and typically includes an enforceable termination penalty payable by them. Generally, customers have not terminated contracts without cause.

2.19 Other income, net

2.19.1 Other income

Accounting policy

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income, dividend income, gain / loss on investments and exchange gain / loss on forward and options contracts and on translation of foreign currency assets and liabilities. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

2.19.2 Foreign currency

Accounting policy

Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company is the Indian rupee. These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (rounded off to crore; one crore equals ten million).

Transactions and translations

Foreign-currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the Balance Sheet date. The gains or losses resulting from such translations are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and reported within exchange gains / (losses) on translation of assets and liabilities, net, except when deferred in Other Comprehensive Income as qualifying cash flow hedges. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of the transaction. The related revenue and expense are recognized using the same exchange rate.

Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the period in which the transaction is settled. Revenue, expense and cash-flow items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currencies using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction.

Other Comprehensive Income, net of taxes includes translation differences on non-monetary financial assets measured at fair value at the reporting date, such as equities classified as financial instruments and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Government grant

The Company recognizes government grants only when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them shall be complied with, and the grants will be received. Government grants related to assets are treated as deferred income and are recognized in the net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset. Government grants related to revenue are recognized on a systematic basis in the net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate.

Other income for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)		
Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost		
Tax-free bonds and government bonds	131	148
Deposit with bank and others	665	567
Interest income on financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures, commercial papers, certificates of deposit and government securities	898	850
Income on investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	1
Income on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Gain / (Loss) on liquid mutual funds and other investments	224	142
Interest on income tax refund	1,936	–
Dividend received from subsidiary	2,976	1,463
Exchange gains / (losses) on foreign currency forward and options contracts	111	(531)
Exchange gains / (losses) on translation of other assets and liabilities	214	960
Miscellaneous income, net	262	259
Total other income	7,417	3,859

2.20 Expenses

(In ₹ crore)		
Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Employee benefit expenses		
Salaries including bonus	62,383	60,194
Contribution to provident and other funds	1,972	1,914
Share-based payments to employees (Refer to Note 2.12)	575	460
Staff welfare	209	196
	65,139	62,764

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Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Cost of software packages and others		
For own use	1,635	1,454
Third-party items bought for service delivery to clients	5,256	3,760
	6,891	5,214
Other expenses		
Power and fuel	172	155
Brand and Marketing	851	756
Short-term leases	16	22
Rates and taxes	248	217
Repairs and maintenance	953	922
Consumables	23	23
Insurance	172	140
Provision for post-sales client support and others	77	121
Commission to non-whole time directors	16	15
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) under expected credit loss model	130	183
Auditor's remuneration		
Statutory audit fees	8	7
Tax matters	–	–
Other services	–	–
Contributions towards Corporate Social Responsibility	492	437
Others	430	283
	3,588	3,281

2.21 Employee benefits

Accounting policy

2.21.1 Gratuity and pensions

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ("the Gratuity Plan") covering eligible Indian employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company. The Company contributes gratuity liabilities to the Infosys Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust ("the Trust"). Trustees administer contributions made to the Trusts and contributions are invested in a scheme with the Life Insurance Corporation of India as permitted by Indian law.

The Company operates defined benefit pension plan in certain overseas jurisdictions, in accordance with the local laws. These plans are managed by third-party fund managers. The plans provide for periodic payouts after retirement and / or a

lumpsum payment as set out in rules of each fund and includes death and disability benefits. The defined benefit plans require contributions, which are based on a percentage of salary that varies depending on the age of the respective employees.

Liabilities with regard to these defined benefit plans are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an external actuary, at each Balance Sheet date using the projected unit credit method. These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, interest rate risk and market risk.

The Company recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its Balance Sheet as an asset or liability. Gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability / (asset) are recognized in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. The actual return of the portfolio of plan assets, in excess of the yields computed by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effect of any plan amendments is recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.21.2 Provident fund

Eligible employees of Infosys receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined benefit plan. Both the eligible employee and the Company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. The Company contributes a portion to the Infosys Limited Employees' Provident Fund Trust. The Trust invests in specific designated instruments as permitted by Indian law. The remaining portion is contributed to the government administered pension fund. The rate at which the annual interest is payable to the beneficiaries by the trust is being administered by the Government. The Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the Trust and the notified interest rate.

2.21.3 Superannuation

Certain employees of Infosys are participants in a defined contribution plan. The Company has no further obligations to the Plan beyond its monthly contributions, which are periodically contributed to a trust fund, the corpus of which is invested with the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

2.21.4 Compensated absences

The Company has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an external actuary at each Balance Sheet date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid / availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the Balance Sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

a. Gratuity and pension

The details of the defined benefit retirement plans and the amounts recognized in the *Standalone financial statements* as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Gratuity		Pension	
	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Change in benefit obligations				
Benefit obligations at the beginning	1,524	1,467	591	610
Service cost	280	249	30	23
Interest expense	104	88	11	3
Past service cost – plan amendments	–	1	(28)	–
Transfer	32	3	–	–
Remeasurements – Actuarial (gains) / losses	22	(65)	18	(76)
Employee contribution	–	–	23	18
Benefits paid	(132)	(233)	29	(45)
Translation difference	–	14	12	58
Benefit obligations at the end	1,830	1,524	686	591
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning	1,516	1,477	537	534
Interest income	110	91	10	2
Transfer	3	4	–	–
Remeasurements – Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	15	20	11	(46)
Employee contribution	–	–	23	18
Employer contribution	303	155	29	22
Benefits paid	(130)	(231)	29	(45)
Translation difference	–	–	11	52
Fair value of plan assets at the end	1,817	1,516	650	537
Funded status	(13)	(8)	(36)	(54)
Defined benefit plan asset (Refer to Note 2.10)	9	9	–	–
Defined benefit plan liability	(22)	(17)	(36)	(54)

The amounts for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss under employee benefit expense are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Gratuity		Pension	
	Year ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Service cost	280	249	30	23
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability / asset	(6)	(3)	1	1
Plan amendments	–	1	(28)	–
Net cost	274	247	3	24

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The amounts for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Gratuity		Pension	
	Year ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability / (asset)				
Actuarial (gains) / losses	22	(65)	18	(76)
(Return) / loss on plan assets excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability / (asset)	(15)	(20)	(11)	46
	7	(85)	7	(30)

The break-up of actuarial (gains) / losses for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Gratuity		Pension	
	Year ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
(Gain) / loss from change in demographic assumptions	–	–	–	–
(Gain) / loss from change in financial assumptions	9	(54)	16	(82)
(Gain) / loss from change in experience assumptions	13	(11)	2	6
	22	(65)	18	(76)

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as follows:

Particulars	Gratuity		Pension	
	Year ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Discount rate (in %) ⁽¹⁾	7.0	7.1	1.5 - 3.4	1.8 - 3.4
Weighted average rate of increase in compensation levels (in %) ⁽²⁾	6.0	6.0	1 - 3	1 - 3
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation ⁽³⁾	5.8 years	5.9 years	12 years	12 years

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as follows:

(In %)

Particulars	Gratuity		Pension	
	Year ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Discount rate	7.1	6.5	1.8 - 3.2	0.4 - 1.3
Weighted average rate of increase in compensation levels	6.0	6.0	1-3	1-3

⁽¹⁾ For domestic defined benefit plan in India, the market for high quality corporate bonds being not developed, the yield of government bonds is considered as the discount rate. For most of our overseas defined benefit plan, given that the market for high quality corporate bonds is not developed, the Government bond rate adjusted for corporate spreads is used.

⁽²⁾ The average rate of increase in compensation levels is determined by the Company, considering factors such as, the Company's past compensation revision trends, inflation in respective markets and management's estimate of future salary increases.

⁽³⁾ Attrition rate considered is the Management's estimate based on the past long-term trend of employee turnover in the Company. The tenure has been considered taking into account the past long-term trend of employees' average remaining service life which reflects the average estimated term of post-employment benefit obligation.

For domestic defined benefit plan in India, assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set in accordance with the published statistics by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. For overseas defined benefit plan, the assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set with regard to the latest statistics in life expectancy, plan experience and other relevant data.

The Company assesses all the above assumptions with its projected long-term plans of growth and prevalent industry standards.

The Company contributes all ascertained liabilities towards gratuity to the Infosys Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust. Trustees administer contributions made to the trust. The plan assets of the overseas defined benefit plan have been primarily invested in insurer managed funds and the asset allocation for plan assets is determined based on the investment criteria prescribed under the relevant regulations applicable to pension funds and the insurer managers. The insurers' investment are diversified and provide for guaranteed interest rates arrangements.

Actual return on assets (including remeasurement) of the gratuity plan for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 were ₹125 crore and ₹111 crore, respectively and for the pension plan were ₹21 crore and (₹44) crore, respectively.

The contributions for gratuity are invested in a scheme with the Life Insurance Corporation of India as permitted by Indian law. The details of major plan assets into various categories as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as follows:

Particulars	(In %)	
	Pension	
	As at March 31, 2024	2023
Equity	34	34
Bonds	32	32
Real estate / property	26	26
Cash and cash equivalents	1	1
Other	7	7

These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risk which are set out below:

Interest rate risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is generally calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to government bond yields and in certain overseas jurisdictions, it is calculated in reference to government bond yield adjusted for a corporate spread. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

Life expectancy and investment risk: The pension fund offers the choice between a lifelong pension and a cash lump sum upon retirement. The pension fund has defined rates for converting the lump sum to a pension and there is the risk that the members live longer than implied by these conversion rates and that the pension assets don't achieve the investment return implied by these conversion rates.

Asset volatility: A proportion of the pension fund is held in equities, which is expected to outperform corporate bonds in the long term but give exposure to volatility and risk in the short term. The pension fund board of insurer is responsible for the investment strategy and equity allocation is justified given the long-term investment horizon of the pension fund and the objective to provide a reasonable long term return on members' account balances.

The sensitivity of significant assumptions used for valuation of defined benefit obligation is as follows :

Impact from	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at March 31, 2024	
	Gratuity	Pension
	1% point increase / decrease	0.5% point increase / decrease
Discount rate	102	28
Weighted average rate of increase in compensation level	93	4

Sensitivity for significant actuarial assumptions is computed by varying one actuarial assumption used for the valuation, keeping all other actuarial assumptions constant. In practice, this is not probable, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated.

The Company expects to contribute ₹300 crore to gratuity and ₹27 crore to pension during the fiscal 2025.

The maturity profile of defined benefit obligation is as follows:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	Gratuity	Pension
Within 1 year	244	43
1-2 years	250	44
2-3 years	284	44
3-4 years	365	45
4-5 years	396	45
5-10 years	1,963	217

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b. Superannuation

The Company contributed ₹493 crore and ₹468 crore to the Superannuation trust during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, respectively and the same has been recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss account under the head employee benefit expense.

c. Provident fund

Infosys has an obligation to fund any shortfall on the yield of the Trust's investments over the administered interest rates on an annual basis. These administered rates are determined annually predominantly considering the social rather than economic factors. The actuary has provided a valuation for provident fund liabilities on the basis of guidance issued by Actuarial Society of India.

The funded status of the defined benefit provident fund plan of Infosys Limited and the amounts recognized in the Company's financial statements as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Change in benefit obligations		
Benefit obligations at the beginning	10,527	9,304
Service cost	880	814
Employee contribution	1,652	1,689
Interest expense	764	625
Actuarial (gains) / loss	96	(82)
Benefits paid	(2,040)	(1,823)
Benefit obligations at the end	11,879	10,527
Change in plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning	10,184	9,058
Interest income	740	609
Remeasurements – Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	234	(186)
Employer contribution	1,042	837
Employee contribution	1,652	1,689
Benefits paid	(2,040)	(1,823)
Fair value of plan assets at the end	11,812	10,184
Net liability	(67)	(343)

Amount for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Service cost	880	814
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability / asset	24	16
Net provident fund cost	904	830

Amount for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability / (asset)		
Actuarial (gains) / losses	96	(82)
(Return) / loss on plan assets excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability / (asset)	(234)	186
	(138)	104

The assumptions used in determining the present value obligation of the defined benefit plan under the Deterministic Approach are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Government of India (GoI) bond yield ⁽¹⁾	7.00%	7.10%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	8.20%	8.15%
Remaining term to maturity of portfolio	6 years	6 years
Expected guaranteed interest rate	8.25%	8.15%

⁽¹⁾ In India, the market for high quality corporate bonds being not developed, the yield of government bonds is considered as the discount rate. The tenure has been considered taking into account the past long-term trend of employees' average remaining service life which reflects the average estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations.

The breakup of the plan assets into various categories as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	(In %)	
	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Central and state government bonds	60	60
Public sector undertakings and Private sector bonds	30	33
Others	10	7

The asset allocation for plan assets is determined based on the investment criteria prescribed under the relevant regulations.

The actuarial valuation of PF liability exposes the Company to interest rate risk. The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

As at March 31, 2024, the defined benefit obligation would be affected by approximately ₹66 crore and ₹110 crore on account of 0.25% increase / decrease in the expected rate of return on plan assets.

The Company contributed ₹1,100 crore and ₹1,053 crore to the provident fund during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, respectively. The same has been recognized in the net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head employee benefit expense.

The provident plans are applicable only to employees drawing a salary in Indian rupees.

Employee benefits cost include:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Salaries and bonus ⁽¹⁾	63,274	60,973
Defined contribution plans	493	468
Defined benefit plans	1,372	1,323
	65,139	62,764

⁽¹⁾ Includes employee stock compensation expense of ₹575 crore and ₹460 crore for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, respectively (Refer to Note 2.12).

2.22 Reconciliation of basic and diluted shares used in computing earnings per equity share

Accounting policy

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

A reconciliation of the equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per equity share is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Basic earnings per equity share – weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	415,00,99,796	419,38,13,881
Effect of dilutive common equivalent shares – share options outstanding	38,94,828	44,20,497
Diluted earnings per equity share – weighted average number of equity shares and common equivalent shares outstanding	415,39,94,624	419,82,34,378

For the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, there were 47,395 and 271 options to purchase equity shares, which had an anti-dilutive effect.

2.23 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Accounting policy

Contingent liability is a possible obligation arising from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Contingent liabilities:		
Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debts ⁽¹⁾	2,649	4,316
[Amount paid to statutory authorities ₹8,283 crore (₹6,115 crore)]		
Commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital contracts and not provided for (net of advances and deposits) ⁽²⁾	688	824
Other Commitments*	5	8

* Uncalled capital pertaining to investments

⁽¹⁾ As at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts in respect of income tax matters amounted to ₹2,260 crore and ₹3,953 crore, respectively.

The claims against the Company primarily represent demands arising on completion of assessment proceedings under the Income-tax Act, 1961. These claims are on account of issues of disallowance of expenditure towards software being held as capital in nature, payments made to Associated Enterprises held as liable for withholding of taxes, among others. These matters are pending before various Income tax authorities and the Management including its tax advisors expect that its position will likely be upheld on ultimate resolution and will not have a material adverse effect on the Company financial position and results of operations.

Amount paid to statutory authorities against the tax claims amounted to ₹8,273 crore and ₹6,105 crore as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, respectively.

⁽²⁾ Capital contracts primarily comprises of commitments for infrastructure facilities and computer equipments.

Legal proceedings

The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims, which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The Company's management reasonably expects that such ordinary course legal actions, when ultimately concluded and determined, will not have a material and adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

2.24 Related party transactions

List of related parties

(In %)

Name of subsidiaries	Country	Holdings as at March 31,	
		2024	2023
Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited (Infosys China) ⁽¹⁾	China	100	100
Infosys Technologies S. de R. L. de C. V. (Infosys Mexico) ⁽¹⁾	Mexico	100	100
Infosys Technologies (Sweden) AB (Infosys Sweden) ⁽¹⁾	Sweden	100	100
Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Company Limited (Infosys Shanghai) ⁽¹⁾	China	100	100
EdgeVerve Systems Limited (EdgeVerve) ⁽¹⁾	India	100	100
Infosys Austria GmbH ⁽¹⁾	Austria	100	100
Skava Systems Private Limited (Skava Systems) ⁽¹⁾⁽²²⁾	India	100	100
Infosys Chile SpA ⁽¹⁾	Chile	100	100
Infosys Arabia Limited ⁽²⁾⁽²²⁾	Saudi Arabia	70	70
Infosys Consulting Ltda. ⁽¹⁾	Brazil	100	100
Infosys Luxembourg S.a.r.l. ⁽¹⁾	Luxembourg	100	100
Infosys Americas Inc. (Infosys Americas) ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁰⁾	US	—	100
Infosys Consulting S.R.L. ⁽¹⁾⁽¹⁹⁾	Argentina	100	100

Name of subsidiaries	Country	Holdings as at March 31,	
		2024	2023
Infosys Consulting S.R.L. ⁽¹⁾	Romania	100	100
Infosys Limited Bulgaria EOOD ⁽¹⁾	Bulgaria	100	100
Infosys Turkey Bilgi Teknolojileri Limited Sirketi ⁽¹⁾	Turkey	100	100
Infosys Germany Holding GmbH ⁽¹⁾	Germany	100	100
Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH & Co. KG ⁽¹⁾	Germany	100	100
Infosys Green Forum ⁽¹⁾	India	100	100
Infosys Business Solutions LLC ⁽¹⁾	Qatar	100	100
WongDoody Inc. ⁽¹⁾	US	100	100
Danske IT and Support Services India Private Limited (Danske IT) ⁽¹⁾⁽³²⁾	India	100	–
Infosys Public Services, Inc. USA (Infosys Public Services) ⁽¹⁾	US	100	100
Infosys Public Services Canada Inc. ⁽¹²⁾⁽²³⁾	Canada	100	100
Infosys BPM Limited ⁽¹⁾	India	100	100
Infosys BPM UK Limited ⁽³⁾	UK	100	100
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o. ⁽³⁾	Czech Republic	100	100
Infosys Poland Sp z.o.o. ⁽³⁾	Poland	100	100
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC ⁽³⁾	US	100	100
Portland Group Pty Ltd ⁽³⁾	Australia	100	100
Infosys BPO Americas LLC. ⁽³⁾	US	100	100
Infosys BPM Canada Inc. ⁽³⁾⁽³¹⁾⁽³⁶⁾	Canada	–	–
Panaya Inc. (Panaya) ⁽¹⁾	US	100	100
Panaya Ltd. ⁽⁴⁾	Israel	100	100
Panaya Germany GmbH ⁽⁴⁾⁽²⁷⁾	Germany	100	100
Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited (Brilliant Basics) ⁽¹⁾⁽²²⁾	UK	100	100
Brilliant Basics Limited ⁽⁵⁾⁽²²⁾	UK	100	100
Infosys Consulting Holding AG ⁽¹⁾	Switzerland	100	100
Infosys Management Consulting Pty Limited ⁽⁶⁾	Australia	100	100
Infosys Consulting AG ⁽⁶⁾	Switzerland	100	100
Infosys Consulting GmbH ⁽⁶⁾	Germany	100	100
Infosys Consulting SAS ⁽⁶⁾	France	100	100
Infy Consulting B.V. ⁽⁶⁾	The Netherlands	100	100
Infosys Consulting (Belgium) NV ⁽⁶⁾	Belgium	100	100
Infy Consulting Company Ltd ⁽⁶⁾	UK	100	100
GuideVision s.r.o. ⁽⁷⁾	Czech Republic	100	100
GuideVision Deutschland GmbH ⁽⁸⁾	Germany	100	100
GuideVision Suomi Oy ⁽⁸⁾	Finland	100	100
GuideVision Magyarország Kft ⁽⁸⁾	Hungary	100	100
GuideVision Polska Sp. z.o.o. ⁽⁸⁾	Poland	100	100
GuideVision UK Ltd ⁽⁸⁾⁽²²⁾	UK	100	100
Infosys Nova Holdings LLC. (Infosys Nova) ⁽¹⁾	US	100	100
Outbox systems Inc. dba Simplus (US) ⁽⁹⁾	US	100	100
Simplus ANZ Pty Ltd. ⁽¹⁰⁾	Australia	100	100
Simplus Australia Pty Ltd ⁽¹¹⁾	Australia	100	100
Simplus Philippines, Inc. ⁽¹⁰⁾	Philippines	100	100
Kaleidoscope Animations, Inc. ⁽⁹⁾	US	100	100

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Name of subsidiaries	Country	Holdings as at March 31,	
		2024	2023
Kaleidoscope Prototyping LLC ⁽¹⁸⁾⁽³⁴⁾	US	–	100
Blue Acorn iCi Inc (formerly Beringer Commerce Inc) ⁽⁹⁾	US	100	100
Infosys Singapore Pte. Ltd (formerly Infosys Consulting Pte. Ltd.) ⁽¹⁾	Singapore	100	100
Infosys Financial Services GmbH. (formerly Panaya GmbH) ⁽¹³⁾⁽²⁹⁾	Germany	100	100
Infosys South Africa (Pty) Ltd ⁽¹³⁾	South Africa	100	100
Infosys (Malaysia) SDN. BHD. (formerly Global Enterprise International (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.) ⁽¹³⁾	Malaysia	100	100
Infosys Middle East FZ LLC ⁽¹³⁾	Dubai	100	100
Infosys Norway ⁽¹³⁾⁽²⁸⁾	Norway	100	100
Infosys Compaz Pte. Ltd ⁽¹⁴⁾	Singapore	60	60
HIPUS Co., Ltd ⁽¹⁴⁾	Japan	81	81
Fluido Oy ⁽¹³⁾	Finland	100	100
Fluido Sweden AB ⁽¹⁵⁾	Sweden	100	100
Fluido Norway A/S ⁽¹⁵⁾	Norway	100	100
Fluido Denmark A/S ⁽¹⁵⁾	Denmark	100	100
Fluido Slovakia s.r.o ⁽¹⁵⁾	Slovakia	100	100
Infosys Fluido UK, Ltd. ⁽¹⁵⁾	UK	100	100
Infosys Fluido Ireland, Ltd. ⁽¹⁶⁾	Ireland	100	100
Stater N.V. ⁽¹⁴⁾	The Netherlands	75	75
Stater Nederland B.V. ⁽¹⁷⁾	The Netherlands	75	75
Stater XXL B.V. ⁽¹⁷⁾	The Netherlands	75	75
HypoCasso B.V. ⁽¹⁷⁾	The Netherlands	75	75
Stater Participations B.V. ⁽³⁵⁾	The Netherlands	–	75
Stater Belgium N.V./S.A. ⁽¹⁷⁾⁽³⁵⁾	Belgium	75	75
Stater GmbH ⁽¹⁷⁾	Germany	75	75
Infosys Germany GmbH (formerly Kristall 247. GmbH (“Kristall”)) ⁽¹³⁾	Germany	100	100
WongDoody GmbH (formerly known as oddity GmbH) ⁽²⁰⁾	Germany	100	100
WongDoody (Shanghai) Co. Limited (formerly known as oddity (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.) ⁽²¹⁾	China	100	100
WongDoody limited (Taipei) (formerly known as oddity Limited (Taipei)) ⁽²¹⁾	Taiwan	100	100
oddity space GmbH ⁽²⁰⁾⁽³³⁾	Germany	–	100
oddity jungle GmbH ⁽²⁰⁾⁽³³⁾	Germany	–	100
oddity code GmbH ⁽²⁰⁾⁽³³⁾	Germany	–	100
WongDoody d.o.o (formerly known as oddity code d.o.o) ⁽²¹⁾⁽³³⁾	Serbia	100	100
oddity waves GmbH ⁽²⁰⁾⁽³³⁾	Germany	–	100
oddity group services GmbH ⁽²⁰⁾⁽³³⁾	Germany	–	100
BASE life science A/S ⁽¹³⁾⁽²⁴⁾	Denmark	100	100
BASE life science AG ⁽²⁵⁾	Switzerland	100	100
BASE life science GmbH ⁽²⁵⁾	Germany	100	100
BASE life science S.A.S ⁽²⁵⁾	France	100	100
BASE life science Ltd. ⁽²⁵⁾	UK	100	100
BASE life science S.r.l. ⁽²⁵⁾	Italy	100	100
Innovisor Inc. ⁽²⁵⁾	US	100	100
BASE life science Inc. ⁽²⁵⁾	US	100	100
BASE life science S.L. ⁽²⁵⁾⁽²⁶⁾	Spain	100	100

- ⁽¹⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited
- ⁽²⁾ Majority-owned and controlled subsidiary of Infosys Limited
- ⁽³⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys BPM Limited
- ⁽⁴⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Panaya Inc.
- ⁽⁵⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Brilliant Basics Holding Limited.
- ⁽⁶⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Holding AG
- ⁽⁷⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infy Consulting Company Limited
- ⁽⁸⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of GuideVision s.r.o.
- ⁽⁹⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Nova Holdings LLC
- ⁽¹⁰⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Outbox systems Inc. dba Simplus (US)
- ⁽¹¹⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Simplus ANZ Pty Ltd
- ⁽¹²⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Public Services, Inc.
- ⁽¹³⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Ltd (*formerly Infosys Consulting Pte. Ltd.*)
- ⁽¹⁴⁾ Majority-owned and controlled subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Ltd (*formerly Infosys Consulting Pte. Ltd.*)
- ⁽¹⁵⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Fluido Oy
- ⁽¹⁶⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Fluido UK, Ltd.
- ⁽¹⁷⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Stater N.V.
- ⁽¹⁸⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of Kaleidoscope Animations, Inc.
- ⁽¹⁹⁾ Infosys Consulting S.R.L. (Argentina) (formerly a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Holding AG) became the majority-owned and controlled subsidiary of Infosys Limited with effect from April 1, 2022.
- ⁽²⁰⁾ On April 20, 2022, Infosys Germany GmbH (*formerly Kristall 247. GmbH ("Kristall")*) (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Ltd (*formerly Infosys Consulting Pte. Ltd.*)) acquired 100% of voting interests in oddity space GmbH, oddity jungle GmbH, oddity waves GmbH, oddity group services GmbH, oddity code GmbH and WongDoody GmbH (*formerly known as oddity GmbH*).
- ⁽²¹⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of WongDoody GmbH (*formerly known as oddity GmbH*)
- ⁽²²⁾ Under liquidation
- ⁽²³⁾ Incorporated on July 8, 2022
- ⁽²⁴⁾ On September 1, 2022, Infosys Singapore Pte. Ltd (*formerly Infosys Consulting Pte. Ltd.*) (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) acquired 100% of voting interests in BASE life science A/S.
- ⁽²⁵⁾ Wholly-owned subsidiary of BASE life science A/S
- ⁽²⁶⁾ Incorporated on September 6, 2022
- ⁽²⁷⁾ Incorporated effective December 15, 2022
- ⁽²⁸⁾ Incorporated effective September 22, 2022.
- ⁽²⁹⁾ Infosys Financial Services GmbH. (*formerly Panaya GmbH*) became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Ltd (*formerly Infosys Consulting Pte. Ltd.*) with effect from February 23, 2023.
- ⁽³⁰⁾ Liquidated effective July 14, 2023
- ⁽³¹⁾ Incorporated on August 11, 2023
- ⁽³²⁾ On September 1, 2023, Infosys Limited acquired 100% of voting interests in Danske IT and Support Services India Private Limited (Danske IT). Danske IT renamed as Idunn Information Technology Private Limited from April 1, 2024.
- ⁽³³⁾ On September 29, 2023, oddity space GmbH, oddity waves GmbH, oddity jungle GmbH, oddity group services GmbH and oddity code GmbH merged into WongDoody GmbH and oddity code d.o.o which was formerly a subsidiary of oddity code GmbH has become a subsidiary of WongDoody GmbH (*formerly known as oddity GmbH*).
- ⁽³⁴⁾ Kaleidoscope Prototyping LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kaleidoscope Animations is liquidated effective November 1, 2023.
- ⁽³⁵⁾ On November 24, 2023, Stater Participations B.V (wholly-owned subsidiary of Stater N.V.) merged with Stater N.V. and Stater Belgium N.V./S.A which was formerly a wholly-owned subsidiary of Stater Participations B.V. became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Stater N.V.
- ⁽³⁶⁾ On March 15, 2024, Infosys BPM Canada Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys BPM Limited got dissolved.

Infosys has provided guarantee for performance of certain contracts entered into by its subsidiaries.

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List of other related party

Particulars	Country	Nature of relationship
Infosys Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys Limited
Infosys Limited Employees' Provident Fund Trust	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys Limited
Infosys Limited Employees' Superannuation Fund Trust	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys Limited
Infosys Employees Welfare Trust	India	Controlled trust
Infosys Employee Benefits Trust	India	Controlled trust
Infosys Science Foundation	India	Controlled trust
Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust	India	Controlled trust
Infosys Foundation	India	Trust jointly controlled by KMP

Refer to Note 2.21 for information on transactions with post employment benefit plans mentioned above.

List of key management personnel

Whole-time Directors

Salil Parekh, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Non-whole-time Directors

Nandan M. Nilekani

D. Sundaram (appointed as lead independent director effective March 23, 2023)

Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw (retired as lead independent director effective March 22, 2023)

Micheal Gibbs

Uri Levine (retired as independent director effective April 19, 2023)

Bobby Parikh

Chitra Nayak

Govind Iyer (appointed as an independent director effective January 12, 2023)

Helene Auriol Potier (appointed as independent director effective May 26, 2023)

Nitin Paranjpe (appointed as an additional and independent director effective January 1, 2024)

Executive Officers

Inderpreet Sawhney, Group General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer

Jayesh Sanghrajka (appointed as Chief Financial Officer effective April 1, 2024)

Nilanjan Roy (resigned as Chief Financial Officer of the Company effective March 31, 2024)

Shaji Mathew (appointed as Group Head – Human Resources effective March 22, 2023)

Krishnamurthy Shankar (retired as Group Head – Human Resources effective March 21, 2023)

Mohit Joshi (resigned as President effective March 11, 2023 and was on leave till June 9, 2023 which was his last date with the Company)

Ravi Kumar S (resigned as President effective October 11, 2022)

Company Secretary

A. G. S. Manikantha

The details of amounts due to or due from related parties as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as follows:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Trade receivables		
BASE life science A/S	3	1
BASE life science AG	2	–
Infosys China	2	1
Infosys Mexico	3	2
Infosys BPM Limited	15	10
Infy Consulting Company Limited	12	11
Infosys Public Services	55	90
Infosys Public Services Canada Inc.	10	–
Infosys Sweden	7	6
Fluidio Oy	3	1
Simplus Australia Pty Ltd	1	1
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	45	66
Panaya Ltd	2	2
Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd	55	61
Stater Nederland B.V.	1	7
Outbox systems Inc. dba Simplus (US)	–	1
Infosys Luxembourg S.a.r.l	25	47
Infosys Chile SpA	4	1
Infosys South Africa (Pty) Ltd	–	5
HIPUS Co., Ltd	1	–
Infosys Turkey Bilgi Teknolojileri Limited Sirketi	3	–
Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH & Co. KG	–	283
Infosys Middle East FZ LLC	10	15
	259	611
Loans		
Infosys Turkey Bilgi Teknolojileri Limited Sirketi ⁽¹⁾	–	43
	–	43
Prepaid expense and other assets		
Panaya Ltd	151	193
GuideVision, s.r.o.	1	1
Infosys Green Forum	3	4
	155	198
Other financial assets		
Infosys BPM Limited	19	13
Infosys Consulting GmbH	5	3
Infosys China	31	20
Infosys Shanghai	6	4
Infy Consulting Company Limited	31	12

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Infosys Management Consulting Pty Ltd	2	1
Infosys Consulting AG	6	3
Infosys Consulting Ltda	1	1
Infy Consulting B.V.	3	2
Fluidio Oy	1	1
Panaya Ltd	–	1
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	68	32
Infosys Singapore Pte. Ltd	1	1
Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH & Co. KG	1,815	925
Infosys Poland Sp. z.o.o	7	3
Fluidio Denmark A/S	2	1
Infosys Consulting S.R.L. (Romania)	3	1
Infosys Consulting (Belgium) NV	4	3
WongDoody, Inc	6	3
Infosys Public Services	9	6
Simplus Philippines, Inc.	1	1
Outbox systems Inc. dba Simplus (US)	2	1
Infosys Luxembourg S.a.r.l	2	2
Infosys Business Solutions LLC	2	1
Infosys Compaz PTE Ltd	1	1
Kaleidoscope Animations, Inc.	2	1
Portland Group Pty Ltd	2	1
GuideVision, s.r.o.	2	1
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o.	1	1
Danske IT	4	–
WongDoody GmbH (formerly known as oddity GmbH)	1	–
Blue Acorn iCi Inc	2	–
Infosys Turkey Bilgi Teknolojileri Limited Sirketi	2	–
Infosys Austria GMBH	2	–
Infosys Consulting S.R.L. (Argentina)	1	–
BASE life science A/S	1	–
Infosys Public Services Canada Inc.	1	–
Infosys Norway	1	–
Infosys Sweden	–	1
Infosys Middle East FZ LLC	1	1
HIPUS Co., Ltd	1	1
EdgeVerve	–	2
	2,052	1,051
Unbilled revenues		
EdgeVerve	101	107
Infosys Consulting Ltda	–	4
Portland Group Pty Ltd	–	2

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Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
Infosys Austria GmbH	–	2
Infy Consulting Company Limited	–	5
Infosys Consulting S.R.L. (Romania)	1	2
Infosys Sweden	–	1
Infosys China	–	10
Infosys Turkey Bilgi Teknolojileri Limited Sirketi	–	3
Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited	–	6
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	45	137
Infosys Mexico	–	3
Infosys Poland Sp. z.o.o	1	2
Stater Nederland B.V.	5	6
	153	290
Trade payables		
Infosys China	17	15
Infosys BPM Limited	135	136
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o.	33	26
Infosys Mexico	54	24
Infosys Sweden	98	57
Infosys Shanghai	14	13
Infosys Management Consulting Pty Ltd	29	19
Infosys Singapore Pte. Ltd	15	15
Infy Consulting Company Limited	165	149
Infosys (Malaysia) SDN. BHD. (formerly Global Enterprise International (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.)	13	5
Panaya Ltd	5	14
Infosys Public Services	1	1
Portland Group Pty Ltd	3	28
Infosys Chile SpA	3	4
Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd	2	2
Infosys Middle East FZ LLC	3	2
Infosys Poland Sp. z.o.o	34	24
Infosys Consulting S.R.L. (Romania)	25	19
Fluido Oy	6	6
oddiy jungle GmbH	–	1
Fluido Sweden AB	5	6
EdgeVerve	2	1
WongDoody, Inc	63	3
Fluido Denmark A/S	1	2
Infosys Fluido UK Ltd	5	3
BASE life science AG	1	–
BASE life science GmbH	1	–
BASE life science Ltd.	2	–
WongDoody d.o.o	1	–

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
WongDoody GmbH (formerly known as oddity GmbH)	2	–
BASE life science S.L.	1	–
Infosys Business Solutions LLC	3	–
Infosys South Africa (Pty) Ltd	4	–
Infosys Norway	6	–
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	1	–
Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH & Co. KG	–	61
Infosys Limited Bulgaria EOOD	6	4
WongDoody limited (Taipei) (formerly known as oddity Limited (Taipei))	1	1
Infosys Consulting Ltda	17	11
BASE life science A/S	1	1
	778	653
Other financial liabilities		
Infosys BPM Limited	44	31
Infosys Consulting AG	–	1
Infosys Mexico	2	1
Infosys China	7	6
Infosys Shanghai	5	3
Infosys Norway	1	–
GuideVision Suomi Oy	–	1
Outbox systems Inc. dba Simplus (US)	27	33
GuideVision, s.r.o.	5	8
Simplus Australia Pty Ltd	9	7
Simplus Philippines, Inc.	4	3
GuideVision Polska Sp.z.o.o	1	1
Kaleidoscope Animations, Inc.	46	6
WongDoody, Inc	–	82
Infosys Public Services	5	10
GuideVision Magyarország Kft.	1	1
Infosys Consulting Ltda	1	–
Infosys Consulting AG	2	–
Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited	–	1
Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH & Co. KG	162	155
Danske IT	16	–
Infy Consulting Company Limited	14	–
Infosys South Africa (Pty) Ltd	1	–
Infosys Sweden	4	–
Infosys Compaz PTE Ltd	1	–
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	2	–
Infosys Green Forum	5	6
Infosys Consulting (Belgium) NV	4	4
Blue Acorn iCi Inc	35	46

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
GuideVision Deutschland GmbH	–	1
Infosys Middle East FZ LLC	1	1
Infosys Luxembourg S.a.r.l	–	8
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o.	–	6
	405	422
Accrued expenses		
Infosys BPM Limited	29	30
	29	30

⁽¹⁾ Previous year loan bearing interest rate of 7.45% and term of one year has been converted into equity shares.

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Maximum amount outstanding during the Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Loans and advances in the nature of loans given to subsidiaries		
Infosys Singapore Pte. Ltd	–	397
Infosys Turkey Bilgi Teknolojileri Limited Sirketi	57	43

The details of the related parties transactions entered into by the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Capital transactions:		
Financing transactions		
Equity		
Infosys Business Solutions LLC	–	8
Infosys Consulting S.R.L (Argentina)	–	2
Infosys Turkey Bilgi Teknolojileri Limited Sirketi ⁽¹⁾	41	7
Infosys America Inc.	(1)	–
Skava Systems	(59)	–
Infosys Luxembourg S.a.r.l	9	–
Danske IT	82	–
	72	17
Preference share		
Infosys Singapore Pte. Ltd	–	1,513
	–	1513
Loans given		
Infosys Singapore Pte. Ltd	–	389
Infosys Turkey Bilgi Teknolojileri Limited Sirketi	–	38
	–	427

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Loans repaid		
Infosys Turkey Bilgi Teknolojileri Limited Sirketi	4	–
Infosys Singapore Pte. Ltd	–	393
	4	393

Revenue transactions:

Purchase of services

Infosys China	198	183
Infosys Management Consulting Pty Ltd	297	211
Infy Consulting Company Limited	1,914	1,608
Infosys Singapore Pte. Ltd	173	161
Portland Group Pty Ltd	33	92
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o.	360	294
Infosys BPM Limited	2,162	2,101
Infosys Sweden	99	56
Infosys Shanghai	179	149
Infosys Mexico	304	239
Infosys Public Services	6	6
Panaya Ltd	152	144
Infosys Poland Sp. z.o.o	287	209
Infosys Consulting S.R.L. (Romania)	278	244
Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd	19	25
Infosys Consulting Ltda	173	116
BASE life science A/S	12	2
Kaleidoscope Animations, Inc.	151	50
Infosys Chile SpA	40	34
Infosys Middle East FZ LLC	50	51
Fluido Oy	70	69
Fluido Sweden AB	55	58
Fluido Denmark A/S	14	25
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	9	10
GuideVision, s.r.o.	93	67
GuideVision Polska Sp. z.o.o	9	8
Simplus Australia Pty Ltd	109	67
Simplus Philippines, Inc.	44	26
Outbox systems Inc. dba Simplus (US)	372	272
Infosys Fluido UK Ltd	57	39
Blue Acorn iCi Inc	461	384
GuideVision Deutschland GmbH	5	3
GuideVision Suomi Oy	5	7
GuideVision Magyarország Kft.	12	13
Infosys Limited Bulgaria EOOD	65	37
WongDoody, Inc	765	759

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Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Infosys Luxembourg S.a.r.l	3	8
Infosys (Malaysia) SDN. BHD. (formerly Global Enterprise International (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.)	165	19
oddity space GmbH	2	4
WongDoody d.o.o (formerly known as oddity code d.o.o)	6	1
oddity jungle GmbH	1	1
WongDoody limited (Taipei) (formerly known as oddity Limited (Taipei))	4	1
Fluidio Norway A/S	2	1
Infosys Consulting S.R.L. (Argentina)	2	1
Infosys South Africa (Pty) Ltd	29	–
Infosys Business Solutions LLC	3	–
WongDoody GmbH (formerly known as oddity GmbH)	6	–
oddity code GmbH	1	–
BASE life science AG	17	–
BASE life science Ltd.	2	–
BASE life science GmbH	1	–
BASE life science SL	1	–
Infosys Norway	15	–
Danske IT	16	–
EdgeVerve	19	20
	9,327	7,875
Purchase of shared services including facilities and personnel		
Infosys BPM Limited	7	36
WongDoody, Inc	11	63
WongDoody limited Taipei	1	–
Infosys Green Forum	36	36
Infosys China	–	1
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o.	4	6
Infosys Mexico	4	4
Outbox systems Inc. dba Simplus (US)	7	2
Infosys Consulting AG	2	3
Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH & Co.KG	6	8
Portland Group Pty Ltd	1	–
WongDoody GmbH (formerly known as oddity GmbH)	2	–
oddity Jungle GmbH	1	–
	82	159

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Interest income		
Infosys Turkey Bilgi Teknolojileri Limited Sirketi	2	2
Infosys Singapore Pte. Ltd	–	3
	2	5
Guarantee income		
Infosys Singapore Pte. Ltd	1	1
	1	1
Dividend income		
EdgeVerve	1,089	276
Infosys BPM Limited	1,887	1,187
	2,976	1,463
Sale of services		
Infosys China	13	24
Infosys Mexico	30	22
Infy Consulting Company Limited	74	53
Infosys BPM Limited	112	113
Fluidio Oy	2	–
Infosys Luxembourg S.a.r.l	146	140
Infosys Middle East FZ LLC	26	26
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	401	458
Infosys Sweden	91	70
Infosys Shanghai	1	4
EdgeVerve	961	822
Infosys Public Services	696	778
Outbox System, Inc. dba Simplus	–	1
Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd	176	141
Infosys Consulting Ltda	1	3
Simplus Australia Pty Ltd	5	4
Infosys Chile SpA	9	8
Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH & Co. KG	1	70
Blue Acorn iCi Inc	2	3
Portland Group Pty Ltd	–	1
Infosys Consulting S.R.L. (Romania)	–	1
Infosys Singapore Pte. Ltd	1	–
BASE life science A/S	8	1
Infosys Poland Sp. z.o.o	–	2
Infosys Business Solutions LLC	1	1
Infosys South Africa (Pty) Ltd	1	5
HIPUS Co., Ltd	1	–
BASE life science AG	4	–
Infosys Public Services Canada Inc.	46	–
Stater Nederland B.V.	74	45
	2,883	2,796

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Sale of shared services including facilities and personnel		
EdgeVerve	25	28
Panaya Ltd	8	7
Infy Consulting Company Limited	17	12
Infosys Public Services, Inc.	2	3
Infosys Public Services Canada Inc.	1	–
Infosys McCamish System LLC	27	25
Infosys China	12	7
Infosys Luxembourg S.a.r.l	4	4
Infosys Shanghai	1	1
Portland Group Pty. Limited	2	1
Infosys Poland Sp. z.o.o.	4	1
WongDoody, Inc.	2	2
WongDoody GmbH	1	–
Fluidio Oy	1	1
Outbox systems Inc. dba Simplus (US)	1	2
Infosys BPO Americas LLC	1	1
Infosys Consulting AG	2	1
Infy Consulting B.V.	3	2
Infosys Consulting SAS	1	1
Infosys Consulting GmbH	2	1
HIPUS Co. Limited	1	1
Kaleidoscope Animations, Inc	1	1
Blue Acorn iCi Inc.	1	1

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH & Co.KG ⁽²⁾	880	778
Infosys Business Solutions LLC	–	1
Infosys Green Forum	5	6
Infosys BPM Limited ⁽³⁾	107	88
Infosys Management Consulting Pty Ltd	2	–
Infosys Sweden	1	–
Infosys Mexico	2	–
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o.	2	–
Infosys Compaz PTE Ltd	1	–
Infosys Consulting Ltda	3	–
Infosys Austria GmbH	1	–
Infosys Consulting S.R.L. (Romania)	3	–
Infosys Turkey Bilgi Teknolojileri Limited Sirketi	2	–
	1,129	976
Any other transaction		
Infosys Foundation	369	321
	369	321

⁽¹⁾ Previous year loan bearing interest rate of 7.45% and term of one year has been converted into equity shares.

⁽²⁾ Includes amounts netted off against respective expenses

⁽³⁾ Includes sale of fixed assets of ₹6 crore for fiscal 2024 and ₹2 crore for fiscal 2023

Refer to Note 2.5.1 for business transfer with wholly-owned subsidiaries

The Company's related party transactions during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 and outstanding balances as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are with its subsidiaries with whom the Company generally enters into transactions which are at arms length and in the ordinary course of business.

Transactions with key management personnel

The table below describes the compensation to key management personnel which comprise directors and executive officers:

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Salaries and other short term employee benefits to whole-time directors and executive officers ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	113	111
Commission and other benefits to non-executive / independent directors	17	16
Total	130	127

(In ₹ crore)

⁽¹⁾ Total employee stock compensation expense towards key management personnel for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, includes a charge of ₹68 crore and ₹49 crore, respectively.

⁽²⁾ Does not include post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits based on actuarial valuation as these are done for the Company as a whole.

Standalone Financial Statements

2.25 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a Company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are promoting education, promoting gender equality by empowering women, healthcare, environment sustainability, art and culture, destitute care and rehabilitation, disaster relief, COVID-19 relief and rural development projects. A CSR committee has been formed by the Company as per the Act. The details of funds primarily utilized through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2024	2023
i) Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	492	437
ii) Amount of expenditure incurred	453	392
iii) Shortfall at the end of the year*	39	45
iv) Total of previous years shortfall	7	9
v) Reason for shortfall	Pertains to ongoing projects	
vi) Nature of CSR activities	Promoting education, promoting gender equality by empowering women, healthcare, environment sustainability, art and culture, destitute care and rehabilitation, disaster relief, COVID-19 relief and rural development projects	
vii) Details of related party transactions, e.g. contribution to a trust controlled by the Company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard ⁽¹⁾	369	321
viii) Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year shall be shown separately	NA	NA

⁽¹⁾ For the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has made contributions to Infosys foundation to fulfil its corporate social responsibilities. Infosys Foundation supports programs in the areas of education, rural development, healthcare, arts and culture, and destitute care.

* The unspent amount will be transferred to unspent CSR account within 30 days from the end of the financial year, in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013 read with the CSR Amendment Rules.

2.26 Segment reporting

The Company publishes this financial statement along with the consolidated financial statements. In accordance with Ind AS 108, *Operating Segments*, the Company has disclosed the segment information in the *Consolidated Financial Statements*.

2.27 Ratios

The ratios for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as follows:

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	March 31,		Variance (in %)
			2024	2023	
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	2.6	1.9	38.0 [#]
Debt – Equity ratio	Total debt (represents lease liabilities) ⁽¹⁾	Shareholder's equity	0.0	0.1	(1.7)
Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service ⁽²⁾	Debt service ⁽³⁾	36.4	37.7	(3.5)
Return on Equity (ROE)	Net profits after taxes	Average shareholder's equity	36.6%	34.0%	2.6
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue	Average trade receivable	5.6	6.2	(10.0)
Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases of services and other expenses	Average trade payables	12.7	11.7	8.9
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue	Working capital	2.9	5.0	(41.6)*
Net profit ratio	Net profit	Revenue	21.1%	18.8%	2.4
Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed ⁽⁴⁾	42.0%	43.8%	(1.8)
Return on Investment (ROI)					
Unquoted	Income generated from investments	Time-weighted average investments	8.5%	5.7%	2.8
Quoted	Income generated from investments	Time-weighted average investments	7.2%	3.6%	3.6

⁽¹⁾ Debt represents only lease liabilities

⁽²⁾ Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + Other adjustments like loss on sale of fixed assets etc.

⁽³⁾ Lease payments for the current year

⁽⁴⁾ Tangible net worth + Deferred tax liabilities + Lease liabilities

* Working capital increase higher than the increase in revenue

Current ratio has increased due to increase in current assets

Standalone Financial Statements

2.28 Function-wise classification of Statement of Profit and Loss

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31,	
		2024	2023
Revenue from operations	2.18	1,28,933	1,24,014
Cost of sales		89,032	85,762
Gross profit		39,901	38,252
Operating expenses			
Selling and marketing expenses		5,668	5,018
General and administration expenses		5,420	5,293
Total operating expenses		11,088	10,311
Operating profit		28,813	27,941
Interest expense		277	157
Other income, net	2.19	7,417	3,859
Profit before tax		35,953	31,643
Tax expense:			
Current tax	2.17	7,306	8,167
Deferred tax	2.17	1,413	208
Profit for the year		27,234	23,268
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset, net		128	(19)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net	2.5 and 2.17	19	(6)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net	2.11 and 2.17	11	(7)
Fair value changes on investments, net	2.5	129	(236)
Total other comprehensive income / (loss), net of tax		287	(268)
Total comprehensive income for the year		27,521	23,000

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Infosys Limited

D. Sundaram
Lead Independent Director
DIN: 00016304

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director
DIN: 01876159

Bobby Parikh
Director
DIN: 00019437

Bengaluru
April 18, 2024

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary
Membership No. A21918